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OPICS - OF - THE

GERMANY'S REQUEST FOR A PEACE-CONFERENCE

THE RUB of the peace-problem is pretty generally recognized to be the almost hopeless difference over terms. and many of our newspapers had expected President Wilson's note to draw from the beligerents such outlines of their demands as would start discussion and lead ultimately to agreement. The Allies say they want restitution, reparation, and guaranties of future security. But Germany's reply to the President states a desire for "a specify assembly of delegates" before terms are disclosed, althora nors are alload of a confidential statement of terms to Washington. This injects a new point of friction. Shall the delegates meet first, or terms be stated first. Is Germany sincerely working for peace, or eleverly avoiding the President's request." Berlin's reply marks "a further step on the right road," affirms the New-Yorker Staats-Zeilung, and proves that "Germany has taken up her position completely on the same ground as President Wilson," in planning for the prevention of future wars. On the other hand, "the German Foreign Office has abruptly closed the door and left no basis for further discussion," declares the New York World with equal conviction. "If there was any doubt in any one's mind as to who would benefit by Mr. Wilson's peace-gesture, it should be abolished now," thinks the New York Tribune, noting how "coolly, skilfully, completely the Germans, in their response to Mr. Wilson's note, have turned that document to their own ends," "Germany's reply to President Wilson's note is a courteous but complete rebuff," in the opinion of the New York Globe. And the Washington correspondents are fairly unanimous in testifying to a growing feeling of disappointment and dissatisfaction in Administration circles. The reasons for this feeling are thus summarized in a Washington dispatch to the New York Herald:

"The Prussian response to President Wilson's peace-note is considered here to reduce still further the chances of peace com-

ing out of the present agitation.

Germany suggests only that which the Entente nations have rejected in advance -namely, a secret conference of belligerents for the discussion of peace-terms in this war. The problem vital to all neutrals, as well as to all belligerents—the problem of future peace and security for the world-is to be postponed until after peace-terms are formulated to end this war.

"Not even in the broadest terms—as to fundamental principles does Germany hint at the kind of peace she would accept. There is no suggestion of neutral interest being considered in 'he conference Germany urges. There is no direct answer given

to the President's plea for a statement of terms and objectives for the purpose of 'frank comparison.'

"Even in German quarters dissatisfaction was exprest and a belief, based upon hope, was voiced that the press dispatches did not give the whole text of the German response. It was hoped that Germany would make a more appealing, more convincing, statement of her readiness to accept a peace which would insure the future peace and security of the world."

The crux of the German note, as officially translated and published in Washington, is in these sentences, the rest being merely formal expressions of good-will and courtesy:

"The President discloses the aim which lies next to his heart and leaves the choice of the way open.

"A direct exchange of views appears to the Imperial Government as the most suitable way of arriving at the desired result.

"The Imperial Government has the honor, therefore, in the sense of its declaration of the 12th instant, which offered the hand for peace-negotiations, to propose speedy assembly on neutral ground of delegates of the warring States.

"It is also the view of the Imperial Government that the great work for the prevention of future wars can first be taken up only after the ending of the present conflict of exhaustion.

"The Imperial Government is ready, when this point has been reached, to cooperate with the United States at this sublime

This, complains the New York Evening Sun, is a reply but not an answer to President Wilson's suggestion "that an early occasion be sought to call out from all the nations now at war such an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded and the arrangements which would be deemed satisfactory as a guaranty against its renewal or the kindling of any similar conflict in the future as would make it possible frankly to compare them." One American view of the situation prior to this German reply is thus epitomized by the New York Times:

GERMANY-" Let us discuss peace."

The Alates-" Not until you have stated your terms; here

THE PRESIDENT -"I urge you to state them."

And in a later issue, the same paper says:

"The German reply to the President's note is eve ywhere considered to be unsatisfactory. It has the look of insincerity. Germany not only states no terms of peace, altho such a statement is what the President requested of her, but, what is much

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worse, she suggests an obviously impossible thing. The Allies will never send delegates to a peace-conference without knowing what terms they are to discuss, and they will insist that among the earlier subjects of discussion be the guaranties Germany is willing to give against future wars. Yet Germany has the effrontery to propose the postponement of that subject until after a peace-treaty has been signed. It would be hard for an ardent friend of Germany to take the view that this suggestion was made in good faith; for the Allied Governments it is too preposterous for consideration."

The United States, affirms the New York World, "most assuredly will not ask Great Britain and France to enter a peace-conference beaten and blindfolded, to learn in the dark what terms a Germany 'conscious of victory' is prepared to impose." So far as the United States is concerned, thinks The World, "the hands of the clock have been turned back to December 18, and the Government at Washington is again confronted with 'a manifest necessity to determine how to safeguard neutral interests if the war is to continue." To quote further from the same paper, which is supposed to be in close touch with the Administration:

"Whatever the reply that London and Paris may formally make to the President, their answer can hardly reopen the door that Germany has so abruptly closed. In the circumstances the American people must turn their attention to the most significant part of the President's note, and give serious consideration to the question of what this country is to do if the war continues, as it will. They may as well face the fact first as last that the situation of the United States may, as the President intimated, 'be rendered altogether intolerable.' What then? An intolerable situation admits of only one line of action.

"So long as there were reasonable grounds for thinking that Germany might be honest in its professions of a willingness to make peace, and that it would state terms which would justify the belief that an unsuccessful war might have produced a change of heart in Berlin, the danger was more or less remote. It is no longer remote. If the war is to go on, the German Government will undoubtedly resume ruthless submarine warfare. Popular sentiment in Germany favors it. The German military authority abandoned it only for reasons of expediency, but in every



ts IT SEAL?

—DeMar in the Philadelphia Record.

German mind is lodged the conviction that unrestricted submarine warfare will so cripple Great Britain that the Allies will be beaten. There is no desire in Germany stronger than the desire to inflict the full measure of punishment upon Great Britain for the blockade, and to starve a powerful enemy that is absolutely dependent upon the sea as a means of obtaining food.

"Ruthless submarine warfare means attacking every ship,

enemy or neutral, bound to a British port and sinking it without warning. When that comes, are the American people to submit or are they to resist by force if necessary?

"It is folly to minimize the danger, for the danger is very real. It is worse than folly to pretend that we have rights if we are not prepared to maintain them. Germany is making preparations for U-boat warfare on a scale never before known, and



- Kirby in the New York World.

those preparations concern the United States hardly less than they concern Germany's enemies."

"The Washington move appears to date to have marred rather than made any peace-possibilities," pessimistically remarks the Boston News Bureau, which is convinced that "some sort of definition of the Teutonie terms is a sine qua uon to any further real or seeming progress." But the Springfield Republican consoles itself with the thought that if the German peace-overtures were a trap, as the Entente capitals believe, the United States at least has not walked into it. Says this Massachusetts paper;

"Assume that the original Teutonic peace-proposals were a trap cunningly set for the purpose of fastening on the opponents of the Central Powers the responsibility for further warfare. The United States also has not been caught in that trap, as it might easily have been. It can never be said that the greatest of the neutrals was indifferent to peace when one of the belligerents definitely proposed peace, and when our national interests were unmistakably on the side of peace. It can never be said that the United States was in the least degree morally responsible for the continuation of the war, after the German peace-proposals had been made—any more, in fact, than the United States was responsible for the inception and the outbreak of the war.

"Whether or not Great Britain and France have been trapt by an astute German diplomacy, it is certain that America has not been; and, instead of reviling the President of the United States, or lecturing him on his criminal blunders in meeting this crisis, his American critics ought to be thanking him for the diplomatic stroke by which he has kept this country spotlessly clean of responsibility for the greatest of wars, either in its origin or its pitilessly prolonged duration. Switzerland sees the wisdom of the American Government's course, even if many Americans do not. The neutrals of Europe are grateful for America's action, whether or not all of them, like Switzerland, dare to be vocal in expressing their high appreciation."

In the Entente nations editorial opinion is virtually unanimous in its conviction that Germany's reply to the President represents nothing but trickery and evasion. "If President Wilson meant that his note should force Germany to state her terms, Germany has countered with this proposal so that she can evade an explicit answer," remarks the London Daily Mail.

"Berlin does not comply with the suggestion to declare the ends for which Germany is waging war," notes the London Morning Post, and The Daily Chronicle finds implied in the German note, "for all its studied politeness," a rejection in advance of any offer of mediation by America. As the West-minster Gazette sees the situation—

"It is Germany who proposed negotiations; it is Germany

who considers herself to be in a superior position; it is Germany who wants to stop the war. Therefore it must be for her as the initiator of these proceedings to define in general terms the basis on which she proposes to negotiate."

And in the London Daily News we read:

"Germany's appearance of military success is utterly illusory. . . . Nothing can be lost by acceding to 'a comparison of views,' and much might be gained, for he who would prefer to secure by war what he could secure by negotiation is either a criminal or an imbecile. We abate no jot of our demands for restitution, reparation, and guaranties. The time must come, sooner or later, when Germany must concede them in full. We are not justified in rejecting an opportunity of testing whether it is nearer than we know."

"AND AGAIN HE SENT FORTH A DOVE -."

-- Knots in the Dallas News.

The German reply, notes La Liberté (Paris), "is silent on the essential point; it evades that entirely. Our enemy declines to unmask her batteries. The trap is more evident than ever, but the Allies will not be caught." And in Le Temps we read:

"The character of the note reveals how Wilhelmstrasse is embarrassed, for it throws not the slightest light on Germany's war-objects nor on her ideas regarding European organization. President Wilson has drawn a blank. The Teuton reply to the President implies the contrary of the overtures in the American note. It declines diplomatically all mediation. It is evident that Germany desires peace, but German peace, which she wants to enforce on her adversaries by ruse in lieu of force.

"Bethmann-Hollweg's conception of a league of nations is to have Germany at its head. This he has given clearly to understand. Is it Mr. Wilson's object to make Germany admit her infamous deeds? It is evident she will not admit them, for if she defined her objects she would definitely close the door of the conference into which she is trying to lure the Allies in order to paralyze their will and tie them down by enervating pourparters. In the face of this edifice of lies the Allies will fight to final victory."

Ambassador Bernstorff's view of his country's reply is in striking contrast to that of most of our editorial observers. In an authorized statement, he says:

"I regard the note of my Government as constituting an

acceptance of everything suggested by President Wilson in his note to the belligerent nations of Europe."

Turning to the German and Austrian papers, we find a prevailing note of optimism. To the Berlin Taglische Rundschau "the determination to bring about an end of the conflict with our enemies in personal negotiations, without the cooperation of neutrals, is very satisfactory," and in the Vienna Fremdenblatt we read:

"The Central Powers contemplate the possibility of the continuance of the war with full confidence, but feel they owe a duty to their people to do everything compatible with their justified interests and terminate the bloodshed if at all possible."

"By our reply," remarks the Vienna Neue Freie Presse, "Presi-

dent Wilson's policy is at once allied with our own." And it adds:

"The Entente can refuse nothing to the Central Powers which they would not also refuse to President Wilson. The Entente no longer face us alone, but also America, with whom we are in full harmony."

The Reichspost of the same city thinks "the fact that President Wilson made his move almost simultaneously with that of the Central Powers shows that he also considers any fundamental change in the war-situation impossible." And in the Arbeiter Zeitung we read:

"The reply of the Central Powers to President Wilson is inspired by the same high idea as their first peace-offer. Conscious of their victories in Roumania, they go their way undisturbed by speeches or writings in which the force that failed on the battle-fields seeks to assert itself in phrases."



WON'T THEY FEEL FOOLISH?

-Bradley in the Chicago Daily News.

TO MAKE ALL OUR BOYS SOLDIERS

THE PROBLEM OF NATIONAL DEFENSE is now before Congress for the first time on its own merits, according to the Chicago Tribune, which is among the journals that indorse the proposal of Major-General Scott, Chief of Staff, that the nation adopt universal service. In some quarters, however, we find stout opposition to the project, the supporters of it, such as The Tribune, held that it is "prevailing because it is just." From Washington dispatches we

learn that Argentina's military system is the model for the universal - service bill being drafted by a committee of the Army General Staff. The design is to keep half a million men under training, with 2,500,000 trained reservists subject to call, and the main feature of the bill, we are informed, is the provision for one year of extensive military instruction for all youths subject to its terms. Allowing for the number exempt for physical disqualifications or other causes, it is expected that there would be available for training 450,000 to 500,000 of the 1,000.-000 boys who reach the age of eighteen each year. A year is set as the minimum period for training, it is said, on the theory that the United States desires army only for defense, Moreover, Gen. Hugh L. Scott explained to the House Committee that while European countries require two years of



HE CAN'T SKE IT.

-Tuthill in the St. Louis Sint.

hard work before turning a man into the reserve, one year will suffice here because of the geographical position of the country. The argument is that there would be sufficient time to give finishing touches to the military education of reservists after war had begun and before invading expeditions could be landed in force. In a broad way, we are further informed, the outline of the General Staff Continental Army plan of 1915 will be followed in distributing tactical units of the reserve into nineteen infantry and six cavalry divisions, and reservists would be liable to two years' service in this force before passing into the unorganized reserve.

Significant of the strong sentiment that favors universal military training, the Boston Transcript tells us, is the countrywide newspaper poll taken by the National Association for Military Training, in which the figures show that 93 per cent. of the papers polled favored the principle underlying such a system and 8712 per cent, favored its application in accord with the legislative program proposed by the association. The Cleveland Leader bids Congress face the task of providing us with universal military training courageously and constructively, "forgetful of traditions but sanely thoughtful of the lessons of the past," and it asks that there be no polities in this work and no pork, but the best "patriotic, constructive national service." The ultra-pacifists have been "silenced and the country is ready for leadership," according to this journal, whose support of the universal military service project is echoed by such other journals as the Chicago Daily News, New York Times, Ecrning Sun, and Tribune, Brooklyn Eagle, Manchester Union, Seattle Times, Philadelphia Public Ledger, Albany Knickerbocker Press, Sioux City Tribune, and Washington Times.

So much for observers that believe in the immediate necessity of universal military service. But their enthusiasm is matched by the vigor of the opposition. Thus a Washington correspondent of the New York Technic tells us that a formidable defense is developing against universal military training and that "the 'fighting pacifists' are lining up organizations of citizens to revolt against such a system, even if it becomes a law, by refusing to undergo training or to pay taxes to defray the cost of training." We are told that the World Peace Association, of Minnesota, is pledged to this program, and that a

telegram to this effect was sent to the American Union against Militarism. Charles P. Hallinan, editor-director of the latter organization, is quoted by the Tribuoc's correspondent as saying that the telegram "indicates a frame of mind which is anything but 'mollycoddle.' It is a frame of mind quite generally aroused among pacifists at the contemplation of universal military training."

A consistent journal of the opposition is the New York Evening Post, which professes the firm belief that any detailed study of the universal-service proposal will show "(1) that it is utterly un-American in its every tendency; (2) that it would be a menace to our democratic institutions; (3) that it is practically unworkable; (4) that it is totally unnecessary," Before the United States makes the plunge into militarism by adding universal service to a great regu-

lar Army and to the second largest navy in the world, The Post suggests that we should be mindful first of the plain indications that when the outcome of the war is settled some of the belligerent nations will be "ready to consider disarmament and the abandonment of universal service." Then we ought to know whether we are to rely upon the second largest fleet and the costliest coast-defenses in the world as a reasonable army; and, thirdly, whether we should have a settled foreign policy into which, if disarmament fails and the American people wish to have a large army and navy, a reasonable scheme of national defense should fit.

Again, The Past argues against discarding the regular Army plan voted last summer until it has been definitely ascertained that it can not be carried out. It names "so able a student of affairs" as ex-Secretary of the Interior Fisher, and quotes his statement before the Senate Committee that the Army can be recruited if higher wages are paid. We are told, also, that the Adjutant-General reports for November a marked increase in recruiting, which leads him to believe that the Army will be up to the required strength by next June, when the next increase in strength is due. Proceeding, The Post speaks of the "many defects and inefficiencies of the Army," and counsels that Congress should build no new "militaristic structure until the existing methods are subject to rigid scrutiny and reform." It is urged also that the National Guard should not be simply "s-rapped," but that the former status of State forces as State troops and not as Federal militia should be restored. Finally, The Post advises a careful study of the arguments against compulsion, for "if we blundered in the basty preparedness legislation of last summer we should take several years at least to thrash

out the issue of universal service." Among other journals that disagree with General Scott and General Wood is the Chattanooga News, which holds that no matter how long we might train officers and men, they would show imperfections akin to those shown by a population in civil life, and it adds:

"There is no magic wand by which soldiers are made. There has been much, muddling by so-called regulars abroad. After all, our best guide in these matters is experience. The wars of the Revolution and of 1812, the Indian wars, the Civil and Spanish-American wars were fought largely by volunteer soldiers. Packenham's 'regulars,' fresh from the peninsula campaign, proved no match for Jackson's squirrel-hunters. There was a time when we boasted that no such soldiers had ever been mustered as those of Lee and Grant. Now we are looking through the glasses loaned us by European militarists. Our minds are disturbed and unsafe.

"The Lord has protected us by the mighty deep, and no doubt he intended that here man should develop the democracy

which militarism as a canker-worm can not destroy.

"Next we shall hear that the militarists demand a military and naval armament as large as that of one of the alliances abroad—say, 15,000,000 men and a \$1,000,000,000 fleet. About that time there will be need of a line of hospitals for the feebleminded from coast to coast."

The Pittsburg Dispotch thinks that the mobilization of the National Guard was welcomed by its enemies in the regular Army as an opportunity to destroy it, and it tells us that unless the people through the President and Congress can compel a change in their policy it is not improbable that it may be destroyed. Yet—

"If it is, what is to be substituted? General Scott's three million and General Wood's four million may be much harder to mobilize on the field than on paper. The National Guard is here. The Government has spent millions training it during the summer. Are all this potential military strength and all this money to be thrown away because regular-Army theorists insist on their prejudices?"

The Richmond Journal also comes to the defense of the National Guard against the reflections east on it by officers of the regular Army. It concedes that the proposed universaltraining bill has distinct must, yet holds that it "must be considered more from the civilian view-point than from the regular Army standard to be successful." In the view of the Chicago Journal General Scott, to some extent, weakens his case for universal training by the enormous number of trained troops which he contemplates, and it suggests that now is the time for the advocaces of a volunteer system to give substantial reasons why they can make their system work. But Washington dispatches inform us that on December 18, General Scott, before the Senate Military Committee, recommended, without apology, that the volunteer system be discarded because "the time has come when this country, unless it intends to avoid war 'at any cost,' must resort to universal liability to military training and service."

He was on this occasion a witness at the hearing on the Chamberlain Compulsory Military Training Bill, against the spirit of which American sentiment is so pronounced, remarks the Anaconda Standard, that it is not likely to pass. Yet, if it were enacted, this journal reminds us, military training would be required of all boys between the ages of twelve and twentythree years except such as may be specially exempt. Thos between the ages of twelve and eighteen would be known as the eadet citizen corps and those between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three would be the citizens' army, and liable to active service at any time. Still, The Standard believes that something must be done to bring our Army and Navy up to the mark in size and efficiency, and it adds that "probably a modified bill, aiming at more general service and designed to render military service more attractive to young men, will meet with sufficient support for passage."

MORE "PORK-BARRELING"

THIS GOVERNMENT FACES "the greatest deficit since the Civil War," and yet it is proposed that more than thirty millions be spent in public buildings, notes the Philadelphia Public Ledger (Ind.), which observes that this is not merely "folly," but rather "a national scandal." Erecting \$75,000 granite structures for post-offices in sage-brush villages is the worst form of pork-barreling, this journal goes on to say, for in many cases the total post-office receipts in such towns are "not a quarter large enough to pay the interest on the cost of the building." No private or corporate business can be managed on "such grossly grotesque lines and remain out of the sheriff's hands," The Ledger adds, and "simply because the Federal Government can inflict taxes without limit is no reason why it should squander the money." This statement is typical of the attacks from various sources on the pending Public Buildings Bill, which at length cheited from Representative Frank Clark, of Florida, Chairman of the House Committee on Public Buildings, a vigorous denial that the bill is a "pork-barrel" measure and provides principally for small towns. A Washington correspondent of the New York Times tells us that Mr. Clark is particularly incensed by an article in The Journal of the American Institute of Architects, which criticizes the bill, and this informant quotes the representative from Florida as saying:

"This bill carries about \$28,000,000 in authorizations, instead of \$35,000,000, as has been promiseuously charged. About \$22,000,000 of it goes to the large cities and cities where there are Federal activities other than the post-office, and only about \$6,000,000 goes to the post-office towns throughout the United States. That is at the rate of \$1,500,000 a year for the post-office towns.

"The last Public Buildings Bill passed was on March 4, 1913, It carried a provision that no town where there were not Federal activities other than the post-office should be entitled to a building until it had \$10,000 postal receipts, nor entitled to a

ite unless there were annual receipts of \$6,000.

"That is the law of the land, and the House Committee has hewed strictly to the law in the framing of this bill. There are a few cases where sites had previously been secured for places with less than \$10,000 receipts for which the bill carries authorizations."

In rebuttal, the New York Times (Ind. Dem.) says editorially that the \$10,000 limit is "utterly unsound," and, what is more, "not observed." We are asked to consider in the bill of 1916 some appropriations for sites alone, with appropriation still to be made for the building. This journal quotes from the measure as follows:

Place and	Amount		Revipts 1915	Annual Rental
Ashlurra, Ga.		\$5,000	\$6,468.82	\$480
The second for the second second second		5.000	4.257 77	220
Baxley, Ga		5,000	6.639.50	408
Hiskely, Ga.	100000 00	6,000	6.327 50	None
Commerce, Ga	THE PERSON NAMED IN	5,000	6,290.89	500
Covington, Ga		5.000	7.001 21	400

The money for the site, continues The Times, is "only a starter," and the the postal receipts may grow, the burden on the treasury is sure to grow.

Some journals arge that the President veto the bill in ease it comes to him to sign, among them the Milwaukee Free Press (Ind.), the Seranton Republican (Ind. Rep.), and the Brooklyn Daily Eagle (Ind. Dem.); and The Eagle reminds us that the usual thing is for the President to "acquiesce in the wholesale distribution of pork." It is difficult for him to do otherwise, we are told, because under the system he "can not reject part we out rejecting all." The Eagle says, moreover, that Chairman Clark, of the Committee on Public Buildings, voiced the sentiment of the majority in Congress when he denounced "the carping criticisms of the program," and it remains for the President "to plunge his arm into the opening of the dike and try to spare the country from inundation."

THE FINAL ELECTION FIGURES

OME STRIKING SIDE-LIGHTS are cast by editorial observers on the complete official returns of the Presidential election which are tabled at the end of this article, Noting President Wilson's plurality of 568,822 in the popular vote, for instance, the New York World (Dem.) reminds us that, "except Ulysses S. Grant, in 1872, after the Greeley débacle, no President from the foundation of the Republic up to 1896 ever stood elected by so great a margin," and this journal adds that only the electoral vote was close. Some peculiar voting is seen by the Buffalo Enquirer (Dem.) in South Carolina, where nine electoral votes were decided in a poll of 61,846 votes for Wilson and 1,808 for Hughes. These figures indicate, the Buffalo editor remarks, that they do not do much voting in the Palmetto State, but if we take the primaries as the real test, it transpires that the South Carolinians take considerable interest in the elections after all. According to estimate, we read, South Carolina has 188,000 qualified voters. In the primary in which Manning defeated Blease for the gobernatorial nomination, 158,000 registered and 138,000 voted. Then The Enquirer quotes this paragraph from the Philadelphia Record (Ind. Dem.):

"The relatively small votes cast at general elections in the South do not indicate a lack of interest. Contests in the Southern States are determined before the November voting... Because of its one-sidedness a Presidential election in the South usually attracts only a minor fraction of voters. When there is a real contest, as at a gubernatorial primary, the voters of the South come out in about the same proportion to their total number as they do in the North, East, and West."

Singling out Ohio for consideration, the New York Evening Post (Ind.) remarks that what happened in that State on November 7 may be put most strikingly by saying that "Wilson broke Roosevelt's record of being the only Presidential candidate to poll 600,000 votes," and it adds:

"The President's total was 604,000, which is 4,000 more than the Republican vote of 1904. The figures become even more impressive by comparison with previous Democratic totals. Wilson polled only 423,000 in 1912, which was a drop of no less than 80,000 from the Bryan vote of 1908. That vote was the high-water mark for Democratic candidates for the Presidency, being 26,000 more than Bryan got in 1896, 28,000 more than he received in 1900, 99,000 more than Cleveland polled in 1892, when he won an elector, and 158,000 more than fell to Parker. Hughes succeeded in polling the full Taft-Roosevelt vote and several thousand more, but his total of 515,000 was 57,000 below that cast for Taft in 1908. Wilson, on the other hand, regained the 80,000 Bryanites of 1908 who 'struck' in 1912, bagged 57,000 of the 66,000 Republicans who also disappeared between those two campaigns, and picked up 44,000 voters who had not gone to the polls in 1908-many of them, no doubt, first voters, since the total vote in that year was the largest polled prior to 1916. Yet Ohio is bounded on the north by Michigan, on the east by Pennsylvania, on the south by West Virginia (and Kentucky), and on the west by Indians!

Of capital interest to editors is the fact revealed by the official returns that neither Democrats nor Republicans will have a majority of the next House necessary to elect a Speaker, and that a handful of independents will determine which side will control the organization. Washington dispatches state that the personnel of the House now stands: Republicans, 214; Democrats, 213; Independents, 2; Progressives, 2; Prohibitionist, 1; Socialist, 1; contested, 2. A majority is 218, and consequently should either Democrats or Republicans win both of the contests, they still would be short of a majority. Moreover, we are advised that, should the Republicans seat both of their contestants and hold their membership solid for their candidate they would need only two independent votes to win the Speakership, while the Democrats would need five. On the other hand, should the Democrats win the contested seats, the Republicans would need four independent votes, while the Democrats could win with three votes. There is no question

about the Democrats voting solidly for Speaker Clark, but there are some signs of strife among the Republicans. Representative Gardner already has announced his opposition to Representative Mann.

The New York Evening Mail (Ind.) considers the lack of a regular majority in Congress "one of the best results of the election" and predicts that we shall see every measure tried out on its merits and not because it is "backed solely by a blindly partizan cry to stand with the 'organization.'"

As compiled by the Associated Press, the complete official returns on the Presidential election show that Wilson received 9,116,296 votes and Hughes 8,547,474, a plurality of 568,822 for Wilson. In 1912 Wilson (Dem.) received 6,297,099; Taft (Rep.), 3,846,399; Roosevelt (Prog.), 4,124,959.

The total popular vote for the four candidates in 1916 was 18.638,871, against 15.045,322 in 1912. This is an increase of 3,593,549, accounted for by the increased population and the woman vote in the new suffrage States. The following table shows the vote by States for Wilson and Hughes:

State	Wilson	Hughes	Pluralities by States
Alabama	97,778	28,662	69,116 W
Arizona	83,170	20,524	12,646 W
Arkansas	112,186	49,827	62,359 W
California	466,289	462,516	3,773 W
Colorado	178.816	102,308	76,508 W
Connecticut	99,786	106,514	6,728 H
Delaware	24,521	25,794	1,273 H
Florida		14,611	41,497 W
Georgia		11,225	114,600 W
Idaho	70,021	56,368	13,653 W
Illinois	950,081	1,152,316	202,235 H
Indiana	324,063	341,005	The second secon
Lown	221 600	State of the second state	16.942 H 58,750 H
Iowa,	221,699	280,449	
Kansas	314,588	277,656	36,932 W
Kentucky	269,900	241,854	28,046 W
Louisiana	79,875	6.644	73,231 W
Maine	64,118	69,506	5,388 H
Maryland	138,359	117,347	21,012 W
Massachusetts.	247,885	268,812	20,927 H
Michigan	286,775	339,097	52,322 H
Minnesota	179,152	179,544	392 H
Mississippi.	80,383	4,253	76,130 W
Missouri	398,032	369,339	28,693 W
Montana.	101,063	66,750	34,313 W
Nebraska		117,771	41,056 W
Nevada	17,776	12,127	5,649 W
New Hampshire		43,723	56 W
New Jersey	211,018	268,982	57,964 H
New Mexico		31,161	2,392 W
New York	756,880	875,510	118,630 H
North Carolina		120,890	47,493 W
North Dakota		52,651	2,620 W
Ohio,	604,946	514,836	90,110 W
Oklahoma	148,123	97,233	50.890 W
Oregon	120,087	126.813	6,726 H
Pennsylvania	521,784	703,734	181,950 H
Rhode Island	40,394	44,858	4,464 H
South Carolina	61,846	1,809	60,037 W
South Dakota		64,261	5,160 H
Tennessee	153,334	116,114	37,220 W
Texas	285,909	64.949	220,960 W
Utah	84,025	54.133	29,892 W
Vermont.	22,708	40.250	17.542 H
Virginia.		49,359	53,465 W
Washington		167,244	16,144 W
West Virginia		143,124	2,721 H
Wisconsin.		221,323	28,281 H
Wyoming		21,698	6,618 W
Total	9,116,296	8,547,474	416697

The vote for Benson, Socialist candidate for President, was 750,000, with eight missing States estimated, against 901,873 for Debs (Soc.) in 1912. The vote for Hanly, Prohibitionist candidate, was 225,101, against 207,928 for Chafin in 1912.

A YUCATAN UTOPIA

ARRANZA'S REJECTION of our plan for withdrawing the Pershing expedition and safeguarding the border leaves the future relations between the two Republies a dark problem, but, while awaiting the solution, it is interesting to note that one Mexican State, at least, is struggling earnestly toward the daylight of peace and prosperity. What has actually been done in advanced government in the Mexican

State of Yucatan, on the tip end of the peninsula jutting out into the Gulf of Mexico, seems more like the Utopian picture of some prophetic novel, aceording to a writer in the New York Times and others, than the simple history of this commonwealth under the governorship of General Salvador Alvarado during the past year and Mr. Modesto C. Rolland, half. administrator for the Governor, exprest his belief to the Times contribntor that "even the United States is going to find things in Mexico worth while copying by and by, after the reform has spread from the peninsular State of Yucatan throughout the Republic, for the program is the same for all Mexico." As one instance of forward-looking legislation, we are advised that in the State's new labor law two articles concern women workers who are mothers or about to become mothers. Thirty days before the birth of a child and thirty days following it is forbidden that women should work, and they must receive their complete salary during this time, and their positions must be reserved for them. Again, in establishments where women who are mothers are employed there must be a special floor, in a state of perfect sanitation, in which they may go to mourish their babies.

But perhaps the most epochal change in Yucatan's new day affects landownership. Except for French ownership in the railroads, all the industries and all the lands of the State were held by about 2,000 wealthy Mexicans of Spanish descent, whose chief industry

was raising sisal and other fiber-plants for rope-making. The
rest of the population, about 300,000, were slaves, and, "in many
thousands of eases, they were slaves on the property which had
been taken from them by fraud. All the communal lands, set
aside generations ago as the property of the people of the villages
which they surrounded, had been confiscated by the big holders."
Mr. Rolland is quoted as saying that "slavery under this system
was as bad as the servitude of the blacks of the United States
at its worst," and, what is more, that—

"All that the 2,000 landowners paid toward the support of the State in taxes for their exclusive use and ownership of something over 70,000 square miles of land was \$50,000 a year. Taxes from the land now amount to \$3,000,000 a year, paid on an equitable basis both by the 2,000 old landowners on their muchreduced holdings and the many thousand new owners on the forty-acre tracts which they received under the provisions of the new agrarian laws put into effect by Governor Alvarado."

Mr. Rolland goes on to relate that Yucatan now has 2,400 public schools in charge of able teachers, both men and women.

There are evening sessions for adults, and the problem is "not to get the people to come, but to get enough schoolhouses and teachers to provide for all who want to come," This is true of both men and women, and we are advised that under the new condition a woman is really a woman, whereas, under the old order, she was "a serf or worse, if there is anything worse." The women of Yucatan have already had their first feministic conference, with an attendance of 3,000 delegates, and the list of things they considered reads "very much like the program.

of any meeting of public-spirited, levelbeaded women in the United States,"

But the great piece of reconstruction work, we are told, has been the redistribution of the land, which was done "without confiscation." From former holders the only land taken away was that held by fraud, and it amounted to "many thousands of acres," Whatever nore was needed to give to the head of every family a tract of about forty acres was bought from the holders, for which they were paid in fifty-year gold bonds at 4 per cent. These small farms were first lent to the people for a twoyear period to see what they would do with them, and no land was awarded except to the man who agreed to work it to the lest of his ability for the benefit of his family. Nor were holdings thrust upon anybody whether desired or not,

Of the 50,000 family heads in the State, 40,000 applied for farms, and "in the two years of probation practically all of them showed themselves fit for ownership." We read that these men are working much better now because they are working as free men and not as slaves. A state agricultural school, with experiment stations in different sections, has been established, where free expert advice is available for everybody. Speaking then of labor legislation, Mr. Rolland is quoted as saying:

"We have minimum-wage provisions and an eight-hour law, compensation for injuries of workmen and provision for their old age. Children under thirteen can not be employed in factories or any other establishment.

Hoys under fifteen and girls under eighteen can not work nights. All places of employment must be sanitary and protected against fire risks, and all machinery must be protected, Compulsory arbitration of labor disputes is provided by law before workers can strike or employers lock them out."

The Christian Science Monitor thinks that the reconstruction of Yucatan will encourage those who believe that in emergencies the unrestricted exercise of arbitrary power vested in one man is essential equally to the success of a private enterprise or the redemption of a nation. This journal goes on to say that Governor Salvador Alvarado has been to his State what Porfirio Diaz was to the Republic of Mexico in the most useful and prosperous years of his régime. Alvarado was a Constitutionalist leader, we are told, and an apt pupil in the Carranza school. For years, in Yucatan, authority had been "divided between the established church, the landed aristocracy, and a United States industrial trust." Alvarado threw his weight on the side of the common people, for he is "a for to all forms of special



HE REVOLUTIONIZED VUCATAN.

Gov. Alvarado is railed a "Socialistic Disspen"

privilege." The church, the aristocracy, and the United States industries all have their rights, but "they must be careful to claim no more than belongs to them." While Alvarado is a firm believer in democracy, yet he is "personally a dictator or a benevolent despot, and the government he maintains is an autocracy," and this journal adds:

"No country was, to all appearances, better governed than Mexico in the early years of the Diaz régime, but when the Diaz régime fell, everything fell with it. Diaz failed to raise the people he governed to the point where they were capable of governing themselves. Let us hope that Alvarado will do better than this. He seems to realize where the great problem of Yucatan lies. He seems to have the inclination to plant the liberty and happiness of the people on a stronger foundation than personality affords. May be have the time to do it."

Modified admiration for the work of Alvarado marks an article in *The Outlook* (New York), by a special correspondent who has been investigating Mexico from Yucatan to the border. As to his treatment of the Catholic Church, for instance, we read that two years ago there were more than one bundred priests and many nuns in the city of Merida alone. To-day there are five priests and no nuns in the whole state. Religious

services are held in only four charches in the state, and they are in Merida, while "priests, nuns, and archbishop have fled, and numeries, convents, monasteries, and churches have been bought or confiscated by the state," But if some fair-minded observers in Yucatan to-day are shocked by certain things the Governor has done to the Church, we are told that they are obliged to praise what this "socialistic despot" has done in other directions. He has helped labor to get its just deserts, yet has prevented it from getting more than its fair share of the profits of industry, and for this reason he is as unpopular with some labor-leaders as he is with the millionaire henequenplanters, who are forced to sell their henequen to the state at the state's price. Again, since Alvarado came out of the north, we are told, all drinks stronger than beer have been tabued, and Yucatan, in consequence, has profited. But Alvarado "can hardly last," according to this correspondent, who tells us that "already his downfall is plotted in Mexico City by bureaucrats who resent his independence." Some day a general will descend on Yucatan with a larger army than Alvarado's and the "quiet man with the smiling brown eyes will go down in the ruins of the Utopia be has been trying to build."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

LLOYD-GEORGE's cold did not extend to his feet - Wall Sweet Journal.

CONSTANTINE will have no peace until he declares war. - Brooklyn Eagle.

Bosron at least refused to be the hub of the water-wagon. - Atlanta Journal.

"As a victor" the Kalser invites peace, but to victors it comes unsought .-- Wall Street Journal.

Ir a note could only stampeds the belligerents as easily as it does the market.—Boston Heroid.

Now, if Germany really meant it, she can come forward and explain in detail just what she meant by it .- Washington Times.

BRITAIN will fight on, says King George. He must have seen Lloyd-George's speech in the papers.—Philadelphia North American.

Witson merely wants the belligerents to get together, whereas the real difficulty would be to get them apart.—Philadelphia North American.

A GERMAN newspaper asks if Mr. Lloyd-George is a gambler. He probably knows enough about gambling to call a bluff -Brookign Engir

A "Houszontal, Tax" on imports is proposed, but the effect on the prices to the ultimate consumer will be vertical -Philadelphia North American.

The Allies made as wry a face when the President suggested peace in a casual way as a bunch of Kentucky colonels invited to a wance at a soda-fountain,—Chicago Heraid.

THERE's just one sure way to find peace—hunt it up in your "Funk and Wagnalls."—Boston Transcript.

THE Kalser no sooner won the bron cross than he signified his willingness to make peace.—Indianapolis News.

We all believed such a war could not start, and we are now skeptical about its stopping.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

KAISER WILDELM perhaps is soothed by the thought that neither did Noah's pence-dove accomplish anything on its first trip.—Chicago Daily News.

The militiamen enlisted "for home and country," and now they would like to begin the home part of their service.—Philadelphia North American.

THERE is one unusual attraction about Count Tarnowski von Tarnow. If you can remember his first name you'll probably recall his second.— Cieveland Plain Dealer.

THE Chicago wheat-pit is considerably more sympathetic to pencefluctuations in Europe than the corner grocer is to the fluctuations of the Chicago wheat-pit. — Boston Transcript.

The President's faith in the outcome of a conference between the warring nations no doubt is based on the noteworthy achievements of the Mexican-American conference — Philadelphia North American. Evrs peace is made in Germany .- Atlanta Journal.

What we want is a finish of war, not war to the finish -Affania Journal.

The chief characteristic of peace continues to be low visibility - New York Epening Sun.

We are perfectly neutral in this war. We don't care who makes peace,

Atlanta Journal.

The Monroe Doctrine is rumored to be little anxious about its future.—
Philadelphia Record.

Willows and orphans are benored in the "status que onte" jeuer-terms.

- Wall Street Journal.

PRESIDENT Wilson's remarks to warring Europe sound a good deal like "Tui! tut! - Boston Transcript.

We note that Luther Burbank has turned his attention from polatoes to orange-blossoms.—Boston Transcript.

The forming of the Billy Sonday Corporation inspires the fear that not even salvation is to remain free.—New York Evening Sun.

Is other words, the President would like to know whether this is a private war or whether anybody can get in .- New York World.

The Governors' conference did not attract as much attention as a meeting of the International Brotherhood Welfare Association this year.

—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

GERMANY made war on her own terms but can not make peace in the same way.—New York Sun.

KAISER WILHELM has bestowed 10,000 from crosses and 5,000,000 wooden crosses.—Baston Transcript.

We take it that Secretary Lansing is now performing some of the exciting functions that once devolved upon William Loeb.—New York World.

AFTER having prepared for the war a trifle late, the Entente Allies naturally legitate at the suggestion they quit perhaps a trifle soon.—Chicago Hereld.

All the European nations have to restrict the consumption of food by law, Over here we just let the price-fixers do it.—Philadelphia North American.

It seems to be increasingly evident that King Alcohol will not have a scat at the council-table at which the future of the world is to be decided.— New York Sun.

Wall, Street is a little panicky over the prospect of peace. Wall Street, you may recall, is the place where they gave odds on Hughes.— Philadelphia North American.

VILLA has promised to be good if we will let bygones be bygones. He might have waited to see whether the haiser gets away with it before following Withelm's example.—Charleston News and Courier.



"BOLD THE PORT. WE ARE COMING!"

-Tuthill in the St. Louis Sign.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE PRESIDENT'S UNWELCOME INTERVENTION

A QUARRELSOME MAN in the thick of a light be has begun to enjoy is apt to resent the intrusion of the well-intentioned onlooker, but when two quarrelsome men are enjoying their fisticuffs the benignant being who attempts an unsolicited interruption is as apt as not to receive a sound drubbing for his pains. While the drubbing is verbal, this

is exactly what our President has received for his humanitarian attempt to bring nearer a conelusion the war that is now devastating Europe. Both belligerents have suspended, for the moment, their reciprocal abuse, and have directed the stream upon the devoted head of the President of the United States. Only in neutral lands does he receive any credit for the worthiness of his motives and the courageousness of his example, Switzerland, indeed, is willing, officially, to follow the trail that he has blazed, while the northern neutrals show an anxiety to do

their part to bring healing to the nations. But it is to the belligerents themselves that we must look for real results, and while these peace-notes will receive from the Governments of the warring Powers the careful consideration that their importance demands, there seems no doubt that they will have little immediate effect. Indeed, the intense popular irritation, as reflected in the press, would tend to show that, at this period of the war, the best-intentioned intervention of neutral countries is apt to embitter the conflict.

The best reception that has been accorded to the President's

note was given in the press of the Central Powers, where a few of the influential newspapers have given the dove a cordial welcome. Forexample, the Berliner Tageblatt and the Berlin Vorwarts might be described as enthusiastic in their praise of President Wilson's action, while two influential Vienna journals, the Fremdenhlatt and the Neue Freie Presse, show a restrained cordiality. Other prominent papers are more eautions; the Frankfurter Zeitung and the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger both prefer to wait until they have seen the reply of the Entente Powers; and the organs of the two most influential political parties in Germany at the present time-the Pan-Germans and the Clerical: -assume an attitude of unqualified hostility. Thus the Berlin Täglische Rundschau writes:

"President Wilson is actuated



HOW TOMMY ATKINS TREATS THE PEACE-NOTES
-Nebspatter (Zarich).

look for real results, and from the Governments of sideration that their insideration that they will have

NEITHEMATY.

"The munition-trade is falling off."

"Then it is time to begin to preach peace."

- Wiener Carlegauren (Vienna).

by vanishing profits on one hand and the fear of submarine warfare on the other hand. He knows that if the German peace-overtures were rejected it would spell sharpened and intensified fighting at sea. The Wilson plan will meet more recognition with the Entente than with the Central Powers."

The Kolnische Volkezeitung, perhaps the most powerful organ

of the Catholic Center party, remarks:

"The game was a preconcerted one. America has put her money in Entente business, and therefore America must try in the interest of her debtors to obtain the best possible conditions so that they may be able later to fulfil their financial obligations toward the United States. For these reasons the United States is out of the question as an impartial mediator, not considering President Wilson, who at every opportunity has shown by his deeds his weakness for England, and who, in the present note, even goes so far as to threaten war, which, considering the whole at-

fair, can only be directed against Germany."

In France, as in all the other Allied countries, President Wilson's somewhat unfortunate phrase about the supposedly identical aims for which the belligerents are lighting has aroused a spirit of hitter criticism. Thus we find Mr. Georges Clemencean, the influential ex-Premier of France, writing in his organ, the Paris House Enchaine:

"The moral side of the war has escaped President Wilson. He puts on the same footing all of the belligerents without asking

for what reason each of them is fighting. Failing to take into consideration these imponderables, he believes himself just when he speaks to all in the same terms. He has not felt that the ends of the war could not be understood in the same way by both sides, and consequently it would seem almost blasphemous to hear it said that 'the objects seem the same on both sides.'"

Many of the Allied editors appear to believe that the President is consciously acting in the interests of the Central Powers, for even that shrewd and discriminating critic, Mr. Gustave Hervé, remarks in the Paris Victoire:

"President Wilson has delivered as full in the chest the greatest blow, most dangerous for the morale of our people reerived since Charleroi. It comes in the twenty-ninth month of the war and when certain elements of our people, less endowed than others with fortified, feel the strain of the war. The blow is more dangerous for us than it is for any of our Allies in the West, whose country has not been invaded as has ours for twenty-nine months."

The London editors see almost eye to eye with their Paris colleagues; for example, Mr. J. L. Garvin, in the widely read Observer, almost echoes Mr. Clemenceau's words when he considers that—

"A memorable mistake has been made at the White House. That mistake jeopardizes all the beneficent possibilities of the rôle which might have been and may still be reserved for the

American President at a later stage.

"There may be more, either of good or bad, in this situation than appears on the surface, but the first thing is to consider the strange and almost inexplicable wrong which Mr. Wilson does to the traditions of his own country, the truth of recent history, and the conscience of mankind when he seems to place Germany and the Allies on the same moral level by suggesting that their motives and their objects are the same."

In a long editorial full of labored irony, the London Times remarks:

"We should have supposed that by this time the irreconcilable conflict between the objects of the Allies and the objects of the Central Powers was plain to all. We share to the full President Wilson's humanitarian feelings. We are even fighting for them, but we see no hope of a just and lasting peace until Prussian militarism has been laid low on the field of battle. The enemy are posing as victorious aggressors in the very document in which they condescendingly summon the Allies to negotiate."

In Russia the President's note has been received in a spirit of polite and amiable rejection, while all the journals agree that the moment of its issue was singularly inopportune. The Petrograd Novoye Vremya can not understand the President's action in view of the fact that he transmitted the German peace-note without comment. The Petrograd Ryetch opines that—

"At such a moment as this counsel can be more bareful than useful. The President supposes both sides are following more or less the same objects. What can the people and governments of the Allies reply after having definitely refused Germany's offer?

"Does President Wilson think the offer has been refused simply on account of a lack of concrete terms, and that if he fills this lack we can consider peace-negotiations? There is no necessity to await terms which we know beforehand to be unacceptable. If President Wilson does not understand that no offers can be mutually acceptable to the Allies and their enemies, we, at least, understand it."

Italian opinion finds representative expression in the Rome Giornale d'Italia, which says:

"Three mistakes are observable in the case of the American note: First, it was sent when the Allies were about to reject Germany's peace-proposal; secondly, it makes no distinction between savages and civilized people; thirdly, it proposes peace twenty-eight months too late.

"To President Wilson's note it is impossible to answer simply 'No.' The answer must demonstrate the just and honest intentions of the Allies, fighting for the defense of liberty and right, against the Central Powers, thirsting for dominion, intoxicated with barbarity, and responsible for the most atrocious aggression ever committed. It is impossible to accept a conference for peace, with a relative armistice, without obtaining from the enemy a sure guaranty that he will not take advantage of the cessation of hostilities to escape making reparation."

The Pope, as a neutral, indorses the President's note and, according to his official organ, the Osservatore Ramano, describes it as "a document showing the honesty, justice, and far-sightedness of the American President." Other neutral opinion, as exprest by the Dutch press, is divided, the it inclines on the whole toward the President. The Amsterdam Nieurs van den Dag writes:

"President Wilson has dared to intercede, therefore we must hope and trust that he has the ability to stay through the storm and drive through his will against the opposition of England, France, Russia, and Italy—and also America—who will hear of no peace without a complete victory for the Allies."

GERMAN REPLIES TO LLOYD-GEORGE

A PROPHETIC UTTERANCE, in view of the lack of cordiality with which Mr. Lloyd-George has received Germany's overtures, was made by the Kölnische Zeitung on December 5. Some twelve days before the British Premier so pointedly refused to enter the peace jack-pot without seeing Germany's openers, the great Cologne organ wrote:

"So long as the England of Mr. Lloyd-George is not conquered, England herself will remain unconquered."

After the British Premier's speech the German editors have come to the conclusion that "the England of Mr. Lloyd-George" at least refuses to "recognize defeat," and that the war must continue until German generals can "make the fact still more evident." The Berlin papers are distinctly annoyed that the leader of a nation in the position of Britain should use such a word as "reparation," which they consider should only be found in the mouth of a victor. Thus the Täglische Rundschau writes, "Reparation could be demanded by England only if ... we had been defeated." Equally indignant are the Berlin papers at the reflection on Germany's honor implied in Mr. Lloyd-George's metaphor about the "noose." The implieation of actual bad faith suggested by the British Premier when he said that for the Allies to enter into negotiations with the Central Powers "is to put our heads into a noose with the rope-end in the hands of Germany" is particularly galling to the Tentonic press. The Berliner Togeblatt remarks:

"One might suspect a curious distrust in his own diplomatic ability, but the true purpose of the invention is to serve as bogy for the peace-loving sections of the states whose representatives might possibly sit around a table and listen to what those of the Central Powers have to communicate. Surely they could gather quite safely at The Hague or any other place. They need not fear that they would be murdered, nor that on rising they would find the doors locked. Where is the noose? Where is the ambuseade? Where is the danger?

"But Lloyd-George points to Napoleon, who always were the mask of the pence-angel when planning new conquests or when his subjects grew tired of war. But you can not compare Napoleon with the nation that kept peace from 1871 to 1914, while England, Russia, Italy, and France all ventured on wars of conquest. Moreover, after they have heard Germany's peace-conditions, the Entente Powers still have the right to reject them."

There seems little doubt that there is some disappointment in the Central Empire at the lack of cordiality with which the Teutonic advances have been received, and there is a certain tone of pessimism in some of the editorial comments. The Berlin Kreuzzelung says:

"We have now learned that our enemies do not want penecebut war to the knife; so we must ahandon all considerations and grasp all the means of war at our disposal."

The Vienna New Freie Presse is Irankly regretful that negotiation can not, as yet, take the place of arms;

"England alleges that she is in the war to save Belgium, Is this impossible by peaceful means, or even difficult? Reparation, in the sense of reconstruction, is possible; in the sense of giving satisfaction it is not."

A neighbor in Vienna, the Fremdenblatt, accepts the inevitable with a certain belligerent grace by remarking:

"After Mr. Lloyd-George's speech the continuation of the world-war is inevitable. Great Britain does not want to end the war until her aim has been attained. This aim Mr. Lloyd-George designated by the dark word 'reparation.' He obviously demands reparation for the fact that the Central Powers dared defend themselves against world-enemies standing under England's command. Fate will be allowed to take its course, and the day will come when Mr. Lloyd-George, shudderingly, will recognize that England, by rejecting the peace-offer, has really stuck its head into a noose with the rope in our hands."

Mr. Lloyd-George was speaking for effect, says the Kolmische



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A HATTLE IN PROGRESS OVER THE SHELL-SCARRED GROUND.

This remarkable photograph, taken from a French battle-plane, gives a vivid idea of the intensity of shell-fire preceding an attack, the ground being pockmarked with shell-holes. In the upper part of the picture is the village of Soyecourt, recently captured by the French Toward the village are shown the German troops flying before the French, who are but after them. French soldiers are clearly visible running up the trenches and dodging from shell-hole to shell-hole. French bombs are exploding in German trenches and on the field near the village.

Zeitung, and his utterances must therefore be in some measure discounted:

"The language of the British Prime Minister must not be taken too seriously. We are taught this by some reflections on English peace-conclusions in the past, such as that in which she lost the United States, and the peace of Amiens in 1802. There is a limit where the blindest obstinacy finds itself confronted with the impossible, and this limit is being brought nearer and nearer by our submarines. Another possible contingency compelling England to make peace would be the secession of one of her Allies."

An unwonted mirth is found in the staid pages of the Berlin Vassische Zeitung, for the British Premier's statement—that peace is impossible till the aims of the Entente are accomplished—moves it to risibility:

"It is not only improbable, but impossible, that Russia shall take possession of Constantinople and the Dardanelles, nor will Italy ever succeed in incorporating southern Tyrol, Trieste, and Dalmatia. As far as Great Britain is concerned, she will never succeed in destroying German industry or sinking the German fleet. But it is probable that the German armies in France and Belgium will resist every attack, that Poland will never again fall under the Czar's tyranny, that Roumania will be retained as a valuable pledge in the hands of the Central Powers, according to whose desires certain border regulations in the Balkans may take place.

"It is inconceivable that the Entente statesmen should keep their eyes closed to these incontrovertible facts; that they can not see that there are advantages in negotiation which they can never hope to gain by continuing the war. They alone must be held responsible for all further bloodshed." ENGLAND'S THREATENED FOOD—The undeniable fact, that England depends on others for her food places her, say the German papers, at the mercy of the U-boats. Should submarine war be sharpened, we are told, England will soon be on the verge of starvation. Captain Persius develops this theme in the Berliner Tageblatt and says:

"Almost the whole production of the world outside Europe is at the service of our enemies, but does them no good, if, as a result of the shortage of freight-space, they can make no use of it. In Australia, for instance, there are stores of wheat which suffice for the Australian consumption for more than three years, but this great mass of wheat in the colonies is of no use to the mother country. . . . The main causes of the shortage of freight-space are the sinking of numerous merchant ships, the confiscation by the Government for military purposes of a great part of the mercantile marine, the reduced construction of new merchant ships owing to the heavy demands of the war-fleet, and the disappearance of enemy commercial fleets. owing to the war, and of neutral merchant ships owing to losses due to the war—eapture for earrying contraband, running upon mines, and so on. The help which England and her Allies obtained by the confiscation of German and Austrian ships in Italian, Portuguese, and Greek ports plays now no considerable part in view of the losses suffered."

Captain Persius foresees this result:

"We look to the future full of confidence in the efficiency of our submarine arm, which, one may with certainty expect, will constantly increase in strength. We hope that the shortage of tonnage already prevailing among our enemies can be brought, up to the point at which it will be intolerable, and this will surely be of considerable importance for the military situation."

GERMANY'S NEED OF FAT

HE HUMAN MACHINE, like all others, runs upon its fuel, and to-day the lack of one vital fuel-element is said to be impairing the efficiency of Germany's conduct of the war. The serious shortage of all forms of fat in the Fatherland is bluntly emphasized by Field-Marshal von Hindenburg in a letter to the Imperial Chancellor in which that plain-spoken old fighter tells the authorities pointblank that fat has to be secured for the munition-workers or else Germany must look forward to a marked decrease in the output of urgently needed war-material. This letter of the Field-Marshal appeared first in one of the industrial organs of West-phalia, the Bergisch-Markische Zeitung, whence it was copied into the Kölnische Zeitung and other prominent papers. In



THE POOD CRISIS.

"Well, I can't eat the block, and the hatchet is too indizestible."

— Heria (Harrelma).

addressing Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the old warrior first emphasizes the important part the industrial workers are playing in the war:

"Your Excellency is aware of the hugo task which our warindustries face to achieve a victorious outcome of the war. In connection with this work the solution of the labor problem will be the deciding factor. In fact, the question is not overely the numbers of the workers; it is, above all, their individual power of work through sufficient nourishment. The Department of Food Supplies of the War Office has paid most praiseworthy attention to the nutrition of the workers in the various war-industries. For this we should be grateful, but, nevertheless, the War Office can exert only a small influence on the earrying out of the regulations of food-supply; it is needful, besides, to have the unanimous and devoted cooperation of the agricultural authorities and of those under them, both administrative and municipal. It does not seem to me that it is sufficiently realized in official circles that the nutrition of the workers now means the 'to be, or not to be' of our nation and empire."

The Field-Marshal states that munition-workers are to-day in an undernourished condition because the usual supply of fats, both animal and vegetable, has been disorganized, which is due apparently, in part at least, to the British blockade. He proceeds:

"It is clearly impossible that our workers can continue indefinitely to be efficient in their labor if we are not successful in distributing an adequate ration of fat, a ration founded upon common-sense rules. It is reported from the coal-mines of the Ruhr district, from those of the Siegerland as well as from other industrial centers, that it is not yet possible to distribute a ration with an adequate proportion of fat. In the Siegerland, for many months, only an insufficient supply of fat has been available.

"It appears that in the purely agricultural circles of Germany and in the circles of these who control our farming products, the authorities are not sufficiently informed of these things. As regards the farmers themselves, the aim is not only the obvious one of increasing the production from the soil, but the no less important one that these products, and fat especially, should be voluntarily offered to the consumer. Experience shows that State compulsion accomplishes very little, but I promise results from a wide-spread, driving, well-organized propaganda by the leaders of our war-industries and munition-workers."

Calling for vigorous action on the part of the authorities, you Hindenburg concludes:

"All State control of consumption must fail unless intelligent, voluntary cooperation of all classes of the population of cities and country comes to our aid, and unless every German is penetrated with a profound sense that this cooperation is just as much a duty to the Fatherland as the sacrifice of life on the battle-fields of the front.

"I beg your Execllency to bring the gravity of the situation in the most impressive manner possible to the eyes of the Federal, administrative, and municipal authorities, and to call upon them to attend to the proper neurishment of all our workers in the munition-factories; to ask all the strong men of party, as leaders of the home army behind the plow and the reaper, to unite in a common effort to wake the favor Teutonicus in the home, among the peasants, the workmen, and the citizens."

CONSTANTINOPLE FOR RUSSIA

IF THE ALLIES WIN, the reward of Russia is to be the possession of Constantinople and the Straits. Speaking in the Duma on December 2, the new Russian Premier opened has heart to the assembled deputies. According to the Petrograd Novoge Volume, Mr. Trepoff said:

"I can not refrain from touching upon a question which lies close to the heart of every Russian. For more than a thousand years Russia has stretched out southward toward a free outlet on an open sea—the keys of the Bosporus and Dardanelles; Oleg's shield over the gate of Constantinople—these have been the age-long dreams chery-hed in the hearts of the Russian people all through the different periods of the existency.

"Well, those aspirations are ready for realization.

"From the very commencement of the war, wishing to spare human lives, and acting in accord with our Allies, we did our atmost to restrain Turkey from a mad participation in the hostilities. France, Great Britain, and Russia made no effort to get Turkey to enter the war. They only arged her that in her own interests she should remain neutral. At the same time Turkey was given formal assurances and promises guaranteeing her, in exchange for mutrality, the integrity of her territory and her independence, and conferring upon her certain privileges and advantages. But these efforts were in vain, and, blinded by the deceptive promises of the Germans, Turkey attacked us surreptitiously, and thus scaled her doom."

With Turkey thus, by her own act, debarred from any further consideration as a European Power, said Mr. Trepoff, Russin prest her claims:

"The vital interests of Russia are as well understood by our loyal Albes as by ourselves, and that is why an agreement which we concluded in 1915 with Great Britain and France, and to which Italy has adhered, established in the most definitive fashion the right of Russia to the Straits and to Constantinople.

"The Russian people should know for what they are shedding their blood, and, in accord with our Allies, the announcement of this agreement is made to-day from this tribune. I repeat that absolute agreement on this point is firmly established among the Allies, and there is no doubt that after she has obtained sovereign possession of a free passage into the Mediterranean, Russia will grant freedom of navigation for the Roumanian flag, which now, not for the first time, floats in battle side by side with the flag of Russia."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

CHARACTER IN HUMAN FACES

THE OLD SCIENCE OF PHYSIOGNOMY, developed long ago in France by Lavater, has generally been thrown on the lumber-heap by serious students. The no one would deny that a man's character and mode of life are reflected to a certain extent in his facial expression, most scientific men would probably consider it impossible to standardize or measure any such indications. Yet it is asserted by William Foretz Kemble, in an article on "Standardizing the Characteristics of Men," contributed to Industrial Management (formerly The Engineering Magazine) (New York, December) that facial characteristics are utilizable practically by those who deal with men. Mr. Kemble's article, which is one of a series, deals with the general laws that assist us in classifying all sorts of physical characteristics and recognizing the qualities that correspond to them. We have space here only for what he says about faces, To quote him:

"Facial control and lines will tell a large part of the story of mature people, but it is very difficult to lay down definite laws on the subject, and what we have to say will probably be subject to many exceptions, so that the reader must not arbitrarily accept it as the ultimate truth. The labor standardizer should be able to read faces as a preliminary to test work, for it will save much time and money to be able by this method to weed out the very evidently until before applying further tests to the more acceptable.

"First, as to face control: during waking hours the average person keeps the face constantly under certain muscular tensions which more or less reveal his character.

"When asleep these muscles relax, giving the inane expression which most of us have in that state. Very few of us could get jobs if we were sized up in our beds.

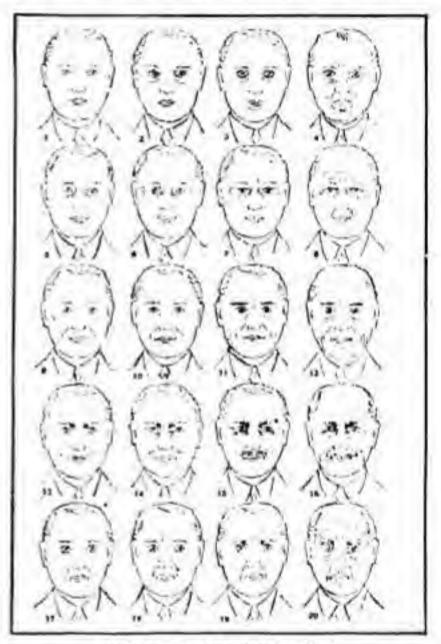
"These tensions in the face draw the mouth into certain fixt lines, hold the cyclids open at a definite width, draw the cyclrows more or less apart or together, and fix the check muscles in various positions. Sustained emotions or thoughts eventually give these muscular tensions a permanent set in our waking hours, and we relapse to the uncharted innocence of childhood only when we lose consciousness.

"These muscular adjustments are so delicate that it is almost impossible to describe them, but people are so constantly subject to our observations that most of us, through many unconscious records on our memory, come to know their meaning. Especially is this so when the emotions eventually leave definite lines in the countenance. We call this ability to read character in the countenance intuition, but it is really the cumulative records of our experience in dealing with people. . . . Most of our memories are so definite that we can use words of quality or dimensions to describe them, but there are a large number of memory phenomena, such as the above, which never assume clear enough shape for such description, and a certain amount of superstition has entered into our conception thereof.

"Before we shall say anything further, let the reader look at the rows of faces to the extreme right of the groups and by intuition, if possible, decide what types of men they indicate and note their characteristics.

"Face No. I (page 13) is what the phrenologists and vocationalists would call the vital, well-nourished type of personality. . . . The changes from 1 to 4 indicate the easiest development for this type, provided it has an easy time financially. The lines under the eyes and lips are not so much creases in the face as bloating and fattening of the leatures, indicating self-indulgence and sporting proclivities. While this man does not let himself go completely, he probably drinks more than is good for him. Faces 5 to 8, inclusive, show an entirely different development. The lines running almost perpendicular to the inner part of the eye indicate thought; the upturned lips show good nature. The lines running from the outer ends of the eyes in 6 show kindliness and a sense of humor. The gradual closing

of the eyes in 7 shows increasing thought, and in 8, with some age-lines added, we have the elderly, kindly, thoughtful, banker type of individual. Faces 9 to 12, inclusive, show still another possible development of the same young man. In 9 responsibility and determination have straightened out his mouth and set his lower cheek-muscles tensely to each side of the mouth. In 10 the dents on each side of the lips show increased firmness, In 11 the jaw has developed the muscular control of a bulldog, and some thought-lines come under the eyes. Face 12 shows the lengthening and aging of these lines and some slight kindli-

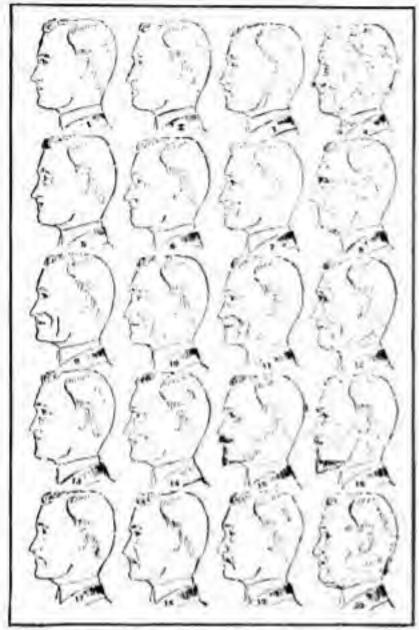


HOW ONE FACE MAY DEVELOP

"The labor standardizer," says Mr. William Foretz Kemble, "should be able to read faces as a preliminary to test work, for it will save much time and money to be able by this method to weed out the very evidently unfit before applying further tests to the more acceptable."

ness each side of the eyes, and we have the elderly, strong, executive type of man, not so thoughtful as face 8, but showing greater responsibility in dealing possibly with the lower types of men, where the former has dealt with the higher. 16 show the same development of determination, but not to such a dynamic extent, since the jowls do not become so strongly developed. This man has control of men, but more mentality as the thought-lines and deepening of his eyes indicate. He has planning ability besides executive force. . . . Face No. 17 begins early to droop around the mouth from pessimism or a bad temper. The little indentation above the nostrils in faces 18 and 19 show cynicism and sneering tendencies and the frown ill-humor. These all increase and age in 20. The lifting of the outer evebrows and the creased forehead in this case show worry, and the lines under the eyes and mouth show indulgence rather than thought. The eyes remain wide open, showing that this man is not a deep thinker. He develops into an irascible, pessimistic, self-indulgent, general nuisance.

"Face I (below) is the undeveloped, angular, pure American type. Face 2 shows bloating, self-indulgence lines under the eyes and lips. Face 3 shows increase in these lines and slight tattening of the lower mose, with a loss of self-control indicated by slightly unknown hair and the need of a shave. Face 4 shows utter loss of any restraining influences and full devotion to impulses. The lips, nose, and eyes have swelled. The lines in the face are aimless, uncontrolled, and fatty, and the bair unknown. The man has become a trainp or drunkard. Faces



ANOTHER STUDY IN FACIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The author confesses that even the best systems of judging men, however, have a high percentage of error.

5 to 8 show how this man goes through the corresponding development of face 8, page 13, only in this case the man becomes a kindly old professor. The differences were attained by the slighter depression of the eyes which comes with age. by a greater use of the eyes, as indicated by the glasses, and by the lines of control about the mouth developed by keeping the boys in order. Faces 9 to 12 show the same executive development in this type of man, as indicated by the corresponding faces on the other page, the only difference being a more pronounced bay-window under the eyes, which often is noticed in executives. Faces 13 to 17 show the development of this type into the professional type doctors, engineers, architects, etc. . . . Faces 17 to 19 show the effect of pessimism and cymicism on this type of man. The linings are much the same as the corresponding numbers in the former figure. Since this type of man is not so well nourished as the other type, the same lines show greater age effects, seeming to indicate a quicker decay. No. 4 has let his senses run loose, while No. 20 has let his emotions run riot, both showing different kinds of human wreeks,"

This interesting discussion of facial lines is certainly reasonable, but the trouble is, as Mr. Kemble himself confesses, that as soon as we have faid down rules for the linings in the face we see these lines in a face where our intuitions tell us that the rules are untrue. He is sure, however, that his findings are true in 50 plus cases. He goes on:

"This discussion is important, since many place absolute dependence on the ability to analyze character by the appearance. We believe such ability should be intuitive with, or acquired by, the labor standardizer; but it has its limitations. The first limitation is fallibility. The man with the highest power we have ever tested in this regard had a fallibility of 2018 per cent., making the maximum average of 79.2 per cent. after also making a calculation for the fallibility of the committee that tested him). The second limitation consists in the range of facial tests, since, after all, only a few of the human characteristics can be read in the face, and those only positively or negatively-not quantitatively. By this we mean that while we may be able, by looking into a man's face, to tell positively or negatively whether he has the intelligence to be a mathematician, we can not thus tell how good a mathematician he is; only a test of some problems will reveal his exact relative ability in rating with other men of his kind, . . . The third licutation consists, as Mr. Harrington Emerson says, in the characteristics of the job. We may be able by wonderful intuitions and training to size up the man, but this gives us few data as to whether he may be litted for a certain job. This fatter has to be analyzed by the law of extremes, or by a man of great analytical power who knows the job,"

AN AWAKENED RUSSIA

A SATION owning uneserventh of the earth's land surface, suddenly out off from its usual sources of supply by a great war, finds itself confronted with the problem of new markets. It has found them, and its purchases are gigantic; but it is auxious to prevent the recurrence of such a condition and is accordingly beginning to prepare for the development of its own natural resources. The result is, as reported by "D. E. J.," in Machinery (New York, November), that Russia has awakened from her long industrial lethargy. In the future she is likely to be a great commercial as well as agricultural nation. Her immense numeral deposits will be mined, great industrial plants will be built, radways will be multiplied. Fuel is relatively scarce, so that water-power will have to be developed and used. Says the writer:

"In matural resources Russia is perhaps one of the richest countries in the world. The Fral Mountains are said to contain about every known metals, while the Alfai and Caucasian mountains, as well as other parts of the Empire, are veritable storchouses of minerals. The the metallurgical industry has been carried on with such indifference that at the beginning of the present century many blast-furnaces and factories were torn down to avoid payment of the remains taxes, so great is the mmeral wealth of the country that in 1911 Russia ranked first in the production of platinum; second in the production of petroleum, ashestos, and manganese ores: fifth in the production of gold; seventh in the production of copper and asphalt; and eighth in the production of iron. It produced nearly all of the world's supply of platinum and approximately one-lifth of the supply of petroleum. The iron ares from south Russia are said to be the finest to Europe, some of the ore analyzing 70 per eent, iron. The gold ores found in the Urals also supply much of the wolframite, osmion, tantalum, and iridium used in the manufacture of electric lamps,

"Several reasons have been given for the poor development of the nation's resources. Among the first are the sparsely setthed condition of the country and the poor transportation systems. Owing to the marshy character of a large part of eastern Russia and the lack of road-building materials, good roads are almost unknown; in fact, much of the marketing is done when the ground is frozen and sleds can be used. Yet so extensive a waterways system was developed early in the last century that by means of canalized rivers and the 1,225 miles of artificial canals, the Baltie and Black Seas, and the Caspian, Baltie, and White Seas were connected. The Ob-Yenisei waterway system, in Siberia, is nearly 3,650 miles long. In proportion to its population and area the railway mileage of Russia is small. The first railroads were built very slowly and were located so as to augment the transportation systems in existence and not as competing lines, with the result that they were not placed in many cases where they aided in the development of the country. About two-thirds of the lines, and those most of the important ones, are owned by the Government.

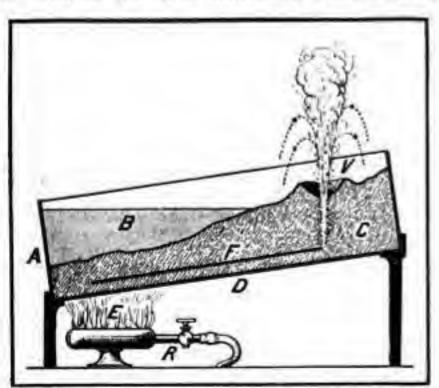
"Because most of the people follow agricultural pursuits, and also because of the inadequate systems of transportation, the buying and selling have been done at long intervals. This has caused the holding of fairs at which the people gathered in immense numbers. It has been estimated that 15,000 of these fairs are held annually, and that their sales exceed \$500,000,000. Of course many of these are small and only of local interest, but some are of national importance and are known throughout the world."

The greatest factor in this tardy growth, the writer goes on to tell us, is now said to be German influence, which has dominated the Russian Government since Peter the Great. The Germans have secured the greater part of Russian trade largely through their willingness to adapt their methods to Russian conditions. In 1913 not only did Germany sell nearly \$15,000,000 worth of machinery to Russia against the United States' \$200,000, but the disproportion runs through all her trade, and German firms even sold to Russia two and one-half times as much American machinery and tools as was imported from us direct. We read further:

"The true reason for the slow growth of Russia seems to have been a lack of fuel and of capital. While the country has many large coal deposits, some of it is of an inferior quality and much that is of good quality has been inaccessible. Railroads are being built to these deposits, so that it is thought the fuel-supply will be sufficient for a long time to come. Plans are being made for the conservation of this supply by making as wide a use as possible of the water-power, of which there is an abundant supply.

"The Russian markets are increasing in size and importance and are demanding better articles than two years ago. During the war several ports have been developed and new ones have been built, necessitating the construction of new railronds, some through territory that heretofore has been inaccessible, Existing roads have also been extended and in some cases rebuilt, and with the increase in the manufacturing plants of all kinds the people have more ready money than ever before. Wageshave been increased in some cases mearly 100 per cent., and in consequence the people are adopting a higher plane of living. Factories of many kinds are being planned and built, some under the direct supervision of American, English, Swedish, and other engineers. The choice of these men, who will largely determine the equipment that will be adopted, is often dependent on the source of the capital furnished for the factory.

"One mistake that is being made in the published descriptions of the Russian conditions is to speak of the changes that are taking place as 'rapid.' Nothing with which the people

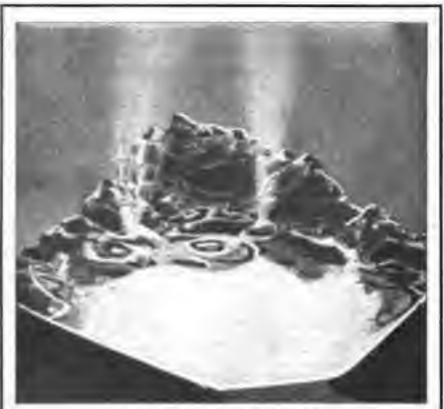


CROSS-SECTION OF THE "EXPERIMENTAL VOLCANO."

of Russia have to do is rapid—quite the reverse. The introduction of modern methods of manufacture, the use of laborsaving machinery, the adoption of comforts such as we have in America, and a voice in their own Government will all be matters of education, and they will be slow; but they are all coming."

ARTIFICIAL VOLCANOES

WILLE FRENCHMEN on the Western front are busy counterfeiting the phenomena of volcanism—with bombs, choking clouds of gas, subterranean and submarine explosions—a countryman of theirs, Émile Belot, has succeeded in imitating nature still more exactly by means of



AUTIFICIAL VILL AND PHENOMENA.

Belof's volcano, showing a crater-lake in the middle; emption in an early stage at the right in a later stage at the left, and a debal exister in the left foreground.

a single agency steam. That the activity of volcances is primarily due to steam from beated sea-water has long been believed by many geologists, the it can not be said to be so universally accepted as to lear the stamp of orthodoxy. But Belot thinks that he has gone far toward silencing all objection by the exactitude with which he reproduces volcanic action on a small scale. Under the heading of "Experimental Volcanism," he writes thus in La Nature (Paris, October 25):

"In a shallow basia about two feet square, we place a wet mixture of sand and clay in such fashion that the side B represents the sea and C the continent. The bottom B is inclined away from the continent. We heat the lower part of the slope as uniformly as possible..., Herause of the metallic conductibility of the bottom we shall have practically an isothermal surface B. At the end of ten minutes or so volcame phenomena begin to show at 1 in the form of fumaroles escaping from a volcame chimney, the material thrown out accumulating to form a crater. The volcano 1 is always near the top of the slope, and we have the paradex of a surface 1 in condition while the "sea" is completely cool at B, just over the heat.

"In nature it often happens that impermeable layers alternate with permeable ones. We may imitate this effect by placing a short of slate F at a little distance from the bottom D; thus several volcances may be produced, in line with the upper edge of the slate. The volcanic action may then appear very far from the source of heat R. We thus realize how linear groups of volcances form in nature, and why some volcances are found at considerable distances from the sea.

"The position and number of the slates may be varied; the volcanic action is always concentrated near the top of the slope. It may be seen that the submarine vapors concentrate or disperse as the impermeable surfaces have the form of a right or an inverted cone. Hence the following law: volcanism is proportional to the steepness of the slopes and to their convexity toward the sea. This explains why islands in the open sea are almost always volcanic and why the Atlantic coasts, being much less steep than the Pacific, are not volcanic."

Mr. Belot imitates tidal waves by placing his slate so that it touches the bottom of the busin at the upper edge, forcing the steam to act on the "sea" at the lower edge. He has produced eraters several inches across, which fill with water and form "crater-lakes" when the heat is removed. He produces "volcanic bombs" of mud, like those formed from lava in real volcanoes, and he has even noticed a phenomenon resembling the "blazing cloud" from Mont Pelée that destroyed St. Pierre, when the steam-column from his artificial crater sweeps the surface obliquely instead of ascending. By covering the whole surface with water he has a submarine volcano, which throws up islands like those off the Alaskan coast. By saturating his water with salt he gets other familiar volcanic phenomena. In fact,

"All who have seen the artificial volcano or the films that Mr. Gaumont, with his generous devotion to science, has made of them, are convinced that the sea is in submarine connection with volcanoes and that the cause that directs the internal vapors of the submarine fissures toward the coast is simply the inclination of the isothermal surfaces."

FRENCH EMANCIPATION FROM GERMAN CHEMISTS

RE WE TO REMAIN DEPENDENT on Germany for the products of commercial chemistry? When the war is over, shall we give up our feeble attempts to fend for ourselves in this field? One would think so, to read the preans of thanksgiving that arise whenever the Brutschland arrives with her small drop in the bucket of our chemical necessities. Whatever we may do about it, however, it is certain that the Entente Powers are trying hard to free themselves from the industrial as well as from the military Octopus Teutonicus. Their economists and scientists in the war of the trenches are effectively working hand in hand with Nivelle, Haig, and Brussiloff. Prof. Alphonse Mailhe, of the University of Toulouse, in the Revue Générale des Sciences (Paris), devotes an illuminating essay to the industrial future of organic chemistry in France. The present state of certain of her chemical industries is by no means to be despised. No country, Professor. Mailhe assures us, can compete with her in the fabrication of chemical fertilizer—she produces annually more than 1,000,000 tons of sulfurie acid, while her soda quota exceeds 300,000 tons. In the organic domain, however, she is, like us, inferior to Germany, altho Professor Mailhe assures us that the greater part of the world's chemical discoveries are of French origin. He says:

"Our progress in electrochemistry enabled us to lower the price of aluminum from \$113 a pound in 1855 to \$1.82 in 1890 and to 34 cents in 1898. The decline in the price of vanilin is still more remarkable: in 1876 a pound cost nearly \$500; it could be bought in 1908 for \$5.

"We were the pioneers in dyestuffs: anilin red, fuelsin, diphenylamin, 'blen de Lyon,' 'violet de Paris,' are French discoveries. The same is true of the perfume industry. . . . The principal cause, according to my views, of that German 'preponderance which had almost reached a point where the whole industrial world was becoming dependent upon the Teutonic output, must be looked for in the antagonism among us,' between the partizans of the atomic theory and its opponents. While Wuertz and Gerhard were vainly making desperate efforts to introduce the teaching of this theory into our schools, it was enthusiastically accepted beyond the Rhine. The Germans, with their tenacity and method, took full advantage of the new theory, and realized marvelous results in the field of dyestuffs. They were not afraid of experimenting with new compounds. Who can belp admiring the indomitable energy with which the Badische Anilia conducted the experiments leading to the manufacture of sulfuric anhydrid and synthetic indigo." The former entailed an effort of five years and an expenditure of nearly \$1,250,000; the indigo experiments lasted fully ten years and cost nearly \$5,000,000. Our chemical companies. with their seant capital, could not think of experimentation on so vast a scale. Germany was aided in her industrial ascent. by the thousands of young and able chemists which her universities, polytechnic academies, and special schools turned out yearly. Léon Vignon, in a recent report, stated that France had only seven chemists and England six to Germany's two bundred and fifty. Some of the German dyestuff-factories employ from one hundred to two hundred chemical experts! Under these circumstances some of our fellow citizens and our friends in foreign countries view with dismal forebodings our prospects of damming the Tentonic torrent in the triple field of dyestuffs, perfumes, and pharmaceutical products."

Taking up these three classes of substances one by one, Professor Mailbe shows that the Germans have not annihilated French industry in any of them. France is still struggling, and the chemical industries that remain are strong and were once preponderant. They may become so again. He tries to tell how in his concluding paragraphs, which we give as follows:

"We need five things to succeed: abundant raw material, sufficient capital, the necessary number of trained chemists, the protection of the law, and, finally, a first-rate commercial organization.

"We have the necessary coal for an annual production of 2,000 ions of pure anthracene, and thousands of factories now busy with the manufacture of war-material will, let us hope, soon be ready for more profitable occupations. Our capitalists ought certainly not to hesitate to invest their money when they consider that the Badische Anilin paid its stockholders in each of the last ten years a dividend of 24 to 25 per cent. The owners of our factories should grasp very quickly the wisdom of their German confrere who, when reproached by a friend with the great number of his spectacled scientists, replied with a smile; What do I care if ninety-nine out of one hundred produce nothing if but one earns for us an annual profit of 200,000 marks! At the end of this war the fateful treaty of Frankfort imposed upon us in 1871, which forced us to treat our archrnemy as one of our 'most-favored' nations, will be replaced by a high protective tariff; and a new patent law will safeguard French genous against unsernpulous exploitation by foreigners, As for the last requirement, a French chemical trust, covering all France and as solidly bound together as the German organizations, will be equal to it. We can produce as smart traveling salesmen as they, we can print as beautiful catalogs and produce as learned a chemical literature as our neighbors. In brief, we have all the elements necessary for a rejuvenation of French chemical industry."

OZONE FOR VENTILATION

N POPULAR PARLANCE the word "ozone" is often used synonymously with "fresh air"; so that the use of ozone for purifying the air of buildings appeals to every one. Ozone, however, is a very definite chemical substance, a form of oxygen, with easily detected properties, including a strong, pungent smell and an irritating effect on the respiratory passages. It is stated by Dr. Felicia Robbins in The Medical Review of Reviews (New York) that the success of ozone-installations in ventilating-systems is due not so much to its chemical effect in eliminating impurities from the air as to the fact that its own pungent smell hides their objectionable odors. As to the direct effect of ozone on the health, she says, it is now generally admitted that this must be infinitesimal, as the ozone never comes into direct contact with the blood, being detained by the organic matter in the upper air-passages, Says Dr. Robbins:

"In discussing the influence of ozone in ventilation, Leonard Hill and Martin Flack arrive at the conclusion that its greatest usefulness lies in its altering effect upon the uniformity of the atmosphere, and the resulting stimulation of the cutaneous and olfactory nerves, as well as the respiratory system. 'There is no evidence that ozone reaches the blood or that it has any other influence on the body.'

"Ozone is altogether powerless to improve the heat and moisture of waste air, which can only be remedied by efficient ventilation, through which the oderiferous substances are removed at the same time. Moist air and dry air vary in their behavior to ozone, especially in regard to its practical utilization. Air that has become contaminated through the sojourn of many people has also become moist; meanwhile, the irritative properties of the ozone are not so evident in moist air, so that larger quantities of the gas may be added than when the air is dry,

with the result that the bad odors are hidden from those who enter such a room. The greater the moisture content of the air, the greater will be the ozone toleration of the inmates. Under these conditions, however, moist air is practically identical with bad air, and for this reason air-ozonization is not desirable from the hygienic point of view because it tends to interfere with the appreciation and renewal of the air precisely when this is most necessary.

"The production of ozone has now become very cheap by means of relatively simple apparatus. The first actual ozone

apparatus installed in a large airduct, used wholly to convey fresh air to various rooms in a large building, was the ozone-generator of the National Air Filter Company in the Chicago Public Library. where the air-supply had been objectionable, and no less than 10,000 cubic feet of air per minute had to be ozonized. The outcome of the test, which began on the first of August, 1910, was highly satisfactory. as the apparatus was found to provide for complete deodorizing of the main reading-room, injecting absolutely fresh, sterilized air at all times, reducing the humidity during oppressive summer days, disinfeeting all books, periodicals, etc., in general use.

"Efficient ventilation should functionate satisfactorily without ozone. When this is needed, the ventilation is imperfect, for air-ozonization is nothing but an emergency procedure for the concealment of odors which the ventilation alone has failed

to remove.

"Ozonization is not identical with purification of the air. In a gen-

eral way, ozone should be employed, if at all, only in low concentration in combination with fresh-air ventilation."

was the cause of the trouble; huts were destroyed and wells disinfected; in all, about four hundred people died. Some four thousand work-people, who had been brought to the place as the result of hard work, decamped, taking with them some 2,000 rupses (\$667) as advances. This was ultimately recovered. After this the place was free and no pains were spared by the authorities to protect the large number of coolies employed. Before they had completed the dam, a heavy flood came, covered the walls and filled the place in which they were working with

the people forbidden to drink of the contaminated stream which



A LAKE DISTRUSTED BY THE SUPERSTITIOUS HINDUS IT WILL BENEFIT.

A MAMMOTH ARTIFICIAL LAKE

REMARKABLE ENGINEERING FEAT was recently accomplished in southern India when the mammoth artificial lake of Marikanave was completed in Mysore -an Indian state twice as large as Maryland, ruled by an enlightened and progressive maharaja. It is eighteen miles long and has an area of thirty square miles. The dam thrown across the gorge-240 feet wide-to impound water that erstwhile ran to waste and is now being utilized for irrigating land that would be otherwise parehed and barren 's 1,336 feet long, 162 feet high, and 15 feet thick. A wen 470 feet long has been built to discharge excess water, which, during the monsoon, is heavy. The work was initiated and finished by Indian engineers, and is a monument to their engineering skill, as it is a credit to the government of his Highness the Maharaja, who furnished the money for it. The object for which the lake has been constructed is thus described in an interesting account that appears in The Modern Review (Calentta):

"The chief object of the scheme is to irrigate the land round about the town of Hiriyur, in the Chitaldrug District—a tract of land which, compared with other parts of the state, is barren. The annual rainfall is only tifteen inches, and in poor years as little as six or seven. The lake would thus prevent a huge amount of water running to waste and provide an extensive area of land with a regular supply, which would thus protect the people during the frequent periods of local scarcity."

It appears, however, that the work has not been completed without mishaps:

"In four months after the operations were commenced the work received a rude cheek, for cholera broke out, a most serious matter among a community of over five thousand persons crowded together in huts. Drastic measures were taken. The sick were isolated; pure water was provided and water. The water and sand were removed and the work of constructing the dam was continued, with little interruption, till the completion. The question of the nature of the stone to be used was decided by searching experiments. It was found that hematite quartitle, which could be obtained at comparatively little expense from the surrounding hills, would serve the purpose admirably. Small stones were used, varying from one-half to eight cubic feet. At first trolley-lines were brought into service, but later a cheaper method—by 'nowgunnies,' or professional stone-lifters—was in vogue, and answered very well. The work continued steadily for several years and the channels for conveying the water were begun, but scarcity of funds necessitated a delay in the work. It was not till ten years had elapsed that the dam was finished."

The writer gives the following details of the completed enterprise:

"The sluices for the regulation of the water are known as Stoney's patent gates. Each vent has two gates and is capable of discharging over 1,000 cubic feet per second, under a head of six feet. The each gate weighs almost six tons, only four men are required to lift them by means of powerful winehes. The water on passing through the sluices is carried back into the river below, and later is caught up and diverted along two large irrigation channels. Its flow is so arranged that when power is needed a considerable fall of water is available.

"The total east of the project was forty-five lakhs of rupees (\$1,500,000). While it was realized from the outset that the scheme was protective rather than remonerative, it is believed that it will ultimately pay at least 3 per cent, on the outlay. If the power can be used for the cotton and other industries which may develop here, this rate will be considerably increased."

The people for whose benefit this mammoth lake has been constructed are very superstitions and expect that evil will come out of it. To quote the writer:

"At the foot of the dam is a small temple, dedicated to the Mari goddess. The inhabitants of the district say that when she discovers how she has been insulted she will burst the dam, and the water, which will rise to the height of the stambha (pinnacle) of the temple of Hiriyar, will be swallowed by the Basaya (a god), on the top."

LETTERS - AND - ART

BARNARD'S "LINCOLN"

IN THE SUGGESTED REPUDIATION of the classics in Germany, treated last week in The Letenary Digest, the Prussian Minister of Education is quoted as recommending that history be taught backward—"From Sedan over Königgrätz, Solferino, and Sebastopol to Waterloo, and so on

to the creation of the world." Elsewhere, too, the classics are asked to step aside in favor of the more immediate interests of to-day. A prominent Ohio jurist is reported by the St. Louis Globe Democrat as saying that a year's study in colleges of the life and writings of Lincoln would be better worth the time than giving it to the campaigns of Casar, the utterances of Roman orators, and the poetry of Vergil." That Lincoln is becoming more than a merely American classic should be noted in the fact that he has since the war began been almost more quoted than any other among English-speaking peoples. He was found by Premier Lloyd-George to have stated better than any other the purposes which actuate the Entente Allies: "We accepted the war for an object, a worthy object. The war will end when that object is attained. Under God I hope it will never end until that time." On the other hand, The Globe Democrat finds that he also uttered words "applicable to the world-situation now," such as, "Fervently do we pray that this mighty scourge of war shall presently pass away."

By a coincidence a new presentment of Lincoln in bronze has just been completed by the sculptor, George Gray Barnard. This statue has been commissioned by Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft for the city of Cincinnati, and now that it has come to public view in New York, and people are somewhat startled at the stark realism of the sculptor's work, Mr. Barnard has printed in

The Evening Sun (New York) the "sculptor's view" of his subject. "An imaginary Lincoln," he says, "is an insult to the American people, a thwarting of democracy." Further:

"No imitation tool of any artist's conception, but the tool

God and Lincoln made—Lincoln's self—must be shown. I found the many photographs retouched so that all form had been obliterated. This fact I have never seen in print. The eyes and mouth earry a message, but the rest was stippled over, to prettify this work of God, by the photographers of the time. Nearing election, they feared his ugly lines might lose him.

the Presidency. So the lines were softened down, softened in cloudy shades of nothingness—this man, made like the oak-trees and granite rocks. To most, the life-mask is a dead thing; to the artist, life's architecture.

"We and future ages have this life-mask to fathom, to interpret, to translate. Art is the science that bridges 'tween nature and man. Sculpture being a science to interpret living forms, bidden secrets of nature are revealed by it. Lincoln's life-mask is the most wonderful face left to us, a face utterly opposed to those of the Emperors of Rome or a Napoleon. They, with the record of a dominating will, self-assertive over others; Lincoln's, commanding self for the sake of others, a spiritual will based on reason. His powerful chin is flanked on either side by powerful construction reaching like steps of a pyramid from chin to ear, eye and brain, as if his forces took birth in thought within, conceived in architecture without, building to the furthermost limits of his face, to the fruits of toil in his wondrous hands hands east from life at the time of the mask by Douglas Volk.

"For one hundred days I sought the secret of this face in the marvelous constructive work of God. Here is no line, no form, to interpret lightly, to evade or cover. Every atom of its surface belongs to some individual form, melting into a larger form and again into the form of the whole, The mystery of this whole form nature alone knowsman will never fathom it. but at least he should not bring to this problem forms of his own making.

"Nothing is easier than to have a molder for five dollars push clay into the mold of Lincoln's face and give it to one ready to open the eyes and stick on hair, smoothing the surfaces and calling out, 'Lincoln.' But art's virtue is

to reveal, not to obscure. It is a power to make plain bidden things. Art is not nature, the mask of Lincoln not sculpture. The mask controls its secrets, Lincoln's life revealed them, as the sculptor must reveal the power and purpose of this wondrous mask."



Copprighted by George sligs Survays

"LINCOLN" FOR CINCINNATI.

After searching long for a model for this statue, the sculptor. George Gray Barnard, found a man with Lincoln's physique in Kentucky, who admitted having been a rail-splitter.

Mr. Barnard recalls that Lincoln, at seven years of age, helped to make the coffin and dig the grave of his mother. "And such a mother as Lincoln must have had made greater his agony, left a memory so vital that through life this giant physically and mentally 'mothered' his neighbors, his State, his country." The feminine in Lincoln is analyzed thus:

"The left side of Lincoln's face is the motherhood side, the right side man's. Beneath the left eye two mountains lie; from the valley between soft light flows a gentle stream; it bursts upon a circular muscular hill in form like a petrified tear through sadness and joy placed there. Then all flow together, turning into a smile at his lips, like a stream through a dark valley of shadows coming to its own into the sunshine.

"People say who saw: 'Lincoln often looked the Christ.'
This face is infinitely nearer an expression of our Christ character than all the conventional pictures of the 'Son of God.' That symbolic head, with its long hair parted in the middle and features that never lived, is the creation of artists, Lincoln's face the triumph of God through man, and of man through God. One, fancy; the other, truth at labor. Lincoln, the song of democracy written by God. His face, the temple of his manhood, we have with us in the life-mask.

"The Olympian Zeus in its remoteness from the life of the people, the life that must be lived, is the antithesis of Lincoln's. In the latter all self-consciousness is effaced, there is no lurking hint that the spirit behind and within was disturbed by the temple it dwelt in. All its lines lead away from self-center. As I wrought at this face façade I was conscious of being gradually drawn back of the face and forever onward. Thought born within this face sprang outward in every direction, in its flight gentle, unending, toward the truth of things, for the truth of things, truth at labor.

"Out of the study of Lincoln's life-mask grew the entire poise of his figure. He must have stood as the Republic should stand, strong, simple, carrying its weight unconsciously, without pride in rank or culture. He is clothed with cloth worn, the history of labor. The records of labor in Lincoln's clothes are the wings of his victory. The 'Winged Victory' of Samothrace was an allegory of what Lincoln lived. His wings were acts, his fields of flight the hearts of men, their laughter, their life, Tradition is he stood 'bent at the knees.' This is not true. Worn, baggy trousers, forgotten, unthought of, honored their history."

Mr. Barnard's desire to tell the truth about Lincoln's form led him to search through two years for a model that should approximate the man be must have been. The story of the man, when found, is this:

"I traveled through the States, North and South, East and West. I advertised and went personally to look at many men. At last, in Louisville, Ky., after a great number had come to me, I found the one I wanted. He was six feet four and one-half inches, and realized as nearly as any other being conceivably could all that we know of Lincoln's appearance. I asked him about himself and he gave this curious account:

"'I was born on a farm only fifteen miles from where Lincoln was born. My father, my father's father, and his father were all born there."

"A study of this man's body showed it to be in harmony with the body of Lincoln. The Greeks had nothing like that. It was a genuine product of American soil, as typical in its way as the Indians. The legs were long, and he had a back that seemed to bend without causing a corresponding cavity in front. I spoke of this to him and he said:

"I have been splitting rails all my life." He was about forty years old. That was the natural explanation of his over-developed back and shoulder muscles. Lincoln had gone through the same exercise and the same result was noted in his form. He was probably the most powerful physical being known to the frontier life.

"I have seen the models of Europe—men of Greece and Italy—symmetrical and beautiful in a classic way; but nothing ever appealed to me like the form of this Kentuckian. It affected the spirit like the passing of a storm through the sky. I am working now on a head that I hope will enable me to carry out this feeling, a head fifteen feet in height. Lincoln is the unveiling of the Sphinx. That ancient figure out on the desert sand meant slavery, mental, moral, and physical. The men of that day were bound in their environment; they saw no end to the problem of life.

"Lincoln stands for clearness, for knowledge. He deals simply with the facts of life, helps his neighbors in their homely tasks, laughs with them. There is mystery in him, but it is the mystery of the spirit brought down and put to the service of men."

EXPLAINING AMERICA TO ENGLAND

MUTUAL ACQUAINTANCE is the future safeguard for peace, particularly between our country and Europe. President Wilson practically said so in these recent words: "The nations of the world must unite in joint guaranties that whatever is done that is likely to disturb the whole



MR. BARNARD WITH HIS "LINCOLNS."

The sculptor, with his original plaster model, beside a study in heroic size of the head of Lincoln made in preparation for the Cincinnati statue.

world's life must first be tested in the court of the whole world's opinion before it is attempted." The fact that these words were thrown on the screens of those theaters which exhibit warpictures made a news item for English papers because of "its fantastic humor," But a writer in The Athenrum (London) uses it as a text for his recommendation that Europe inform itself of that America which is not comprised within the Atlautic scaboard, and which is to a large extent "still pioneer in spiritual life." The its people came from Europe more recently than those of the East, yet their unawareness of Europe is profound. These truths and their accompanying implications are set forth by an American, Gilbert Vivian Seldes, for the Athenaum's readers, who may be taken as Britain's most conservative element. He tells them that America is a highly "industrialized" country, with its commerce done in the spirit of the frontier. "Literary criticism in Europe," says Seldes, "is still more right in taking Walt Whitman as the great prophet of America, in appreciating the open airs of Mark Twain's 'Life on the Mississippi,' than in blaming a

crude and hearty civilization for its neglect of such an exotic as Henry James or as Edgar Allan Poe." We read on:

"That the populations of Europe which come to the United States are not automatically added to the Declaration of Independence and made Americans is a circumstance which Europe knew better than America, one which startled the latter wofully only two years ago. They remain European, but for a variety of reasons they do not make the United States European, they do not resist the pioneer influence. England and France, if they seek alliance with the United States, will not forget to consider the German-American; Germany will remember, for other reasons, perhaps, the Russian, the Russian Jew, and the Pole. But no mistake rould be more grievous than to assign to any foreign-born element that dominant power which must, in spite of all reservations, be given to the American. Of him it must be recalled that, since he is a pioneer, contact is precious to him, but it is certain to be spasmodic, and can never be wholly indepensable. In the States that very contact has ministered to isolation, for the country is unequally developed, and when the need of culture becomes great in the Southwest, there is the Northeast to supply it with all the graces of inid-century transcendentalism. Materially, the development of the country is slowly approaching a level."

If a foreigner had made these generalizations, Mr. Seldes declares, he would have cried out against their recklessness, But, "as a somewhat anxious democrat who sees salvation for his country only in European entanglements," he lets them stand with these reservations:

"There are millions of Americans who do know of Europe, and know its literature, perhaps have some feeling for its traditions. The finer minds establish and continue contacts. There is even the small group which accepts nothing which is not European in manners, morals, or the arts. It is quite possible that the general impression of America prevalent in the south of France, let us say, is no more wrong than the impression of Holland obtaining in the State of Nevada. But it is, in fine, not so much a photograph or a picture of the United States that is wanted as a poster, and the strokes in a poster may be hold if the solors are true. And in the spectrum of American life there is no color which may be truthfully called the sonse of Europe. To the American, Europe is something beyond his life; with its wars and its alliances he has literally nothing in the world to do, and that peculiar sense of a flowing and continuous intimacy which distinguished Europeans three years ago is not the least of the things which he does not understand. There has never been any reason for him to understand. In an elementary geography he has read that 'the French are a gay and frivolous people, much given to dancing and light wines, and he has been satisfied, to these many wars.

"It is this America, and not the small America of international trade or international thought, which will give meaning to an alliance in the future, and it is, therefore, with the emotional risings and fallings of this America since the war began that we must be concerned. The story has been told of the New England farmer who, when he was told that all Europe was at war, leaned on his rake, squinted at the setting sun, and remarked that they had a fine day for it. But such things apart, it was only for the few that the Battle of the Marne became at once the most scrious and the most glorious moment of secular history. It was only by them that the meanings of the war and of its terrible words were dimly apprehended. For America the war is divided into two periods—from the beginning to the Lustania, and from that day to this,"

It is not known, declares this writer, and it would not be understood if known, "how little catastrophic the war has been for America." Reviewing the past, he continues:

"In the early months one can discern faint glimmerings of the sense of tragedy, but except the soul be active there can be no real tragedy, and the war has remained for America a great melodramatic spectacle in which only the ingenuities of hero and villain (as to whom they have made up their minds) brought out the hisses or cheers of the gallery. The thrill of adventure must have been felt. That the sword had been drawn again and shone in the dreadful sun, that men were fighting as they had always fought, was not unnoticed even by the inexpressive and the indifferent. But the immediate business of America became too oppressing; her garden had, after all, to be cultivated. There followed the books, in which she took a slight interest. There followed the crimes of Germany, which settled forever her adherence in the case. She fell, no less than the belligerent world, into the efficiency-worship which will be the most grievous peril after the war. For months ber reaction to the war was in the slang phrase, expressive of admiration, 'You got to hand it to them Dutchmen' (American ordinary for German).

"So far the war had affected the Eastern coast, with which we must be cautious and short. Then the Landona, It was then that the shadow of war fell across the far plains of the Middle West, and a new spirit began to wake in America. Frightened before by the immensity and the dread of the conthet, she had insisted upon a neutrality she hardly felt, for that neutrality must have been active and energetic, and was not. The resterated expression of aloofness from the eauses and the consequences of the war had foundation, but was inspired not by fact, but by a furious intention not to be involved in an adventure for which the country properly felt itself inadequate. Incompetence as well as indifference made America 'fed up' with war-stories long before her time, and it was the slowly contracting circle in which she could move with safety after the Lantania was sunk that brought her to a new consciousines."

A PEOPLE WITHOUT CONVERSATION

been evolved by a nation "without conversation."

This is the ironic situation among ourselves pointed out by a writer in The Dual (Chiengo), signing himself Rene Kelly, "Mere questions and answers never did make conversation," Mr. Kelly observes, going on to quote Dr. Johnson to the effect that "questioning is not a mode of conversation among gentlemen." But conversation such as Dr. Johnson would have approved would be dismissed as the affectation of highbrows, this censor thinks. "Bring together a group of college men, graduates of the same institution but not close friends these, and what do they talk about?" we are asked. And the reply is furnished to hand: "The same things as the tired business man of theatrical disrepute: Sport or women, business or politics in the littlest possible sense of the word." For—

"They share no intellectual interests—unless, perchance, they buppen to be victims of the same profession, in which case their common interest lies in the law, or in medicine, or some such fascination. With the extension of the elective system at American colleges, there has come into being a generation of college-graduates who are as likely as not to be equally ignorant of the classics and of mathematics beyond algebra and plane geometry; who have little or no concept of the rudiments of any science—but who have, it may be, concentrated upon some embryonic subject, like the "science" of economics: a branch described by highbrows as of dubious cultural value and profamely mentioned by such lowbrows as the business men who earn their own livings as being of equally negative practical worth to any one except future teachers of the same 'science' in some quite unpractical university."

The cause of Mr. Kelly's "somewhat fulminant vaporings" is charged up to President Lowell, of Harvard, who said:

"Culture . . . does not mean the possession of a body of knowledge common to all educated men, for there is no such thing to-day. It denotes rather an attitude of mind than a specific amount of information. It implies enjoyment of things that the world has agreed are beautiful; interest in the knowledge that mankind has found valuable; comprehension of the principles that the race has accepted as true."

"Part of this is traism and the rest of it—but no, I must not use that word here. 'A country without conversation,' was a philosopher's word-picture of America, painted for Rupert Brooke when that fiery young poet set out on his world-travels, something more than Iwo years since. And that is a pretty comprehensive damnation of us and our civilization, if we accept Samuel Johnson's dictum that 'The ends of education are three: to develop the moral nature, to train the judgment, and to furnish material for conversation.' President Lowell, for his part, confesses that the reason 'so large a part of general conversation in America relates to the weather, to politics, and to sport, is not so much because these things are intrinsically more interesting or valuable than in other countries, as because they are among the few subjects that every one is familiar with and can talk about."

MRS. FISKE AGAINST REPERTORY

EPERTORY, INDEED!" exclaims Mrs. Fiske as she topples over all such arguments advanced for the salvation of the stage. Against "the star," and "the syndicate," and "the pernicious long run," the only panacea we have had offered us has been the repertory plan. It has been advanced as the single means of saving the actor from himself. Mrs. Fiske does not see it that way at all. "Educate the actor at the expense of the public and dramatic literature!" she exclaims again over the recollection of so many ill-east plays and so many dramas killed beyond hope of resuscitation by inadequate treatment. After being importuned to give out the principles upon which her art is built, Mrs. Fiske has consented so far as to be interviewed by the dramatic critic, Mr. Alexander Woolcott. Her attack upon the repertory is to be found in the January Century, and the ventilation of her views reveals the fact that to her at least the actor is not the petted darling of romance. He must know his business and be able to fill the bill, for "this, my friend, is an age of specialization, and in such an age the repertory theater is an anachronism-a ludierous anachronism." She gives out this:

"I do not know who started the precious notion that an actor needs half a dozen parts a season in order to develop his art. Some very lazy fellow, I suspect. If he has one rôle that amounts to anything, that has some substance and inspiration, he simply can not exhaust its possibilities in less than a year. He can not. Probably he can not even play it perfectly for the first time before the end of the first season. And if his parts are empty and unnourishing, I can not for the life of me see how the mere fact of having six instead of one in a season will avail him anything.

The provincial stock company, which is another fetish in the school of learning the actor's art, is not entirely condemned, but is treated askance: "They might serve their purpose in the young actor's apprenticeship if he would keep reminding himself: 'This is all wrong, wrong, wrong. I can not play Smith while I am memorizing Brown. This does not teach me acting. It teaches me tricks; I am getting a certain case and facility, but it is all wrong.' Instead of thinking it wrong, however, Mrs. Fiske fears he will rather gain confidence and nothing else."

"He starts with the firm touch on the wrong note, and as he grows more and more confident, the touch becomes firmer and firmer. To our great dismay, the false step is taken then with a new and disconcerting air of sureness and authority. In all the theater, my friend, there is nothing quite so deadly as this firmer and firmer touch on the wrong note."

But, objects her interlocutor, suppose he accepts an engagement in New York and has just one part that lasts and lasts and lasts. Mrs. Fiske advises:

"If at the end of the season he has exhausted it, let him resist all inducements to continue. And if during that first season his part does not stimulate, nourish, and tax him, let him study. He may have only one rôle in the theater, but he may have a dozen in his room. A violinist will have an immense repertory before he makes even his first appearance in public. A singer's studies are never done, and I am sure that, if you inquired, you would find such artists as Melba and Caruso still working with their teachers. It should be so in the theater. It should be, Our actors fret if they have to play one rôle month after month, but that is no proof that they are ambitious. They are lazy. Why should there be all this talk of training actors, anyway? If an actor is an artist, he will train himself. . . . If he is not an artist . . . it does not much matter what becomes of him. The sooner he departs from the theater the better."

From the point of view of the audience, Mrs. Fiske is even stronger in her condemnation of repertory, and points her case with Granville Barker, who "not only carried out the repertory idea in his season at Wallack's, but admitted then that he could conceive of no other kind of theater." "Let me tell you," says Mrs. Fiske triumphantly, that "nothing more harmful has happened in the American theater in years than the Barker season at Wallack's"

"Harmful and pernicious. One play, 'Androcles and the Lion,' Mr. Barker produced perfectly. It was a beautiful achievement, and what followed was all the more tragic because he had already shown himself a master of his art—a master. He had shown us how splendidly he could shine as a producer if only he would be a specialist—a specialist like several of our



MRS. FISKE,

Who combenus "reperiory" as a means of educating the actor at the expense of the public and dramatic literature.

"Why, the public, always so easily misled in the theater, had been led this time to believe the Barker production good art, whereas in truth it was bad art, very had. That several of the parts were beautifully acted could not for a moment excuse the fact that, considered as a whole, the performance was atrocious. Yet how could it be otherwise when the two leading parts, Jennifer Dubedat and the title rôle, were completely misrepresented? . . . The audience, for the most part untrained in dramatic criticism, accepted as an example of good art the misrepresentation, the mutilation of a splendid play. So the mischief was worked, and, because of the very conspicuousness of Mr. Barker, ignorance and bad taste were encouraged. For Mr. Barker was more than an ordinary manager; he was a movement."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE CRY OF THE BELGIAN CHILDREN

CMPLACENCY need have no further part in our feeling about the relief we have sent to Belgium. The recent revelations made by Mr. George Barr Baker, a member of the Relief Commission, will perhaps help to contirm the comment reported to have been made in Europe on President Wilson's note: "America is geographically 3,000 miles or so away from Europe; spiritually it is 3,000,000,000 miles away." The excitement of feeding Belgium baying worn off, we have coased our ministrations to such an extent that more than 1,250,000 children must be kept just inside the starvation-point in order that the food-supply, insufficient for all, may go round and save all from actual death. The situation is illustrated by a story told by Mr. Hoover, the managing head of the Commission, of things observed by him. We read:

"Mr. Hoover, accompanied by Dr. W. R. Kellogg, went to Belgium during the last few weeks and saw 1,200 of these elabora standing in line in a district near Brussels waiting for their food to be doled out to them. They were all school clubbren, none of them being much over fourteen years. All of them were happy—the poor lit le things had their food tickets in their hands and were facing the pleasant prospect of getting something to cat. Their mothers and others of the women relatives were standing by watching them.

"Suddenly Mr. Hoover saw one of the Belgian women who are working with the Commission step over to the line and drag a child out of it. The child screamed and fought to get back into line, but the woman kindly but firmly forced it to one side. This was followed by other women doing the same thing, which was always accompanied by the screaming protests of the child.

"Puzzled by these extraordinary incidents, Mr. Hoover went to one of the women workers and asked why the children were taken from the line.

"They are of normal weight," she said, 'and can not have a meal to-day. They must wait until their weight is reduced before they may have food—this may be one or, perhaps, two or three days. Only those who are under weight and are facing starvation may have food. There is so little food that only those who need it must may have it."

"Mr. Hoover was astounded and overcome, and asked the woman if it was possible that the children must be really starving before they could be allowed to have a meal.

"Yes, that is so,' she said, sadly. 'We can not feed so many little mouths with so little. If we had the food we would give it to them - but what can we do.' If America would only send it to us we would see that all these little children had at least enough to keep them at normal weight. As it is now, we are powerless, and those who do not show signs of starvation roust stand aside for the less fortunate ones.'

"After this barrowing incident, Mr. Hoover visited the German officials in Brussels and asked them, as a representative of the American people if they would grant him certain minor concessions which might tend to ameliorate the sufferings of these children.

"One of the German officers of high rank turned to him and said: 'Mr. Hoover, you do not represent the American people. All Europe knows that you do not represent them. You come here as one of a small band of eccentric world-citizens who have sacrificed their time and their money to help these people, and out of respect for what you have done and are doing we will grant you these favors that you ask,"

Conditions like these which it seemed impossible to impress on the consciousness of America led Mr. Baker to go to Rome to obtain the Pope's indorsement of a plan to go before the school children and enlist their aid for children like themselves. He tells an interviewer for the New York Times:

"On my arrival in Rome I requested an audience with his Holiness. The Vatican authorities asked me why I, a nonCatholic, should wish to see the Pope. In explanation, I wrote a letter to the Pope in which I reminded him that he was the Vicar of Christ. 'If you are the Vicar of Christ on earth,' I wrote in my letter, 'Then every man, gentile or Jew, Christian or pagan, has the right to come to you to plead in the cause of suffering humanity. I wish to plead for 1,250,000 Catholic children in Belgium and France who are suffering from hunger, discuse, and destitution.'

"I sent my letter, and on the very next day received word from the Vatican that the Pope would see me. He gave me a private and once during the morning in the library of the Vatican.

"When the Pope entered the library I started to make apologies for intruding on him, but he stopt me, raising both hands, and said quickly in French: 'Do not apologize. It is we who are truly thankful to you and those with you for what you have been doing for our little ones in those desolated countries. For nearly two years we have been striving to find some means of relieving their distress, but have not been able to find a solution for this difficult problem. We have consulted all kinds of people, and many politicisms have written to us and called upon us with their suggestions, but you are the first one to ask for our spiritual aid. Please tell me your plans of what you wish to do in America.

"I told the Pope that if every Calbudic child in America could collect and donate 3 cents a day to the succor of the suffering children, the Commission could provide a supplementary meal consisting of a bisent made with lard or fat. This bisent, little as it seems to us in America, makes it possible for every child to love a meal every day, and would prevent their physical degeneration and would in a measure fortity them against cold and disease.

"After listening with great attention to what I had to say, the

We will write an apostolic letter to Cardinal Gibbons and request him to write to every archibshop and bishop in America and have them instruct all their priests to organize the children in their schools to work together for the relief of the helpless little ones in France and Belgium. As a foundation of the fund I will send 10,000 lire to Cardinal Gibbons—this will be an earnest of our intentions. I will also promise the apostolic benediction to all those who take part in this great charity, irrespective of their religion.

America has been regarded by the world as the savier of Reigions. This, Mr. Baker asserts, "was because we were so erary to have the world know that Americans could make sacrifies and were not simply money-grabbers, as the people of Europe believe us to be."

"When we went to Belgium we proclaimed that we would take care of the Belgians, and now we can no longer keep up this pretense. We have given them \$8,000,000—we who are the wealthiest and most prosperous nation in the world—we who have only peace and can devote our energies to manufacturing other things than munitions.

"Compare what we have done with what England and France are doing—both these countries, which are lighting for their very existence. The English Government is giving Belgium \$5,000,000,000 a month, while France is giving \$4,000,000, naking a total of \$9,000,000. In addition the people of Great Britain and her colonies are subscribing \$600,000 each month. Practically every cent of this money is spent in this country for food and clothing for the Belgian and French sufferers.

"The Belgian Government at Havre sends these checks to the Commission because we are the only ones who can get food through the blockade. It exists between \$10,000,000 and \$11,-000,000 a month to fired the 10,000,000 men, wemen, and children of France and Belgium. We must get another \$1,000,000 a month from somewhere to carry on the work and feed everybody. At the present time 3,000,000 of these 10,000,000 are only given a bonk of bread and a bowl of broth each day.

"The men and women do not feel the privation so much, as they are strong, and some of them can get an additional neal now and then; but the children are getting weak and sickly, and the supplementary meal of a biscuit made with lard would sustain

their strength and save them from early graves.

"If the people of the United States will only think of those 1,250,000 children who are slowly starving to death, and will give us but a little of their plenty and prosperity, we can take care of them. If the people here will only help us we can take care of the sufferers, particularly the children in all the overrun countries."

FRANCE'S STRUGGLE WITH ALCOHOL

OT WITHOUT A STRUGGLE will France rid herself of the menace of alcohol. The decision of the Government to prohibit the consumption of alcoholic beverages during the remainder of the war, light wine and beer excepted, has brought into being an organized army within the state to light the measure. The president of the Saloon-Keepers' Federation and the president of the Provision Dealers' Association plead in behalf of 380,000 salocu-keepers, now mobilized and lighting in the ranks, who will be ruined along with the drying up of one source of national wealth. The secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, however, denies that the prohibition measure would injure the saloon-keepers, but would rather benefit them. "as they would get small profit from the double taxes on spirits, while the sale of wine, heer, eider, tea, and coffee will yield handsome returns. The distillers will lose nothing." Mr. Riemain contends, "as their whole output will be taken for industrial purposes,"

France's unwillingness to follow in the footsteps of Russia leads Mr. D. Parodi, in the Revue des Nations Latines (Paris), to read a sharp lesson to the French Parliament for its lack of patriotism, disinterestedness, and foresight in the treatment of the alcohol problem, which has become doubly important on account of the war and its natural sequel, the partial disintegration of the social life.

"The free democracy of France has not the strength to submit itself voluntarily to the iron self-discipline which, two years ago, a rescript of the Czar imposed upon autocratic Russia. We have not learned yet from the danger of death, which memaces our fatherland from without, to defend it at the same time against an enemy not less dangerous, who gnaws at our very vitals. With sadness in our hearts, we remember that memorable session of our Parliament, at the very eve of the war, where all attempts to curtail the sale of alcoholic drinks had been nipt in the bud. All measures taken since August, 1914, by our military administration on behalf of the interdiction of the manufacturing and sale at least of our most dangerous poison, absinthe, were frutrated. In the only war-sitting of our House of Deputies of which it has a right to be ashamed, a certain group of deputies rose to blame publicly a French general who tried to enforce discipline among our voldiers, protecting, at the same time, their health. The saloon-keeper was stronger than the commander-in-chief.

"The Parliament as a whole continues, however, to beat around the bush. Through the law passed by it on July 1st, it weakened eventually the categorical propositions of our Secretary of the Treasury, Monsieur Ribot, to suppress once and for all the privileges so far enjoyed by our brandy-distillers. By the very enactment to restrict their distilling practises to publicly accessible sheds, the fabrication of the poison has re-

ecived its legal sanction.

"Who eares now for the theoretical discussion of the question of the nutritive value of alcohol? All we are interested in is the sad fact that the alcohol imbibed in our saloens in ever growing quantities, by displacing the natural, profitable foods, drains the financial and physical resources of our working classes. We are face to face, not with a chemical but with a social problem of the first order. Well, statistics, nervous pathology, and criminology agree that heroic France, which knew how to defend her soil against the German invader, seems not to have the strength to save herself from her twofold suicidal mania; from collective suicide by restricting her birth-rate, from individual suicide by overindulging in alcoholic drinks."

Mr. Parodi admits that the problem is, in view of the fundamental character of France's political machinery, an exceedingly complex one. The elections are, to a great extent, prepared in the barrooms; the saloon-keeper is an important political factor. Cartoons and puns do not help to solve the puzzle. Moreover, farmers and workingmen need a social center analogous to the club of the bourgeois, "since we have not yet succeeded in doing completely away with the filthy but in the country and the dingy flat in the city, and since we have, further, been unable so far to replace the moral influence of the church and the former attractiveness of the religious festivals by moral agencies of the same or even superior power," With great courage he goes on:

"Let us only be frank and confess a bit of hypocrisy abides even with the organizers of our antialcoholic campaigns. We preach against whisky and its brothers, while we are shutting our eyes altogether to the alcohol in our wine. But let that go. Do, however, our manufacturers of alcohol really believe that they would lose so very much by following the example of their German colleagues, who provide the automobiles and aeroplanes of their fatherland with an effective alcoholic motor-power?"

UNPEACEFUL BRITISH PASTORS

THE USUAL CHRISTMAS TEXT was not employed in such British pulpits as the cables report. Indeed, the sermons were not pleas for "peace on earth," and showed little good-will to the American President, whose peace-message is now being considered by the belligerent peoples. The Canon of St. Margaret's, Westminster, declares that "fealty to Christ has forced us into the arena of this world-war, and that the same fealty makes compromise impossible with regard to the issues which are being decided there." Dr. Barnes, Master of the Temple, reminded Englishmen of "the proverithat the onlooker sees most of the game." "God forbid," he added, "that we should think of the present earnage as a game, yet hope is the key-note of the morn of the nativity, and it is good to feel that the neutrals are right in seeing such changein the temper and ideals of our fors as to herald a prospect of permanent peace." But more charactertistic were the scornful utterances in Westminster Abbey, and the regretful words of London's greatest nonconformist preacher. Said the Dean of Westminster, as quoted in a London dispatch to the New York Times:

"It is true that the President of the United States, after two years of study of the question and innumerable notes, seems to believe that the object of the two groups of beligerents is the same.

"He knows that Germany refused arbitration, declined a conference, and rejected every overture to prevent war. He knows that his own countrymen have poured money like water to assist the destitute and outraged remnants of the little Relgian people, whose treaty rights were violated and whose frontiers were invaded before war was declared. He knows of the infractions of the Hague conventions, which the American people have studiously promoted.

"He knows all the details of the organized atrocities reported upon in strict inquiries. He knows of the sinking of unarmed passenger-ships, like the Lasdania and Acabia, without notice or warning. He knows of the murder of Captain Fryatt, of the nocturnal deportations of Belgians and French into slavery. He knows of German connivance at Armenian massacres, and yet he is of the opinion that the nations who are leagued to disarm this evil demoniac of national militarism have the same aim in view as the perpetrators of these historical crimes.

"President Wilson has either in a fit of mental abstration sent the wrong note, or he had entirely misapprehended the European situation."

With more consideration for President Wilson, the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan declared in Westminster Chapel that the President's "good intentions" are "sadly marred by his most tragic mistake that he has declined to express any opinion as to the moral issues." Dr. Morgan is "terribly afraid lest, judging

from the newspapers, we should be in danger of forgetting that it was for the sanctity of treaties, for the right of nations, and for the safeguarding of freedom that we entered the war." As he sees it:

"To consent now to any peace that falls short of the realization of those high ideals is to admit we were wrong at the first. The Christian Church must not utter a word that suggests there can be such an admission to-day. Far better defeat and death for righteousness than case and quiet by a compromise with false ideals."

JEWISH FAVOR FOR MR. WILSON

RESIDENT WILSON HEARS so much criticism of his peace-letter both from Europe and America that a grateful word must be welcome. Such a word comes from Herman Bernstein, writing for the Jews. "If the neutral nations have suffered untold hardships during this war," he says, "the Jewish people, scattered among all the nations, fighting for all 'fatherlands,' have suffered martyrdom unparalleled even in their long history of martyrdom. Therefore they longed for peace based upon justice and liberty perhaps more than any other nation, and they will hail the President's move with great joy." Mr. Bernstein, writing in The American Hebrew (New York), counts us as more than fortunate that we have at the head of this nation "a man who towers head and shoulders not only above our own statesmen, but also above the trained statesmen of Europe-a man with a great vision, with a colossal will-power, with a burning passion for peace and righteousness, with a profound love for America, and a boundless sympathy for all mankind":

"We have a President whom only history in the coming generations will fully appreciate. For Woodrow Wilson is a new Lincoln, who has brought to the best traditions of American Presidents a genius for statesmanship and an extraordinary familiarity with the world outside of America, a powerful bond of sympathy with all mankind, a heart that feels deeply for the opprest of all nations, a mind that sees far and sees clearly, and a conscience that guides him in all his acts.

"This is the gravest crisis in the world, and America must face the big problems in a large way. No American President has had such an opportunity for service and achievement, and no American statesman to-day could have risen to the oppor-

funity as Woodrow Wilson has risen.

"In the European situation he has succeeded in maintaining a dignified neutrality. This is better known in Europe than in America. I have traveled in the war-zone, in the Allied countries as well as in the Germanic, and have studied the temper of the people on this very question. I can state that while the people in England and France were perhaps displeased with the American policy because it was not as firm toward Germany as they wished, and while the people in Austria and Germany were irritated by the American policy because it was not as sharp and exacting toward the Allies as they desired, this feeling of dissatisfaction and irritation was due chiefly to the fact that the people in all the countries at war are poorly informed through the censored press, and are acquainted with only one side of the situation, through prejudiced and colored sources.

"President Wilson's erowning achievement will be the service that he will render to bleeding mankind through peace-mediation. His sane and brilliant statesmanship will be fully appreciated only after the war. The peace-President has served America best and most heroically by resisting the clamor of the hysterical chauvinists and the temptation and sham heroism of those who urged the plunging of America into the flames that are consuming the best manhood and womanhood and childhood

of European countries.

"President Wilson will write the greatest page in American history; he will lead the movement that will bring about an understanding among the nations of the world which will make it impossible for a few rulers and statesmen to give the sign 'Thumbs down!' like Nero, hurling a continent with millions of human sacrifices into the arena of slaughter.

"Out of the multitude of war-heroes, with their iron crosses and their legions of honor, will stand out the greatest and most glorious hero of them all, the hero of peace—Woodrow Wilson."

THE BANE OF THE MIDDLEMAN IN DIVORCES

THE SIMPLE METHOD of calling the parties into private consultation has ended many a divorce suit and reestablished many a home. This has been the experience of every judge, and the need of such an effort presents a serious problem in social efficiency. A conciliatory agency to deal with divorce cases before they are brought into court should not be "in the nature of a censorship or a rigid regulatory process," think two writers on this theme for The New Republic (New York), Manuel Levine and Raymond Moley, The attempt at such a delicate task ought to be in the hands of some one devoted to this form of social service and connected with the courts. The likelihood of success in such an undertaking is illustrated by a case in point:

"A husband and wife well past middle life had not spoken to each other in many months. All communication had been carried on through the mediation of lawyers. The parties directly concerned were called into the office of the judge, who left them there for a while with the door locked. Stormy wrangling followed. But the voices gradually descended to lower tones, and two hours later when the judge reentered the office the parties were willing to go home together.

"If differences can be settled after legal strife has begun, it is reasonable to demand that efforts looking to a settlement be made in the first instance. It is the part of advanced thought to eliminate community waste by preventing the growth of the antisocial. We save most of the cost of combating disease by seeking to prevent its cause. In like manner we can eliminate

the infection of modern divorce proceedings.

"The wise, worthy lawyer is constantly performing social service by bringing about readjustments before filing suit."

The difficulty lies in the fact that "the element of the profession which handles most of the divorce cases in America owes its very existence to such discord." Therefore, it is an act of folly to expect effort toward peace from that source.

"The more bitter the strife the more ample the profit. The wife consults one lawyer, the husband another. Petitions pregnant with charges and counter-charges are prepared. Trifles light as air are magnified to give the case added seriousness. Society and the law have decreed that divorce must not be granted except for serious cause. Hence, to secure the divorce and to earn the fee, the lawyer compiles a debit account which often works serious and irreparable destruction. Even in those cases where efforts for peace are successful the seeds of future disagreements have frequently been left.

"The lawyer is a middleman. He exists because a mass of technicalities separates the citizen and his courts. Blindly must the average man trust his lawyer to go into the maze and bring him back satisfaction of some desire. Whether he gets it depends less upon the object sought than upon the skill.

of the expert employed.

"Such problems as are involved in the ordinary divorce proceedings require for their solution a branch of the public services which is equipped to investigate and advise. The court as now constituted can not do this. It is equipped merely to decide which of two conflicting expositions of law should be given precedence. Too often the judge is merely a highly dignified referee in a technical game. The court must be equipped to meet the concrete demands of human life. Decisions must cease to partake of the mystic art of an ancient ceremony. It must become a place for the taking of a trial balance in the immediate problem at hand. Justice in order to be worthy of the name should be the determination of the balance in human relationships."

Cleveland has taken the lead in establishing a conciliation court, where small suits are dealt with in an informal way. Lawyers, bondsmen, and other middlemen of the law are eliminated, and the judge acts as investigator and peacemaker. The writers here think that "the process which works for peace in adjusting differences between strangers could, at least, be equally belpful in dealing with the affairs of estranged partners in the business of matrimony."

CURRENT - POETRY

DR. HENRY VAN DYKE'S resignation of his post as United States Ambassador to The Hague may be a loss to the diplomatic service, but the annonneement that he will bereafter give most of his time to literature is good news for lovers of poetry. He has been too busy to write much of late, but he must now have stored up in his heart and brain countless poetic themes. The experiences of the last two years must have imprest him deeply, and the world waits eagerly the literary expression of those impressions. From the December Harper's we take this sad, yet brave song, a song whose lines chime like the bells they celebrate. The climax of the last stanza is admirable.

THE BELLS OF MALINES

August 17, 1915

BY HENRY VAN DYKE

The gablest roofs of old Malines
Are cosset-red and gray and green.
And o'er them in the senset hour
Looms, dark and huge, St. Romboht's tower.
High in that rugged nest concealed.
The sweetest bells that ever pealed.
The deepest bells that ever rung.
The lightest bells that ever sung.
Are waiting for the master's hand
To fling their music o'er the land.

And shall they ring to-night. Malines? In nineteen hundred and fourteen. The frightful year, the year of wo. When it and blood and rapine flow Across the land from lost Liege. Storm-driven by the terman rage? The other carillous have crossed: Fallen is Hasselt, fallen Diest. From Ghent and Bruges no voices come. Antwerp is silent, Brussels dumb!

But in thy bellry, O Malines,
The master of the bells unseen
Has climbed to where the keyboard stands—
To-night his heart is in his hands!
Once more, before invasion's hell
Breaks round the tower he loves so well,
Once more he strikes the well-worn keys.
And sends aerial harmonics
Far-floating through the twilight dim
In patriot song and boly hymn.

O listen, burghers of Malines!
Soldier and workman, pale beginer.
And mother with a trembling flock
Of children clinging to thy frock—
Look up and listen, listen all!
What tones are these that gently fall
Around you like a benison?
"The Flemish Lion," "Brabanconne,"
"O Brave Liege," and all the airs
That Belgium in her bosom bears.

Ring up, ye silvery octaves high,
Whose notes like circling swallows fly;
And ring, each old sonorous beil—
"Jesu." "Maria," "Michael"!
Weave in and out, and high and low,
The magic music that you know.
And let it float and flutter down.
"To cheer the heart of the troubled town.
Ring out, "Salvator," lord of all,—
"Roland" in Ghent may hear thee call!

O brave bell-music of Malines, In this dark bour how much you near! The dreadful night of blood and tears Sweeps down on Belgium, but she hours Deep in her beart the melody Of songs she learned when she was free. She will not failer, faint, nor fail. But fight until her rights prevail. And all her ancient helfries ring, "The Flemish Linn," "God Save the King!"

The Gilbert K. Chesterton school of poetry continues to grow; the author of "The Wild Night" and "The Ballad of the White Horse" has many followers in England and in America. Chesterton's excellent influence is especially noticeable in some of the best work of Mr. Theodore Maynard. To The Poetry Review (London), Mr. Maynard contributes a thoughtful and spirited ballad on the immortal theme of Don Quixote. It resembles Chesterton's "Lepanto"—and to say this is to give it high praise,

DON QUIXOTE

BY THEODORE MAYNARD

The air is valuant with drams
And honorable the skies.

When he rides singing as he comes
With selected dramy eyes.

Of swinging of the splendid swords
And crashing of the pether lords
When Heil makes orelaught with its hordes
In desperate emprise.

Oh, rides along the roads of Spain.
The champion of the world,
For whom great soldans live again.
With Moortsh beards curled—
But all their spears shall not avail.
With one who weareth magic unit.
This hero of an epic tale.
And his brave gauntlet buried.

Clargor of borses and of arms
Across the quiet fields.
Herald and trumpeter, alarms
Of bowmen and of shields.
When doubt that twists and is afraid
is shattered in the last crusade.
Where flaunts the plante and falls the blade.
The cavaller wields.

Altho in that eternal cause
No liegemen gather now.
Nor flowered dames to grant applause.
Yet on his naked brow
All victor's laurels interarratic;
But he no dower can bequeath
But sword snapt short and empty aleath
And errantey and view!

Against his foolish immerace
No man alive can stand,
Nor any giant drive him hence
With sing or clob or brand—
For when his angry bugle blows
There fall unconquerable foes,
Of mighty men of war none knows
To stay his withest hand.

All legendary wars seem hame,
And every tale gives place.
Refere the knight's unsuffied name.
And his remarkle face:
Yea, he shall break the stowest hars.
And hear his courage and his sears.
Heyond the whirling moons and stars.
And all the suns of space?

Josephine Preston Peabody's "Harvest Moon" (Houghton Mifflin Company) contains many poems inspired by the war.—poems expressing, for the most part, hatred of war and especially a sense of the tragedy of woman's share in the war. The title poem and other poems in the volume have already been quoted in these columns.

Not all of this poet's work however relates to the war. We find, for instance, this charming billaby, which in pictorial beauty recalls the colorful ballads of Rossetti, and has a note of human tenderness which many of his verses lack.

CRADLE SONG

BY JOSEPHINE PRESTON PLABORY

1

Lord Gabriel, wilt thou not rejoice. When at last a little boy's Check lies beavy us a rose, And his cyclids close!

Gabriel, when that hush may be, This sweet hand all heedfully I'll undo for thee alone, From his mother's own.

Then the far blue highways paven.
With the borning stars of heaven.
He shall gladden with the sweet.
Hasting of his feet:

Fret so brightly have and cool, Leaping as from pool to pool, From a faughing little tay Splashing rainbow juy!

Gabriel, wilt then understand How to keep his hovering hand? Never shut, as in a bond, From the bright beyond?

Nay, but the it cling and close Tightly as a climbing rose, Clasp it only so aright. Lost his heart take fright.

(Dormi, dormi, to The dask is bung with blue)

11

Lord Michael, wi't not then rejoice When at last a little buy's Heart, a shot-in marmoring boo, Turns him unto thee?

Wilt thou fixed thine armor well— To take his hand from Gabriel, So his radiant cup of dream May not spill a gleam?

He will take thy heart in thrail, Telling o'er thy breastplate, all Culors in his building speech, With his hand to each.

(Direct) durait, fu, Sapphire is the blue, Pearl and beryl, they are called, Chrysquase and cureraid, Sard and amethyst, Numbered so, and kised.)

Als, but find some angel-word For thy sharp, subduing sword! Yes, Lord Michael, make no doubt He will find it out:

(Inemi, dormi, tul.). His ryes will book at you.).

111

Last, a little morning space.
Lead him to that leafy place.
Where Our Lady sits awake,
For all mothers' sake.

Bosomed with the Blessid One, He shall mind her of her Son. Once so folded from all harms. In her strining arms. (In her veil of blue, Darmi, darmi, (u.)

So,—and fare thee well.

Softly—Gabriel . . .

When the first faint red shall come,
Bid the Day-star lead him home,
For the bright world's sake,
To my heart, awake.

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arteries within the body.

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Daniel Webster said that nothing beyond the Mississippi could ever have much value. That great genius of words would have been surprised could he

have been told that a great genius of deeds would spend hundreds of millions in a few short years improving a national belt of steel, the Union Pacific, carrying on its chief work in that region of which Webster thought so little.

Senator Green, of Missouri, addressing the Senate on April 17, 1858, had said:



(Continued)

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE MAN WHO PAID A DEBT IN WAR

ONE of the strangest of the many personal romances which the war has brought is the tale of a man who, dismissed from the British Army by court martial, redeemed himself through service with that most beterogeneous of organizations, the French Foreign Legion. His name was John F. Elkington and he had held an bonored post for more than thirty years, Then, just as his regiment, in the closing months of 1914, was going into the fighting on the Western front, he was eashiered for an unrevealed error and deprived of the opportunity to serve his land.

Heavy with disgrace, he disappeared, and for a long time no one knew what had become of him. Some even went so far as to surmise that he had committed suicide, until finally he turned up as an enlisted soldier in the Foreign Legion. In their ranks he went into the conflict to redeem himself. To-day, says the New York Herold, he is back in England. He will never fight again, for he has practically lost the use of his knees from wounds, But he is perhaps the happiest man in England, and the account tells why, explaining:

Pinned on his breast are two of the coveted honors of France—the Military Medal and the Military Cross—but most valued possession of all is a bit of paper which obliterates the errors of the past—a proclamation from the official London Gasette announcing that the King has "graciously approved the reinstatement of John Ford Elkington in the rank of lieutenant-colonel, with his previous seniority, in consequence of his gallant conduct while serving in the ranks of the Foreign Legion of the French Army."

Not only has Colonel Elkington been restored to the Army, but he has been reappointed in his old regiment, the Royal Warwickshires, in which his father served before him.

In the same London Gazette, at the end of October, 1914, had appeared the crushing announcement that Elkington had been cashiered by sentence of general court martial. What his error was did not appear at the time, and has not been alluded to in his returned hour of honor, It was a court martial at the front at a time when the first rush of war was origining Europe and little time could be wasted upon an incident of that sort. The charge, it is now stated, did not reflect in any way upon the officer's personal courage.

But with fallen fortunes he passed quietly out of the Army and enlisted in the Legion—that corps where thousands of brave but broken men have found a shelter, and now and then an opportunity to make themselves whole again.

Colonel Elkington did not pass unscathed through fire. His fighting days are ended. His knees are shattered and he walks heavily upon two sticks.

"They are just fragments from France."

he said of those wounded knees, and smiled in happy reminiscence of all they meant.

"It is wonderful to feel," said Colonel Elkington, "that once again I have the confidence of my King and my country. I am afraid my career in the field is ended, but I must not complain."

Colonel Elkington made no attempt to cloak his name or his former Army service when he entered the ranks of the Legion.

"Why shouldn't I be a private?" he asked. "It is an honor for any man to serve in the ranks of that famous corps. Like many of the other boys, I had a debt to pay. Now it is paid."

The press of London is unanimous in welcoming the old soldier back into his former rank. One of them, The Evening Standard, contains the account of how he went about enlisting for France when he saw he would best leave London. It is written by a personal friend of Colonel Elkington, with all the vividness and sympathy of an actual observer of the incidents detailed. We are told:

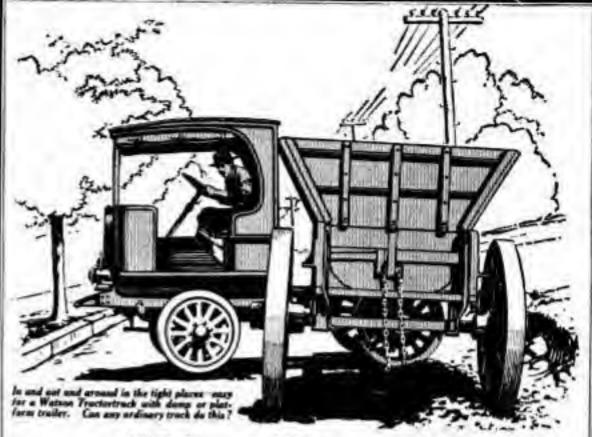
"Late in October, 1914, I met him, his Army career apparently rained. He had told the truth, which told against him; but in the moment when many men would have sunk, broken and despairing, he bore himself as he was and as he is to-day, a very gallant gentleman. He had been eashiered and dismissed from the service for conduct which, in the judgment of the court martial, rendered him unfit and incapable of serving his sovereign in the future in any military capacity. The London Guzette came out on October 14, 1914, recording the fact, and it became known to his many friends. For over thirty years he had served, and for distinguished service wore the Queen's medal with four clasps after the Boer War. He went to France with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment at the outbreak of this conflict. His chance had come after twenty-eight years,

During the first terrible two months he had done splendid work. A moment sufficient to try the discretion of any officer arrived. He made his mistake. He told his story to the general court martial. He vanished—home; and the London Gazette had the following War-Office announcement:

"Royal Warwickshire Regiment,—Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Elkington is eashiered by sentence of a general court martial. Dated September 14, 1914.

He recognized at once, as he sat with me, what that meant. We chatted about various projects, and at last he said, "There is still the Foreign Legion. What do you say?"

Being acquainted with it, I told him what I knew; how it was the "refuge" for men of broken reputations; how it contained Italians, Germans, Englishmen, Russians, and others who had broken or shattered careers; the way to set about joining it by going to the recruiting officer at -; how the only requirement was physical fitness; that no questions would be asked; that I doubted if he would like all his comrades; that the discipline was very severe; that he might be sent to Algiers; that he would find all kinds of men in this flotsam - men of education and culture, perhaps seoundrels and blackguards as well; but he would soon discover perfect discipline.



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Address

Now for a man of his age to smile as he did, to set out on the bottom rung of the ladder as a ranker in a strange army, among strangers, leaving all behind him that he held dear, was a great act of moral courage. We heard of him at intervals, but such messages as dribbled through to his friends were laconie. We heard also he had been at this place and that, and that he was well and apparently doing well. That he had been repeatedly in serious action of recent months we also knew, and then came the news that he had won the covered Middadle Militaireand more, that it was for gallant service. A curious distinction it is in some ways. Any meritorious service may win it; but not all ranks can get it. A generalisation like General Joffre or Sir Douglas Haig may wear it for high strategy and tacties, and a non-commissioned officer or private may win and wear it for gallantry or other distinction. But no officer below a generalisation can gain it. This distinction Elkington won. We all felt he had made good in the Legion, where death is near at all times, and we waited.

To-day's feasile announcement has given all who knew him the greatest pleasure. He has told none of them for what particus lar act he received the coveted medaljust like Jack Elkington's modesty.

But, as soon as he arrived home in England, the interviewers went after him hot and brayy. He found it all very boresome, for, now that the affair was over, he could see no use in talking about it to everybody. A reporter for The Dady Chronicle, however, managed to get what is probably the most satisfactory interview with him and one which shows to best advantage the peculiar psychology of this man who has experienced so many different sides of life. The interviewer, in telling of their conversation, portrays the Colonel as saying:

"Complaint? Good Lord, no! The whole thing was my own fault. I got what I deserved, and I had no kick against any one. It was just 'Carry on!"

Brave words from a brave man-a man who has proved his bravery and worth in what surely were as heartrending circumstances as ever any man had to face. My first sight of the Man Who Has Made Good was as he descended the stairs, painfully and with the aid of two sticks, into the hall of his lovely old home by the river at Pangbourne. It is a house which the great Warren Hastings ones called home also.

Very genial, very content, I found the man whose name to-day is on every one's lips; but very reticent also, with the reticence natural to the brave man who has achieved his aim and, having achieved it, does not wish it talked of.

"And now," I suggested, "you have again got what you deserve?"

Colonel Elkington drew a long breath. "I hope so," he said, at length, very quietly. "I have got my name back again, I hope cleared. That is what a man would care for most, isn't it?"

There is always a place in the Foreign Legion for some one who is down in the world," he told me. "Directly after the court martial, when the result appeared in the papers, I said I must do something; that I could not sit at home doing nothing.



'I Have Lost Every Cent I Ever Invested"

waid a prominent physician in a Westerneity. The trouble against particular was that he had not ready encount. It is had only a personal and there is a west difference. Like they make in their own one to be in the professional ment taken red in their own has been or two troughesterned to be adepts in the same hare him of a money. The country is the depth in the same have how one or some prominent are stock sale amount after the life of the sale amount after the life of the sale amount after the sale and a same has a same and the professional after the sale amount after the sale amount after the sale and the sale a

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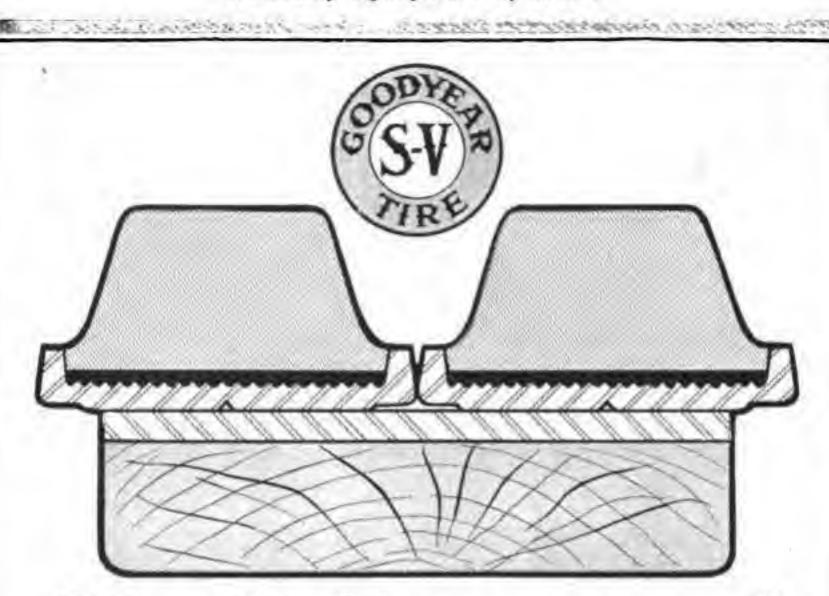
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How I Raised My Earnings from '30 to '1000 a Week

The Story of a Young Man's Remarkable Rise, as Told by Himself.

THREE YEARS AGO I was earning \$30 per week. With a wife and two children to support it was a constant struggle to make both ends meet. We saved very little, and that only by sacrificing things we really needed. Today my earnings average a thousand dollars weekly. I own two automobiles. My children go to private schools. I have just purchased, for cash, a \$25,000 home. I go hunting, fishing, motoring, traveling, whenever I care to, and I do less work than ever before.

What I have done, anyone can do—for I am only an average man. I have never gone to college, my education is limited, and I am not "brilliant" by any means. I personally know at least a hundred men who are better business men than I, who are better educated, who are better informed on hundreds of subjects, and who have much better ideas than I ever had. Yet not one of them approaches my carnings. I mention this merely to show that earning capacity is not governed by the extent of a man's education and to convince my readers that there is only one reason for my success—a reason I will give herein.

One day, a few years ago, I began to "take stock" of myself. I found that, like most other men, I had energy, ambition, determination. Yet in spite of these assets, for some reason or other I drifted along without getting anywhere. My lack of education bothered me, and I had thought seriously of making further sacrifices in order to better equip myself to carn more. Then I read somewhere that but few millionaires ever went to college. Edison, Rockefeller, Hill, Schwab, Carnegie—not one of them had any more schooling than I had.

One day something happened that woke me up to what was wrong with me. It was necessary for me to make a decision on a matter which was of little consequence. I knew in my heart what was the right thing to do, but something held me back. I said one thing, then another. I couldn't for the life of me make the decision I knew was right.

I lay awake most of that night thinking about the matter—not because it was of any great importance in itself, but because I was beginning to discover myself. Along towards dawn I resolved to try an experiment. I decided to cultivate my will power, believing that if I did this I would not hesitate about making decisions—that when I had an idea I would have sufficient confidence in myself to put it "over"—that I would not be "afraid" of myself or of things or of others.

With this new purpose in mind I applied myself to finding out something more about the will. I was sure that other men must have studied the subject, and the results of their experience would doubtless be of great value to me in understanding the workings of my own will power. So, with a directness of purpose that I had scarcely known before, I began my search.

The results at first were discouraging. While a good deal had been written about the memory and other faculties of the brain, I could find nothing that offered any help to me in acquiring the new power that I had hoped might be possible.

But a little later in my investigation I encountered the works of Prof. Frank Channing Haddock. To my amazement and delight I discovered that this emineut scientist, whose name ranks with James, Bergson and Royce, had just completed the most thorough and constructive study of will power ever made. I was astonished to read his statement, "The will is just as susceptible of development as the muscles of the body!" My question was answered! Eagerly I read further how Dr. Haddock had devoted twenty years to this study how he had so completely mastered it that he was actually able to set down the very exercises by which anyone could develop the will, making it a bigger, stronger force each day, simply through an easy, progressive course of training.

It is almost needless to say that I at once began to practice the simple exercises formulated by Dr. Haddock. And I need not recount the extraordinary results that I obtained almost from the first day. I have already indicated the success that my developed power of will has made for me.

I understand that Professor Haddock's lessons, rules, and exercises in will training have recently been compiled and published in book form by the Pelton Publishing Co. of Meriden, Conn., and that any reader who cares to examine the book may do so without sending any money in advance. In other words, if after a week's reading you do not feel that this book is worth \$3, the sum asked, return it and you will owe nothing. When you receive your copy for examination I suggest that you first read the articles on: the law of great thinking; how to develop analytical power; how to perfectly concentrate on any subject; how to guard against errors in thought; how to develop fearlessness; how to use the mind in sickness; how to acquire a dominating personality.

Some few doubters will senfi at the idea of will power being the fountaining of wealth, position and everything we are striving for, and some may say that no mere book can teach the development of the will. But the great mass of intelligent men and women will at least investigate for themselves by sending for the book at the publishers' rosk. I am saire that any book that has done for me — and for thousands of others—what "Power of Will" has done—is well worth investigating. It is interesting to note that among the 150,000 owners who have read used and proceed "Power of Will," are such promoted norm as Supreme Court Justice Parker, Will I'm Fang, ex-U. S. Chinese Atthussidor, Lieut, Gov McKeive of Neberoka; Assistant Postmoster-Content Reitt; General Manager Christises of Wells-Farge Express Co.; E. St. Elmo Lewis; Geoverton Arthur Capper of Kansas, and thousands of others.

As a first step in will training, I would suggest immediate action in this matter before you. It is not even necessary to write a letter. Use the form below, if you prefer, addressing it to the Pelton Publishing, Company, 8-A Wilson Block, Menden, Comp., and the book will come by extern small. This one act may mean the terming point of your life, as it has meant to me and to so many others.

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and that as I could not serve England I would serve France. Yes, I did offer my services again to England, but it is military law that no man who has been cashiered can be employed again for the King while the sentence stands. So there was nothing for it but the Foreign Legion—that home for the fallen man,"

Of that strange and famous corps Colonel Elkington can not speak without a glint of pride in his keen blue eyes. Splendid men, the best in the world, he calls them, "and every one was as kind as possible to me." Many there were who had become legionaries because they, too, had failed elsewhere, "lost dogs like myself," the colonel called them; but the majority of the men with whom he served were there because there was fighting to be done, because fighting was second nature to them, and because there was a cause to be fought for. The officers he describes as the "nicest fellows in the world and splendid leaders."

When Colonel Elkington first joined there were many Englishmen included in its ranks, but most of these subsequently transferred to British regiments. He enlisted in his own name, but none knew his story, and often he was questioned as to his reason for not transferring—"and I had to pitch them the tale."

He kept away from British soldiers as much as possible, "but one day some one shouted my name. I remember I was just about to wash in a stream when a staff motor drove by and an officer waved his hand and called out. But I pretended not to hear and turned away.

"I don't think that the men in the Legion fear anything," he said. "I never saw such men, and I think in the attack at Champaigne they were perfectly wonderful. I never saw such a cool lot in my life as when they went forward to face the German fire then. It was a great fight; they were all out for blood, and, tho they were almost cut up there, they got the German trenches."

The time he was recognized, as detailed above, was the only one. At no other time did any of his comrades suspect his identity, or else, if they did, they were consideration itself in keeping it to themselves. Of this recognition and some of his subsequent experiences, the London Times remarks, speaking of its own interview with him:

It was the only voice from the past that came to him, and he took it as such. A few minutes afterward he was stepping it out heel and toe along the dusty road, a

private in the Legion.

Shot in the leg, Colonel Elkington spent ten months in hospital and eight months on his back. This was in the Hôpital Civil at Grenoble. He could not say enough for the wonderful treatment that was given him there. They fought to save his life, and when they had won that fight, they started to save his leg from amputation. The head of the hospital was a Major Termier, a splendid surgeon, and he operated eight times and finally succeeded in saving the damaged limb. When he was first in hospital neither the patients nor any of the hospital staff knew what he was or what he had done. Elkington himself got an inkling of his good fortune at Christmas when he heard of his recommendation for the Croix de Guerre.

"Perhaps that helped me to get better," he said. "The medals are over there on the mantelpiece." I went over to where there were two glass eases hanging on the wall. "No, not those; those are my father's and my grandfather's." He showed me the medals, and on the ribbon of the cross there was the little bronze palm-branch which doubles the worth of the medal,

When he was wounded Dr. Wheeler gave him a stiff dose of laudanum, but he lay for thirteen hours until he saw a French patrol passing. He was then 100 yards short of the German second line of trenches, for this was in the Champaigne Battle, on September 28, when the French

made a magnificent advance.

It was difficult to get Colonel Elkington to talk about himself. As his wife says, he has a horror of advertisement, and a photographer who ambushed him outside his own lodge-gates yesterday made him feel more nervous than when he was charging for the machine gun that wounded him. To say he was happy would be to-write a platitude. He is the happiest man in England. He is now recuperating and receiving treatment, and he hopes that he will soon be able to walk more than the 100 yards that taxes his strength to the utmost at present.

THE PILGRIMAGE OF THE HOLY CARPET

A N old custom, long of religious significance, which may now take on an international importance, is the pilgrimage of the Holy Carpet to Mekka. For hundreds of years, the pilgrimage has been an annual affair, representing the respects of the ruler of Egypt to the keeper of the mosque at the Moslem capital. Now, with the proclamation of the Arabian Kingdom, it is possible that the new ruler will take charge of the mosque at Mekka, and that the pilgrimage from Cairo will metamorphose into an international festival.

In the Kansas City Star we are given a few of the details about this extraordinary function, starting with its inception in the days of Shargaret El-Dorr, Queen of Egypt in the thirteenth century. We learn:

Somewhere in the Arabian desert, skirting the Red Sea, a long caravan of camels, guarded by a convoy of British troops, is slowly mushing through the sands headed for the sacred Moslem city of Mekka. Among the camels is one which is fairly hidden under trappings of silk, with a myriad tassels of golden thread and tiny pendent bells shimmering and tinkling. Beneath those gorgeous silken covers is folded upon the camel's back a "Holy Carpet" which seventy of the most expert weavers and embroiderers in the world have been at work on for upward of a year. The like of that sacred rug has never been seen in America, and if one could be brought here it would sell for a fortune,

This equipage of Oriental splendor moving over the desert is the pilgrimage of the Holy Carpet, and a procession just like it in all respects, except the British guard, has followed the same route annually for the last seven hundred years, until two years ago, when the war interrupted the ancient custom.

Away back in the thirteenth century,

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IIA.M.

I'M in demand. Sixteen-year-old Elizabeth's using me—and you can't see her hair for the foam she's raised! Mother knows that particular care now will help Elizabeth's hair safely through a critical time—and make it silkier and softer, too. If all mothers only knew.



3 P.M.

MOTHER says, "Time for my own shampoo, now." So she changes part of me into a beautiful, refreshing lather. She rubs it in. Afterwardashe smiles when she sees the pretty lights I've brought to her hair—and the fluffiness and softness, too! Why not?



530 RM.

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the Queen of Egypt, Shargaret El-Dorr, made a pilgrimage to Mekka, and a set of rich trappings was made for the camel she rode. She also had made, and took with her, a richly embroidered curtain with which to cover the "Kaaba," the Moslem Holy of Holies in Mekkn. And from that day, until two years ago, the gift of a curtain and the pilgrimage have been repeated once a year by each succeeding ruler of Egypt. Two years ago the desert was made dangerous by bands of people who, taking advantage of the war in which Turkey was plunged, broke out to maraud and rob, and the pilgrimage was deferred. But this year the British Government instructed the commander of its troops in Egypt to give safe conduct to the pilgrimage.

As a matter of fact, the account tells us that the Holy Carpet is not properly a carpet at all, but rather a finely woven curtain. It is made in Cairo under the eyes of the governor, and its tremendous cost is defrayed by rich Moslems of Egypt. When it is finished, and proved by rigid inspection to be quite flawless, it is sent to Mekka by the pilgrimage previously described. Then, we read:

After the curtain reaches Mekka the old curtain which has hung there for a year is taken down and the new one is put up and becomes the veil hiding the mysteries of that place which has been seen by few infidel eyes.

The Kaaba is the oldest sacred shrine in the world. It is generally believed to be the oldest building in the world. It is a cube-shaped building about forty feet square, with the sacred black stone embedded in its wall. This is supposed to have dropt from heaven. Millions of Moslem lips have kissed it in the last thousand years and more, so many that their impress has worn away the surface of the stone.

No one knows how old the Kaaba is, Mohammed says in the Koran that the patriarch Abraham built it. One Arab legend has it that Adam built it, and another says Ishmael dwelt there, At any rate, it was very old when Mohammed founded his religion in the seventh century, and before then it was the shrine of the God Hubal. A year before Mohammed died he made a pilgrimage from his bome in Medina, 250 miles to the Kaaba, imbued with the conviction that the Kaaba, purged of idolatry, would be the most acceptable temple of Allah on earth, and with thousands of his religious followers looking on, he walked seven times around the ancient shrine, and then exhorted his adherents to protect the weak, the poor, and the women, to abstain from usury, to live righteous lives, and closed with: "Oh, Allah! Have I not completed my mission?" He returned to Medina, was stricken with pleurisy, and died Monday, June 8, 632. Many suppose that the prophet Mohammed is buried in the Kaaba, but his tomh is in Medina. Moslems believe be lies stretched at full length on his right side with the right palm supporting the right cheek, the face directed toward Mekka; that beside him rest the two califs, Abu Bekr and Omar, and at the other side of the prophet is an empty tomb for Jesus. The fact, however, is that when the tomb was struck by light-



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ning in the year 892, and had to be rebuilt, three deep graves were found in the interior, filled only with rubbish,

The Moslem makes a pilgrimage to Mekka because Mohammed himself imposed upon each one of his followers the duty to make that pilgrimage at least once in his lifetime, to walk seven times around the Kaaba, to kiss the sacred black stone, and to perform certain other rites that were to cleanse his soul of all sin and prepare him to enter heaven. One hundred thousand Moslems from all parts of Asia and Africa make that pilgrimage to Mekka each year. And each year the "Holy Carpet" goes, as it is going now, to cover the sacred Kaaba and protect its wall from the weather,

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The man is Charles Brown, Jr., a young Californian who is a student in New York University during the winter. But last summer, after an eventful vacation, he found himself stranded in Fort Wayne, with seven days until the opening of college, more than nine hundred miles away. All he had to do was to get the money for his railroad fare somehow, take a train, and come East. But all that was easier talked of than accomplished. In a recent issue of the New York World, Mr. Brown tells how it was done. He believes that faith in human nature can move mountains, and in his case, if it did not move mountains from his path, it at least moved him over them. He recounts to us:

It was in the freight-yards at Fort Wayne, Ind., on Wednesday morning, October 4, that I conceived the idea of traversing the Lincoln Highway in automobiles to New York City. I was stranded and almost without money, and for several days had been contemplating the chance of beating my way out on a freight,

As the railroad runs, New York City is nearly eight hundred miles distant from Fort Wayne, New York University, where I am an evening student, opening in seven days, and an editorial appointment to keep at the same time, it was a certainty that I must begin moving at once or fail to connect.

While I was sitting near a water-tank I saw an automobile speeding along the road that paralleled the tracks. It was a big touring-car with a large and comfortable-looking seat in the rear. I could not take my eyes off the soft gray cushions. I watched the ear pass out of sight; then my inspiration came.

As I left the freight-yards I counted my money. I had \$4,50.

I went to a barber-shop and got a





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The Edwards Manufacturing Company 1337-87 Eugleston Ave. Cincinenti, Chie bath, then a shave and a hair-cut. I bought a clean shirt and a collar, also a clothes-brush and a can of shoe-polish, I had my hat cleaned and blocked and a new band put on. Then I found a tailor. While I sat with a blanket wrapt around me, he sponged and prest my clothes. I now had \$1.55.

He was now ready to start for the metropolis, and accordingly he sought from the first policeman he met, directions about the best road going eastward. He was told to travel out East Main Street until he came to the Lincoln Highway.

He found that thoroughfare, and, noting the number of motor-cars passing, decided that it presented the most chances for a "lift" in the direction in which he was going. So he determined to stick to the road, hailing a car or two to help him on his way. He had very satisfactory luck, for he says:

About noon, after walking to the outskirts of Fort Wayne, I saw my first chance coming down the highway. At the steering-wheel of the ear was a longe bulk of a man with tortoise-shell spectacles and coarse black whiskers.

Hardly knowing how I would stop him, I stept into the center of the highway. The next minute, afraid that he would ignore me, I stept back to let him pass, then suddenly ran forward and threw my hands up as a signal for him to stop.

"Are you going down the Lincoln Highway?"

"Yes, down a piece," he replied, stopping his ear.

"May I ride with you until you turn off." "Where are you going?"

I moved close to the ear, which was one of those democratic Fords.

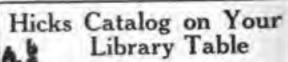
"New York City."

His face registered interest as he swung open the door nearest me. We struck out into the rural section. He was a physician, rushing to a girl patient whose condition had changed for the worse.

The interest increased as I explained my theory that a man, with courtesy and good clothes, could start at any point on the Lincoln Highway and get through to New York City within a comparatively short time by riding in different automobiles. People would enjoy giving him rides. As I was explaining the third time why a man need not earry any baggage on such a trip he slapped on the emergencybrake and told me to climb out, as his interest in my mode of traveling had eaused him to run ten miles beyond his

That night I slept in a barn. The next morning, after I had groomed two horses, a farm-hand brought me a plate of fried ham and potatoes. By six o'clock I was riding on a milk-truck. At nine o'clock an insurance agent invited me to ride with him until noon. In the afternoon I rode in a flivver with a school-teacher whose machine I had eranked. When it grew too dark I stopt at a farmhouse for the night and helped to husk corn,

Until I had ridden on the Lincoln Highway, I did not really know what beautiful country scenery was, Cornfields yellowing in the early October sunshine stretched across Indiana, Ohio, and the western sections of Pennsylvania.



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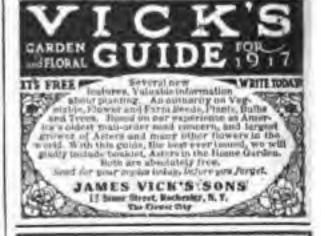
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Beyond came the Pennsylvania mountains, and then the Cumberland valley, rich in her robe of autumnal coloring. New Jersey was a series of panoramas, each more wonderful than the one preceding.

The longest single ride he had was 125 miles; the shortest less than 125 feet. The story of this latter ride furnishes a little comedy in itself, for we read:

It was at a time when I felt very much in need of a ride. The Pennsylvania mountains loomed ahead of me. I was afraid to cross them alone as a practical joker in Pittsburg had warned me that the mountains were swarming with moonshiners who might think me a Government inspector and "plug me full of lead" the first time I turned my back.

I had just put more shine on my shoes and brushed my clothes, when a machine stopt at the roadside. An old farmer and his wife asked me to ride with them.

"Be yer goin' to Bedford Springs, neighbor?" he inquired, as we got under way.

"No, New York City."

The old man started and turned half around with a look of suspicion. His fingers closed tightly on the steering-wheel. The machine swayed once or twice, then slowed down until it came to a stop.

The old man and his wife looked at me. The color had gone from their faces. It was evident that they thought me a doubtful character. The man fumbled at the door nearest me until it opened.

"No, we don't want to ride yer over them mountains. Yer might be"-"A highwayman?" I interrupted.

"I am-a Lincoln Highwayman," During seven days I secured rides in twenty-eight automobiles, walking but a few miles. Some of the people who obligingly responded were: A baker who bought a new car when the price of bread was raised; a Pitraburg steel - manufacturer who will not fill orders for the Allies or for Germany; a music agent who, in order to demonstrate his goods, asked me to give an evening lecture on my travels at his place of business; a general merchant who let me sleep above his store; four ministers who make their parish calls in automobiles; several Ohio farmers; a county newspaper correspondent who intimated that if the price of print-paper continued to advance The Bunner would have to suspend publication; three physicians; a farm demonstrator, and two jitney-drivers.

Democratic people, as a rule, drive inexpensive cars. Those who buy a new car each year invariably trade in their old one. I saw more flivvers and low-priced machines in Indiana and Ohio than in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

In no instance was I refused a ride by a business or professional man. A physician straining all speed-laws to reach a dying patient or a banker burning up the road to make a directors' meeting by ten o'clock were not in such a hurry that they could not stop for me.

People riding for pleasure or on Sunday had no time or no room for me in their cars. I consoled myself with the reflection that in going after pleasure they lost it in that they missed the pleasure which comes from conversing with a Highwayman.

In Indiana and Obio the people seemed glad to give away rides. In return I assisted in small ways: by watching the



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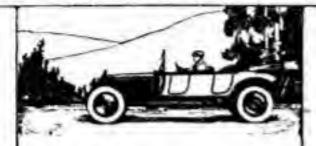
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highway signs along the road, reading distigured directions on sign-posts at crossroads, running across a field to inquire of a farmer how to get back on the Highway after a detour, helping repair punctured tires, pouring oil and water into the machine, and tightening loose brakes.

Some day I am going to apply for a strip of the Lincoln Highway. I shall put in an elaborate system of toll-gates and appoint my friends as toll-collectors. Part of the money will be used for the up-keep of the strip, the remainder we shall keep for our own.

The above idea came to me while riding through Pennsylvania from Laneaster to Philadelphia. I gave up counting toll-gates long before the last one was reached. The tolls amounted to about \$2 for a little less than seventy miles. A road association collects these tolls for the up-keep of the Lancoln Highway between Laneaster and Philadelphia.

When I alighted from an automobile at the door-step of the New York University, No. 32 Waverly Place, at 6:30 o'clock, Wednesday evening, October 11, the suspense we over. Great was the satisfaction of baving accomplished what I had set out to do. In no other way could I have gained such a knowledge of the country and the people who have made it,

and are unking it. Best of all, it gave me a deeper under-

standing of human nature.

No Quarter. Carrain." Fifty conts to stay on this deck."

Passesone. "Oh, I thought this was the quarter-deck." Punch Bood.

Practical.—" It is no use trying to get away from the solemn fact that the woman of to-day is a most practical and resourceful creature," said the man who has known a

"What makes you think so?" a friend asked.

"The unsentimental attitude of a girl I know. I told her that she had inspired some of my best poems. She didn't say a word about the poems, but she wrote to my publishers for a percentage of the royalties."—New York Times.

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SPICE OF LIFE

To be Accurate. Chourt "Do you think it would be foolish for me to marry a girl who was my intellectual inferior? " Donny-" More than foolish-impos-

sible,"-Cleveland Leader. Quite Natural.—" Old friends are best." "I know. Still, we all like to make new friends. We can chuck a bluff before

there for a while. The old friends have our member."-Louisville Courier-Journal.

As It Is Nowadays. TEACHER-" If a man gets four dollars for working eight hours a day, what would he get if he worked ten hours a day?"

Jonney-" Ten hours a day? He'd get a call-down from de union."-Century.

Too Truthful? - GROCER-" The boy you recommended won't do at all."

Customere "What has he been up to?" GROCER-" I gave him a notice to stick up. 'All the Delicacies of the Season Will Be Found Inside, and he pasted it on the rubbish barrel."-Tit-Bits.

Mistaken Flattery.-Hr.-" Will you go to the dance with me?"

Sue-"I'm sorry, I can't, But I'll introduce you to a very handsome and clever girl whom you can take."

HE-"I don't want a handsome and clever girl; I want you."-Tiger.

A Suspicion. "Why is George Washington described as 'First in war and first in pence' ?"

'I dunno," replied Senator Sorghum. "I suspect somebody was trying to square him with both the preparedness people and the pacifists." - Washington Star.

Evident. OFFICER (who has "lost touch " with the troops on field-training)-"I say, sergeant, where have all the blithering fools of the company gone to?"

SERGEAST " Shure, an' I don't know, sorr; it seems we're the only two left."-Tit-Bite.

Where Are They?-The man who had made a huge fortune was speaking a few words to a number of students at a business class. Of course, the main theme of his address was bimself.

" All my success in life, all my tremendous financial prestige," he said proudly, " I owe to one thing alone-pluck, pluck, pluck!"

He made an impressive pause here but the effect was rained by one student, who asked impressively:

"Yes, sir; but how are we to find the right people to pluck?"-Philadelphia Ledger.

War-Prices.- A Tommy on furlough ntered a jeweler's shop and, placing a much-battered gold watch on the counter, said, "I want this 'ere mended."

After a careful survey the watchmaker said, "I'm afraid, sir, the cost of repairing will be double what you gave for it."

"I don't mind that," said the soldier. " Will you mend it? "

"Yes," said the jeweler, "at the price." "Well," remarked Tommy, smiling, " 1 gave a German a punch on the nose for it, and I'm quite ready to give you two if you'll mend it."-Tit-Bits.

Pioneer Days .- " Tell me of your early

educational hardships."

"Well, I lived seven blocks from a Carnegie library and we had no automobile."-Louisville Courier-Journal.

His Report,-" Do people ever take advantage of the invitation to use this church for meditation and prayer?" a city verger was once asked.

"Yes," he replied, "I catched two of 'em at it the other day ! "-Tit-Bits.

Got There First .- Mrs. Hicks (relating burglar scare)-" Yes, I heard a noise and got up, and there under the bed I saw a man's legs."

MRS. WICKS-" Mercy! The burglar's? Mas, Hicks-" No, my husband's-he had heard the noise, too." - Landon Saturday Journal.

The New Age .- FOND PAPA-" Well, son, what did you learn in school to-day?"

Son-" Aw, not much, dad. We hadda, couple of two-reelers in history, a threereel travelog in geography, and a splitreel nature-study. They useta give us a wild-West pitcher once in a while but they don't do it no more." - Widow.

Cruel Deception.-" How do you manage to keep your cook so long?"

" My husband has promised her that if she is working for us when we strike oil he will buy her an auto."

"But I did not know you had any oil prospects? "

"We haven't."-Houston Post.

His Preference. - A rather critical old lady once said to Crawford, " Have you ever written anything, Mr. Crawford, that will live after you are gone?"

"Madame," Crawford replied politely, " what I am trying to do is to write something that will enable me to live while I am here."-Christian Register.

Works Both Ways .- Mus. X .- " Bothered with time-wasting callers, are you? Why don't you try my plan?'

Mas. Y .- " What is your plan? "

Mas. X .- " Why, when the bell rings, I put on my hat and gloves before I press the button. It it proves to be some one I don't want to see. I simply say, " So sorry, but I'm just going out.

Mrs. Y .- " But suppose it's some one you want to see? "

Mrs. X .- " Oh, then I say, " So fortunate, I've just come in."-Pittsbury Dispatch.

Ruined the Ruin.-An English nobleman was about to set out for India, and, fearing that in his absence vandals might destroy a picturesque ruin on his estate, he said to his steward: "I want you to build a wall here "-he drew a tiny furrow with his stick around the ruin-" a stone wall five feet high."

On his return home the nobleman started for the spot. When he reached it he rubbed his eyes in amazement. There was the new stone wall, but he could see nothing towering up inside of it. He turned excitedly to his steward:

" Look here, where's the ruin, man? " "The ruin, my lord?" replied the steward. "Oh, that ould thing! Sure, I used it to build the wall with."-Boston Transcript



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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE BALKANS

December 20.—General von Mackensen reports that the Russians have taken a stand at the Moldavian boundary, ten miles from the Danube, and that no further German advance is just now being made. Heavy fighting, however, is still reported from the Dobrudja, and in Galicia Russian scouting parties are said to have broken through entanglements and penetrated into Bohorodezany Stare, southwest of Stanislau.

December 21.—The heights of northern Dobrudja change hands during the day's fighting. Near Bachkoi the Russians are at first prest back, but by a counterattack drive the Germans again from the contested positions. Slight Teuton progress is reported from Wallachia, across the Danube, but in the Karpathians the Russians fight their way up several heights in the Dorna Watra region.

The Russian troops, recently moved to the Cerns bend from stations farther west, fail in an attack on the heights east of Paralovo, according to Berlin.

December 22.—The Russian forces in the Dobrudja continue to retreat and are reported near the Danube mouth as the Teutons press ahead and take 900 additional prisoners. A Bulgarian force is driven into Lake Ibolata, in northern Dobrudja, according to Petrograd, and 115 are captured and many drowned. Other points in the Balkans, as well as along the Western front, are reported quiet.

December 23.—London hears that General Sakharoff's retreat leaves all of the Dobrudja except 200 square miles in the hands of the Tentonic forces. Only the Danube prevents the invasion of Bessarabia.

December 24.—Berlin announces that the Russians have been driven from Isakcha, and that German guns are shelling the Russian side of the Danube, in preparation for a drive on Bessaratia. On the Moldavian frontier, to the westward, the Russians storm a peak, taking 105 men and three machine guns.

December 25.—Desperate fighting is re-ported for the possession of the Danube Bridge at Macin, where the Teutons attempt to reach the gate to Brails, on the Roumanian side. In the Karpathians the Russians win a signal victory as they take from the Germans recently lost heights on the Moldavian frontier, cutting many detachments to pieces and taking 226 prisoners.

December 26.—The struggle for Macin still continues, but Teutonic forces approach Braila from two sides, while another force on the Buzeu-Brails railway takes Filipechti. Berlin announces the cap-ture of 5,500 Roumanian and Russian prisoners in the last few days' fighting in the Dobrudja.

WESTERN FRONT

December 21.—Unsuccessful trench-raids are reported from both sides in the Arras sector, after which, in an air-battle, the French bring down four enemy planes, and the Germans report having brought down six Allied aircraft.

December 23.—London announces severe hand-to-hand conflicts on the Western front between British and German troops. In the Vosges Mountains the Teutons raid French holdings and wreck a mine gallery, but are less suc-





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cessful in Champaigne, where an attack on the French lines is beaten off.

December 26.—Many artillery-duels take place along the Western front, especially south of Lihons, near Les Bœufs, where a party of fifty Germans is driven off, and in the Guedecourt sector, where the British raid Teutonic trenches with results described as "satisfactory."

GENERAL

December 14.—Dispatches from Berlin state that horse-meat is selling for as high as seventy-five cents a pound, so that maximum prices have had to be fixt for that commodity, which was formerly not included under the meat-card regula-

December 20.—According to London reports, the new Almanach de Gotha lists the nobility fallen in the war as 258 counts, 567 barons, and 1,465 of lesser

December 21.—The Pope hears from diplomatic sources that Austria is near famine, says a dispatch from Rome, which adds that news also reaches the Vatican to the effect that Austria's antiwar activity has reached a magnitude beyond the control of the authorities. Internal political complications are also threatened.

President Wilson's peace-note is accepted gloomily in the Allied capitals, accord-ing to dispatches, but welcomed by the Central Powers, the it is felt that the note will ultimately be rejected by the Entente and that peace will not result.

The small Russian steamship, Skiftet, strikes a floating mine off the coast of Finland and sinks. Fifty-nine are lost.

December 23.—Count Czernin von Chudenitz succeeds Baron Burian as Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was Minister to Roumania until that country entered the war.

News of additional food-riots in Dresden reaches London. Troops are said to have been called in to aid the police in put-ting down disorder, and 100 women and three policemen are reported wounded.

Berlin announces officially that 320 exiled Belgians have been returned to their homes in response to a number of complaints.

December 24.—A new law barring all luxuries from Austria is promulgated. It excludes all jewelry, chocolates, cham-pagne, southern fruits, furs, toys, perfumery, and musical instruments. Travelers are warned that all jewelry worn into the country will be confiscated at the border.

Pope Benedict praises the Wilson peacenote, as do the Scandinavian countries. The King of England, however, states that the war must be fought out, and the Russian Duma is quoted as favoring a decisive finish before considering terms.

December 25.—On the Julian front the Italians drive Austrian forces from Point 86, southeast of Göritz, which they had taken during a thick mist.

British forces take a Turkish position at Maghdadah, twenty miles from El Arish, with more than a thousand prisoners and a quantity of war-material.

December 26 .- Vienna announces that on December 22-23, four Austro-Hungarian destroyers raided the Strait of Otranto and sank two Allied patrolboats, as well as damaging four other Allied war-ships.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS

December 23.—Persistent rumors are circulated to the effect that Villa has taken



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Torreon. Carranzistas state that they believe them unfounded, but are inclined to credit the fact that the outlaw, with his band, is marching again on Chihuahua.

December 24.—Washington receives offieial notice that Villa has taken Torreon. No details are included save the fact that many foreigners departed before the city fell into the hands of the outlaw.

December 25.—A report reaches El Paso that Villa has taken San Pedro de las Colonias, northeast of Torreon, with 1,000 Carranzista prisoners.

December 26. It is announced in Washington that Carranza is to be given for tyeight hours to sign the Philadelphia protural. If he does not do so, the Commission will be dissolved.

FOREIGN

December 15.—Copenhagen reports that in the plebisente held to vote on the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, 283,694 voted in favor of the sale, with 157,596 against.

December 20,—Ilsia-yi-Ting, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, announces to the Chinese Parliament that China is maintaining strict neutrality and will not, as rumored, join the Entente.

The rebuilding of the destroyed French villages commences as a party of American Relief workers, headed by Ambassador Sharp, lays the cornerstone of the first group of houses to be reconstructed, in the village of Vitrimont.

December 21.—The British Government decides to release 576 Irish rebels who were interned after the rioting in Ireland. Steps are said to be planned to return the prisoners to their homes immediately.

December 23.—In line with recent action in England, the French Minister of Commerce introduces a bill calling for the tilling of all vacant land.

Desember 24.—The Swiss Government adds a note to the American peacemessage, urging the warring countries to discuss terms.

December 26.—Madame de Thebes, noted as a clairvoyant and astrologer, who foretold many of the world-events of the last fifty years, dies in Paris, aged seventy-two.

DOMESTIC

December 20.—President Wilson sends notes to all belligerents, asking them to present terms on which they will consider prace as well as guaranties for the future.

December 22.—In choosing the personnel of the new Government Shipping Board, President Wilson appoints three Democrats and two Republicans. The Board is to control freight-rates in American waters, as well as to organize a \$50,000,000 corporation to build or buy merchant ships.

December 23.—The Board of Arbitration delivers a decision that eight hours or less constitute a day's work, and awards an eight-hour day to the railroad switchmen on the pay-basis of a nine-bour day. Thirteen railroads are said to be affected by the decision.

December 25.—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York receives authority to appoint the Bank of England as foreign correspondent. This is the first instance of taking advantage of the section of the act which allows banks under the system to establish foreign agencies.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no natice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"B. C.," Valley View, Texas.—"Where can I find the following sentence: "Men and women are but grown children"

The LEXICOGRAPHER does not know the quotation as you give it. He knows, however, and finds in Dryden's play "All for Love" met iv. scene 1), the following:

"Men are but children of a larger growth. Our appetites as apt to change as theirs." And full as craving, too, and full as vain.

Chesterfield, in his letters to his son, letter dated September 6, 1748, wrote: "Women then are only children of a larger growth." David Lloyd is the author of the following couplet:

"For men, in reason's sober eyes. Are children but of larger size."

The combination of the two thoughts the LEXICOGRAPHER has failed to find, but during his searches he came across the following lines by Lord Neaves on the "Origin of Species," which may be read with interest:

"Pouter, tumbler, and fantail are from the same MOHECU,

The racer and back may be traced to one horse. So men were developed from monkeys of course. Which nobody can deny.

"G. W.," Salisbury, Conn.—"How and when did the elephant and the mule become the emblems of the Republican and Democratic parties?"

The late Thomas Nast, the carteenist, was the originator of the symbolic animals referred toe The elephant symbolized the docility of the Republicans and the mule the truculence of the Democrats when in harness.

"R. W. E.," Cartersville, Ga,—"I have just had an argument with a friend on the use of the word 'effeminate,' and we want you to settle it for us. He applied it to the riding-costome of a woman in a picture, saying it was 'not effectinate,' and I contend that he should say, 'not feminine."

You are right in your contention as to the use of effeminate. Dr.Fernald, in his "English Synonyms and Antonyms" (p. 240), says: "The word effentingte is always used reproachfully, and only of men as possessing womanly traits, such as are inconsistent with true manliness.

"F. T. R.," Austin, Texas.—"(1) What was the boundary of her kingdom and the exact residence of the Queen of Sheba when she visited King Solomon? (2) How far did she travel? (3) Is it probably true that she bore a son by King Solomon and the present head of the Mohammedans is his descendant? (4) What is his name and title? (5) Did the Queen of Sheba have a husband?"

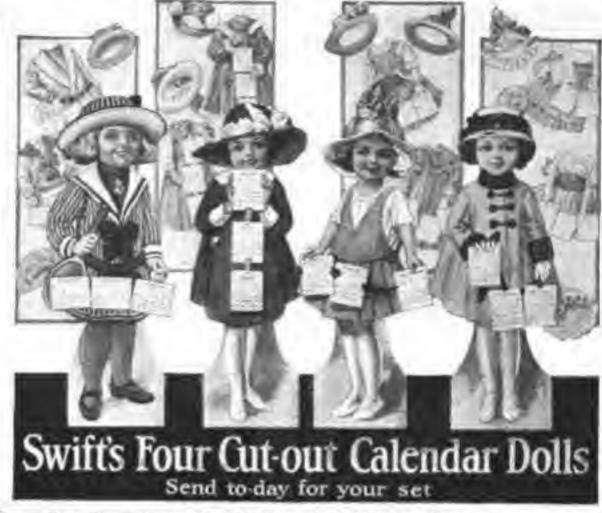
(1) With regard to the Queen of Sheba, so far as the boundaries of her kingdom and her exact residence being known, scholars are quite disagreed as to the locality of her kingdom, some bolding that it was in Ethiopia, others that it was in southern Arabia. (2) If the Queen traveled from southern Arabia, as most scholars believe, she must have traveled about 250 miles. (3) There is a tradition to the effect that the Queen bore a son named Menelik to Solomon, and the Emperor of Abyssinia, Menelik II., has declared himself to be his descendant. (4) The Emperor's title is Negus Negust ("Klog of Kings"). He is not the "head of the Mohammedans," for Abyssinia is a nominally Christian country, its religion is largely adulterated with Judaism and paganism, (5) There is no record of the Queen's having a husband,

"J. A. P.," Meeker, Colo.—"We have just moved to our country place seven miles from the town of Meeker. My wife objects to my use of the phrase, 'I am going to town, and says I should say 'I am going down town.' Which of the two expressions is correct?"

"I am going to town" is correct.

"E. D. C.," Girard, O .- "Which is the proper phrase: 'Walt for he and I,' or 'Walt for him and

The second sentence is correct, as the preposition for governs the objective case.



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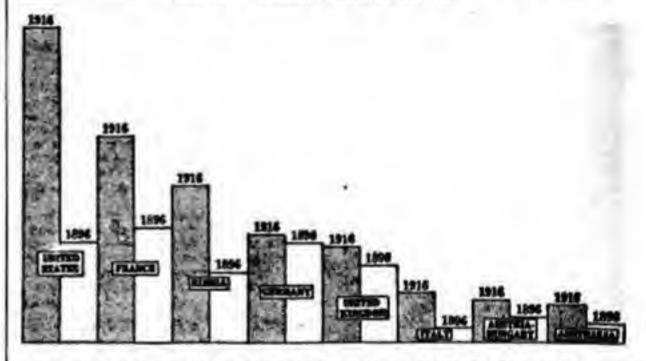
THE STOCKS OF GOLD MONEY THAT THE WORLD'S CHIEF COUNTRIES NOW HAVE

T appears from a recent compilation, printed in the New York Times-Annalist, that the stocks of gold in the principal countries of the world-those engaged in the European War and one, ourselves, not so engaged—are as follows, the amounts being shown first in figures, and then in diagram with the amounts for 1896 added:

	1916	1600
United States		\$577,000,000
France.	1.354.000.000	775,000,000
Russia	1,055,000,000	489.000.000
Germany	714,000,000	675,000,000
United Kingdom .	662,000,000	.564,000,000
Italy	224 0647 060	100,000,000
Austria-Hungary	296,800,000	\$67,000,000
Australia	250,000,000	\$30,000,000

first time, exceeded \$400,000,000, and has steadily advanced until it reached \$470,-000,000 in 1915. Silver production first crossed the \$100,000,000 line in 1880, and in 1893 exceeded, for the first time, \$200,-000,000, making its highest record in 1911, \$292,000,000, and slowly declining to \$232,-000,000 in 1915.

The chief gold-producing countries of the world are South Africa, the United States, Australia, Russia, and Canada, and the chief silver-producing countries the United States, Mexico, Canada, and Peru. In 1915 the gold production of South Africa, including Rhodesia, was \$207,000,000; the United States, \$101,000,000; Australia, \$50,000,000; Russia, \$29,000,000, and Canada, \$19,000,000. Of silver, the 1915 product was: United States, \$39,000,000; Mexico, \$21,000,000; Canada, \$15,000,000, and Peru, \$5,000,000.



The writer of the article in which the table and diagram appeared pointed out that, during the last quarter of a century. the world's production of gold had equaled that of the preceding four hundred years, and that in the last twenty years the amount of gold money in the world had doubled. Meanwhile, the silver output since 1878 had equaled that of the preceding four hundred years, but within the last twenty years the silver money in the world had actually doereased by about one-half. Since the diseovery of America, the world's production of gold had been \$16,500,000,000 in value, while that of silver was \$15,500,000,000 in coining value. In 1896, the gold money in all countries for which statistics were available was \$4,144,000,000, but on January 1, 1916, it was \$8,258,000,000. As to silver money, the amount in 1896 was \$4,235,000,000, but in 1916 it was only \$2,441,000 000. Paper money, of the "uneovered" class, in the same countries, in 1896 was \$2,558,000,000, while in 1916 it was \$8,583,000,000. Other interesting points in the article as to the world's supply of gold money are given below:

"The production of over \$8,000,000,000 worth of gold in the last quarter of a century as against another \$5,000,000,000 in the preceding 400 years has occurred chiefly within the last decade. Down to 1885 the world's gold output never reached as much as \$100,000,000 annually, in 1896 it crossed the \$200,000,000 line, in 1903 the \$300,000,000 line, and in 1906, for the

"Of the \$4,144,000,000 of gold money recorded in 1896, the distribution by principal countries was stated as follows: France, \$778,000,000; Germany, \$675,000,000; United States, \$672,000,000; United Kingdom, \$584,000,000; Russia, \$489,000,000; Austria-Hungary, \$167,000,-000; Australia, \$130,000,000; Italy, \$100,-000,000. For 1916 the stated distribution is: United States, \$2,230,000,000; France, \$1,384,000,000; Russia, \$1,058,000,000; Germany, \$714.000,000; United Kingdom, \$662,000,000; Italy, \$336,000,000; Austria-Hungary, \$296,000,000; Turkey, \$281,000,000 000,000; Australia, \$250,000,000; Argentina, \$229,000,000; Netherlands, \$173,-000,000; Canada, \$170,000,000; Spain, 000,000; Canada, \$170,000,000; \$167,000,000, and Japan, \$143,000,000. The United States shows an increase in the 1896–1916 period of 231.7 per cent., Russia, 116.6 per cent., France 79.3 per cent., Germany 5.8 per cent., and the United Kingdom 13.3 per cent.

"The world's consumption of gold and silver in manufactures and the arts is large and rapidly increasing, that of gold ex-ceeding \$100,000,000 per annum, and of silver over \$50,000,000 annually. In the United States alone the gold used in manufacturing and the arts in 1915 was over \$38,000,000, of which, however, about \$8,000,000 was old jewelry, plate, etc., making our net consumption for this purpose about \$30,000,000 of gold, while that of silver was about \$12,000,000 in value.

"The amount of gold imported into the United States since the beginning of the war is, in round terms, \$1,100,000,000, and the exports in the same period about \$275,-000,000, making the net imports in that

period over \$800,000,000, while the prodnet of our own mines in that same period has exceeded \$200,000,000, thus making the additions to our gold stock since the beginning of the war approximately \$1,000,-000,000.

"Of the \$16,500,000,000 of gold produced in the world since the discovery of America, \$3,830,000,000 was produced in the United States; of the \$15,500,000,000 of silver, \$1,800,000,000 was produced in the United States. The amount of gold in the United States on December 1, 1916, was \$2,741,-669,000, against \$1,887,271,000 at the beginning of the war, August 1, 1914."

THE ASTONISHING INCREASE IN AUTOMOBILES

The production of automobiles in this country during the year ending August 1. 1916, was approximately 1,500,000 cars, or more than double the production in 1915. which was 700,000 cars. In 1914 the output was only 515,000 ears: Lockwood Barr, in a letter to The Magazine of Walt Street, says he believes, from statistics gathered by him from manufacturers, that the output in 1917 may run to 2,500,000 and possibly to 3,000,000 cars. He bases this estimate on figures obtained from manufacturers in reply to letters of inquiry. He asked makers for statistics of their output in the years 1914, 1915, and 1916, with estimates for 1917. Following is a table which Mr. Barr has compiled from these figures. He was not able to obtain his figures from official sources in all eases. Some were gathered from advertisements. newspaper articles, and other sources not official. All such returns given in the table are enclosed in brackets; those not so enclosed are official:

Calendar & Foral. Selling Year	INIT Estimated	1916 Artical	1915 Arthuil	Attent
Chalmers	46,000	21,456	6,155	7,012
Chamilter	P20,0000	[15:000]	5,000	
Chesynleton	630,000	96,455	10,000	5,600
Code		[Guide]	64 mmi	1130,11
Balan page	(some)	50,000	17.915	4111111
furti.	11,000,000	34/120	305,213	244,017
Frankling	10,000	4,100	8,500	2,500
Carrent Motor	200700	\$11,000	75,000	\$4.0n7
Grant - sets	20,000	Eto, christ	4,750	1,10.2
Hayren course	11,000	6,700	3.780	1.750
4Indism.	31,000	20,500	14,000	3,100
Burmotsle.	10,000	19,000	A.C. Carpin	10.26.2
Lorsanotale	1,800	1,747	1,476	14/219
Macwell	120,000	68,494	02.254	In his
Mitchell	20JHX	15,000	0,186	3,300
Natumahranco	0,000	2,502	7.7/7	730
Petach.	15,000	12,750	4,7600	3,712
Painte-Detroit.	(29), (9)(0)	[17,000]	[7,749]	10,2421
Residence	10,200	(5,500)	3,897	72,002
Home recesses !	30,111	CEUNUO	10,900	112,000
MANUFACTURE !	30,000	25,49%	\$2,000	B./FOR
somplex control in	1,500	225	156.	151
Steares	Tr.4800	3,000	T. HERE	750
Studelmket.	120,000	75,000	44,445	35,160
childs	L STATES	2,7683	1,870	649
Willy+orner 111	200,000	200,000	95,000	45,000

RECORD RAILROAD EARNINGS

Figures of railroad earnings, compiled for the Interstate Commerce Commission, complete for nine months of this year and estimated for the remaining three months, give as the net amount \$1,098,000,000an unprecedented figure. These figures are for all roads whose income was more than \$1,000,000. Interesting comments on them are made in a Washington letter printed by The Journal of Commerce:

"Analysis of the returns for the first nine months shows a startling increase from January to September, amounting to more than 67 per cent. Thus, net income in January, \$64,915,286, had mounted to \$107,910,814 in September, an increase of nearly \$43,000,000. For the first nine months of the year the Commission's figares show that the railroads collected \$2,-654,928,647 from all sources of operation, the chief of which were as follows: Freight,



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of special trains.

This total, using the first nine months as a basis, will reach \$3,000,640,502 when the year closes, officials estimate, and without doubt will exceed it. Never before in the history of railroad operation have the roads had so great a gross income.

"Expenses have not kept pace with the rapid rise in receipts, altho they have measurably increased. From a total of \$182. 881,260 in January, expenses had increased to \$201,235,394 in September, approx-mately 11 per cent. During that period. receipts had increased from \$260,054,300 to \$324,954,301, approximately 25 per cent. The chief items of expense for the nine months' period, for which returns are available, are as follows: Maintenance of way: \$120,157,526; maintenance of equipment. \$141,740,069; transportation, \$858,973-536; traffic, \$46,679,422; miscellaneouoperations, \$19,964,769; general expenseuncluding administration), \$61,996,428 All operating expenses totaled \$1,744,100.

"On the same hasis, the year's expensewill approximate \$2,346,066,980, leaving net revenue from operations \$1,254,57%, 512. From the last figure, however, much be deducted the railroads' annual taxbill, approximately \$155,625,546, and bad debux down on the books as uncollection revenue approximating \$965,928, a total

of \$150,501,474.

'About 230,300 miles of railroad were in operation during the year. In the first months the total fell below 230,000. During the latter part of the year it exceeded 231,000. Using 230,000 as an average, nturns show that for every mile of road operated in the country the railroads will receive this year approximately \$15,655 a gross receipts, and a net meome of \$4,771. or little more than 30 per cent, of the gro-Compared with previous earnings, not me come for 1916 shows an increase of mon than 52 per cent, over the fiscal year of 1915 50 per cent, over 1914, and 34 per cent. over 1913.

"Wide divergence in receipts among the "Wide divergence in receipts among the roads of various sections is disclosed. overburdened railroads of the East have skinomed the cream of the traffic. The congestion at Eastern scaports and on almeevery Eastern road has spelled, in gluttesidings and slow-moving traffic, a flood of revenue, the like of which was undreamed of even a year ago. For every mile of the 59,200 in the Eastern group, more than \$20,000 has been received in revenue, and every mile has carned a net income of

mearly \$5,900. "While the usual eastward trend of traffic, the great demands of nations at war, and the location of most of the country's factories, munition and otherwise, in the East are attributed as prime causes for this condition, secondary attributes are said to lie in the fact that Eastern roads for the most part have short hauls and traerse densely populated areas. Especially is this noticeable in the revenue from passenger-traffic, Eastern roads with 59,20 miles having received almost as much in passenger-fares as all the rest of the roadin the country put together with a total

of 170,800 miles. The railroads of the South, with 42.60 miles, come next to those of the East m

revenue per mile, with \$11,922, about 58 per cent, of what the Eastern roads reerived. On Western roads the revenue per mile was approximately \$11,217, with net income of \$3,614. The Western roads, however, show a greater net income in proportion to receipts than is shown in any other section. Approximate percentage of not income to gross receipts was: For the entire country, 30 per cent.; for Eastern and Southern roads, 29 per cent.; for Western roads, 32 per cent. The difference is attributed by officials to careful administration and to higher tariffs prevalent in the sparsely settled sections of the West than in the East.

"Western roads also lead those of all other sections in the amount of taxes paid, \$71,263,601, with Eastern roads second with \$62,448,341. The annual taxes of Southern roads are placed at \$21,623,604. Eastern roads, however, contracted mure bad debts than those of other sections, the showing being: Eastern roads, \$145,804; Western roads, \$307,653; Southern roads, \$152,570.

"The figures show that the American people are traveling more and farther than ever-at least on American railways. Beginning with \$49,805,917 in January, the public's monthly passenger-fare ruse more than 40 per cent. to \$70,000,000, slightly surpassing this figure in the holiday months of July and Angust. In the short month of February, passenger-receipts slumped to \$46,618,325. They rose from \$74,253,790 in May to \$61,548,716 when the vacation rush started in June, and to \$70,185,756 at its height in July, receding to \$66.586,-472 in September, the last month for which complete returns are available.

Not withstanding the enormous volume of business landled and the resultant new high level in net meome, officials declare that the car-shortage situation has seriously handicapped the reads in recent months, and that were it not for this and the congestion in the East, the roads would show still greater revenues and income,"

Just a Guess.—An old hen was peeking at some stray earpet-tacks in the yard.

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Will ride with comfort and safety and handle with extraordinary ease over ordinary highways at from 50 to 55 miles per hour. Will accelerate from 10 to 50 miles in less than 18 seconds on any hard level road. Will easily do 65 miles per hour. A car of such refinement in detail as to eliminate incessant attention. A car of great economy in fuel and tires. Seven-passenger capacity, 136-inch wheelbase, completely equipped with spare wheel and tire, gas, oil and water compartments filled, full tool equipment—weighs 3540 pounds. (1100 pounds lighter than any other car of equal size and power.)

The 2500 owners in America and Europe, many of whom are experts, qualified by experience to best know materials and construction, who today back these claims, proves that the Marmon 34 did more than merely fulfill its promises—it exceeded them.

And so at the motor show this year the Marmon 34 need make no more promises. It has been tried. Its promises of last year are now established facts.

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

WAR APPROACHING A CLIMAX

THEN THE TEN ALLIES SLAMMED, if they did not lock, the door of diplomacy in the face of the Central Powers' request for a peace-conference, what did the act portend for Europe and for the United States? This question lurks behind all the editorial comment on the joint

reply sent to the Teutonic allies on December 30 by the governments of Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, and Servia. Will the great war, as some predict, now enter upon a period of greater ferocity and ruthlessness than it has yet witnessed, with features that may drag this nation into the vortex? Or is peace, as others declare, really approaching on swift feet, despite all obstacles? In either case, a climax of the struggle is believed to be near. While conclusive evidence on which to base an answer to these questions is not available, we may examine some of the testimony, official and unofficial, which has led various observers to such different conclusions. The first impression of the German press, as gath-

ered from Berlin dispatches, is that the Entente's reply can only be answered by the sword. "Let Hindenburg answer!" exclaims the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, which prays that "the hymn of Luther may flame up in all hearts and fire the furor Teutonicus"; and the Vossische Zeitung declares that "after this insulting refusal there is only one answer—energetic fighting until our cold steel forces the enemies' feverish temperature down to normal." "Peace-talk noist now cease," insists the Täglische Rundschau. "The war will continue and the Entente statesmen will not be able to shake off the responsibility for its continuance," says the Socialist organ Varients. In Austria and Hungary also the editors generally interpret the Entente's

reply as a flat refusal to enter a prace-conference. This refusal, declare the Tageblatt and the Neue Freie Presse, of Vienna, ean only be answered on the battle-field; and this view is shared by the A Zest and the Pester Lloyd, of Budapest,

But to balance against

the pessimistic attitude of the Teutonic press, we have rumors, more or less vague, but ostensibly from inspired sources, that Germany is preparing a counter-reply which will "permit a first point of contact in peace-progress." "It is thought in some quarters," says a Berlin dispatch, "that the reply of the Entente will not close the door to the possibility of peace-diseassions." "Those who hold that belief," we read further, "contend that this

would be done either in response to a further invitation from President Wilson to both sides to state their terms simultaneously and confidentially, or, perhaps, through an open declaration of their terms by the Central Powers," "The Emperor and Empress of Austria-Hungary," according to a dispatch from London to the New York Tribune, "have sent a special emissary to the Vatican, urgently requesting the Pope to intervene for peace." In the



From Timbiliars," Louise. Eligarigidad in the L.S. & by the New York Herald Company.

THE "WAR-MAP,"

The shaded parts are now in the possession of the Central Powers. The heavy black lines show approximately the present lines of battle.

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Entered at the New York Post-office as second-class matter. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, meantime, says a Washington correspondent of the New York Times, "President Wilson is preparing to send a new note to the belligerent Powers in an effort to find a way, mutually convenient to the Entente Allies and the Central Powers, for



BACK TO THE TRENCHES.

- Kirly in the New York World.

an exchange of views on their purposes, with the object of ascertaining whether peace is possible."

Press comment in the Entente nations indorses the rejection of Germany's proposal and expresses confidence in ultimate victory. The London Morning Post quotes its Budapest correspondent's statement that the peace-proposals of the Central Powers are prompted by "the knowledge that relief must come within six months from the present time at the outside if internal troubles of the most serious character are to be avoided," since "in Austria-Hungary the available stocks of food will not even last for six months." In other words, if this testimony is correct, Austria's supplies of wheat and maize will be exhausted two months before the earliest of her new crops can be harvested. "When that time comes," this correspondent affirms, "peace will have to be made on any terms." To quote further:

"The feeding of the Army is the main concern of the Central Empires, not that of the population, as may be imagined; yet even this can not be managed for more than another six months, even allowing for the fact that the Austro-Hungarian forces behind the front are on half rations and that very soon, in all probability, the men on the Western front will fare no better.

"Under these circumstances, the Central Powers have but a very limited time in which to bring about an understanding as regards the conference itself. The people are already desperate, and the troops may become desperate, too, as soon as they experience on their own persons the borrors of the present food shortage."

"Germany is eaving in, and will come down with a terrific crash," declares P. M. Van der Klei, who has just returned to the United States after a fourteen months' sojourn in Germany. But Mr. Van der Klei adds, in an article in the New York Evening Sun;

"Germany is starving, but Germany has faith—faith in herself. The firm belief of the German people in their invincibility is helping them to endure hardships and privations that no other race would endure. The German people want peace. But the German people still believe that they are victors. The majority of the German people still believe that it is in the power of their Government to obtain peace at any time, and they actually wonder why their Government is not a little more magnanimous to their enemies. Will their Government tell them the truth?"

England's official spokesmen do not belittle the difficulties that still lie before them. "During the next few months the democracies of England and France are going to be tested as never before," declares Arthur Henderson, of the British War Council, who goes on to say:

"We are not only fighting against material forces which are highly organized, but we are engaged in a great spiritual conflict upon the result of which depend all our ideals. . . . I can not tell you how many months and what sacrifices stand between us and victory."

And Earl Curzon, another member of the War Council, is quoted in a London dispatch as saying:

"It seems likely that well into another year, perhaps longer, must we continue this dreadful tragedy that is turning the world into hell and wrecking the brightest promise of nations. Our spirit can not falter, since an inconclusive war or a patched-up peace means for us not only humiliation, but destruction."

From Paris comes a prediction that the Germans "will strike a desperate blow" on the Western front, possibly through Switzerland, in February. But the Temps declares that "the French and British, with a great numerical preponderance, will not wait till it pleases the enemy to choose his time and place of attack." And there seems to be a general belief among the war-correspondents that the Entente Allies are preparing to take the offensive on an unprecedented scale on this front as soon as weather conditions permit.

The reply of the Ten Allies to what they characterize as the Central Powers' "pretended propositions of peace" begins with a protest against "the two essential assertions of the note of



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THE REAL BAR TO PEACE.

-McCay in the New York American.

the enemy Powers that pretend to throw upon the Allies responsibility for the war and proclaim the victory of the Central Powers." Declaring that those two assertions suffice to "render sterile all tentative negotiation," the Entente reply, which is dated Paris, December 30, goes on to say:



SHE MUST WALT FOR HELP

-Bradley in the Chicago Italy News.

"The Allied nations have sustained for thirty months a war they did everything to avoid. They have shown by their acts their attachment to peace. That attachment is as strong to-day as it was in 1914. But it is not upon the word of Germany, after the violation of its engagements, that the peace broken by her may be based.

"A mere suggestion, without a statement of terms, that negotiations should be opened, is not an offer of peace. The putting forward by the (German) Imperial Government of a sham proposal lacking all substance and precision would appear to be less an offer of peace than a war-maneuver. It is founded on calculated misinterpretation of the character of the struggle in the past, the present, and the future."

As for the past, it continues, "the German note takes no account of the facts, dates, and figures which establish that the war was desired, provoked, and declared by Germany and Austria-Hungary." To quote further:

"At the Hague Conference it was a German delegate who refused all proposals for disarmament.

"In July, 1914, it was Austria-Hungary who, after having addrest to Servia an unprecedented ultimatum, declared war upon her in spite of the satisfaction which had once been accorded.

"The Central Empires then rejected all attempts made by the Entente to bring about a pacific solution of a purely local conflict. Great Britain suggested a conference; France proposed an international commission; the Emperor of Russia asked the German Emperor to go to arbitration, and Russia and Austria-Hungary came to an understanding on the eve of the conflict. But to all these efforts Germany gave neither answer nor effect.

"Belgium was invaded by an Empire which had guaranteed her neutrality and which had the assurance to proclaim that treaties were 'scraps of paper' and that 'necessity knows no law.'"

The reply goes on to say that the "war-map" of Europe on which Germany bases her claim to the rôle of victor "represents nothing more than a superficial and passing phase of the situation and not the real strength of the belligerents." As for the future—

"the disasters caused by the German declaration of war and the innumerable outrages committed by Germany and her allies against both belligerents and neutrals demand penalties, reparation, and guaranties. Germany avoids mention of any of these."

After characterizing Germany's overtures as "a calculated attempt" to impose "a German peace" by creating "dissension in public opinion in the Allied countries," by stiffening public opinion in Germany, and by deceiving and intimidating public opinion in neutral countries; and after declaring that these overtures "attempt to justify in advance in the eyes of the world a new series of crimes—submarine warfare, deportations, forced labor, and forced enlistment of the inhabitants against

their own countries, and violations of neutrality"—the ten Allies formally "refuse to crossider a proposal which is coupty and insincere," They repeat their declaration that "no peace is possible so long as they have not secured reparation for violated rights and liberties, the recognition of the principle of nationalities, and of the free existence of small states; so long as they have not brought about a settlement calculated to end once and for all forces which have constituted a perpetual menace to the nations." The reply ends with a recital of the wrongs suffered by Belgium at the hands of Germany,

This reply, most of our editorial observers agree, does not but the door to peace. "In spite of Berlin's indignation, the door to peace has not been closed by the answer of the Allies," says the New York World, for "if Germany is sincere in the desire for peace, there is still an opportunity for the Imperial Government to state its terms, and to state them in such a manner that they can not be ignored." "That," it adds, "is what Berlin will do if the original proposal was made in good faith."

"Germany wants peace, but she wants it at once," declares The Fatherland, a German-American organ published in New York. "She wants it now on reasonable and humane terms, or a year from now on whatever terms she may deem fit to impose," according to this authority, which predicts that if Germany has not got the peace she wants before the last of February "she will embark on a new phase of submarine warfare on a titanic plan." To quote further:

"She will not break her pledges to the United States. She will not sink without warning ships regarded as merchantmen under international law. It should be remembered, however, that ships armed beyond certain minimum requirements must be considered as war-ships. If Germany could sink almost half a millon tons of merchant shipping in one month while strictly adhering to her pledges, how many more will she be able to sink when she formally declares a submarine blockade of Great Britain? A delay of three days in the invasion of Belgium cost the Central Powers Calais and Paris. Germany will not repeat her mistake, for delay in declaring a gigantic submarine blockade of Great Britain may cost her the war."

That the success or failure of Germany's peace move is a matter of more than sentimental concern to the United States is an aspect of the situation emphasized in many editorial pages. A correspondent of the New York World reports that the formula "peace with the world or war with America" is gaining popularity in Germany, and a Washington dispatch to the New York Journal of Commerce recently reiterated the statement that "President Wilson's note to the belligerents, as well as being a move for peace, was also intended to point out that the position of the neutrals was becoming intolerable." "We may have to crawl or fight," remarks the Chicago Tribune.

A BILLIONAIRE YEAR

A BILLION DOLLARS in railroad profits, nearly eight billions in total foreign trade, three billions in the yield of our mines, and fifteen billions in national bank resources are some of the staggering figures that our financial writers discover as they set down the record of 1916. Yet fear seems to cloud their hopes as they look ahead to changes that may follow the war and may bring our glittering prosperity crashing to the ground. The stagnation of two years ago is not forgotten. From that condition, recalls the Boston News Bureau, the year 1915 was one of recovery and of war stimulus, while the year 1916 has witnessed its "full, extraordinary development, measurable in almost every field of enterprise—manufacturing, mining, merchandise, traosportation, finance, and

speculation." We are advised, moreover, that this activity resulted not only from the demand of war from the outside, but is to be accounted for also by the "removal of threat of foreign competition, in this and many neutral markets, which gave an unexampled free play to growth of domestic prosperity." The Chicago Herald recalls the Roman emperor who prayed fortune to drive a golden nail in a lucky moment for him, so that it might be made everlasting, and thinks that, no doubt, "something of the same feeling surges up in the railroad bosom at the contemplation of the highly satisfactory results of operations for the year just ending." Also, there is no reason, this journal tells us, why the general public should not share in this feeling, because railway prosperity is intimately connected with the prosperity of the whole country, and "they rise and fall together." From the

report of the Interstate Commerce Commission we learn that more than one billion dollars not income was carned by the railroads in the year 1916, and that the huge total is the "peak of prosperity" in the history of our transportation, and stands more than one-third higher than the total of 1913, hitherto the banner year. The statistics gathered by the Commission are complete for nine months, and are made the basis for calculation for the entire year. In Washington dispatches we are given these impressive figures:

"For the first nine months of the year the Commission's figures show that the railroads collected \$2,654.829.647 from all sources of operation, the chief of which were as follows: Freight, \$1,875,019,990; passenger traffic, \$522,103,907; mails, \$45,-348,600; from express companies, \$65,089,474; incidentals—dinings and buffet-ear service, restaurants, and the like—\$60,414,597; and all other transportation charges, \$76,-087,011. The last item conbraces sleepings and parior-car service, freight on milk, which has virtually an express service, switching charges, and the operation of special trains.

"This total, using the first nine months as a basis, will reach \$3,600,640,502 when the year closes, officials estimate, and without doubt will exceed it. Never before in the history of railroad operations have the fonds had so great a gross income.

Expenses have not kept pace with the rapid rise in receipts, although they have measurably increased. From a total of \$182,-881,269 in January, expenses had increased to \$203,235,394 in September, approximately 11 per cent. During that period,

receipts had increased from \$260,054,306 to \$324,954,301, approximately 25 per cent.

"On the same basis the year's expenses, it is estimated, will approximate \$2,346,066,990, leaving net revenue from operations \$1,254,573,512. From the last figure, however, must be deducted the railroads' annual tax-bill, approximately \$155,625,546, and bad debts—down on the books as uncollectable revenue—approximating \$965,928, a total of \$156,591,474."

In some quarters we find appreciation of this showing tempered by a certain mood of question, as, for instance, when the New York Journal of Commerce asks whether our railroad conditions are "normal." The roads can not expect present traffic conditions to continue indefinitely, this journal points out, and when business "slows down" and export trade becomes normal, the carriers may have less to do and, of course, will lose corre-

> spondingly in their carnings. But a graver danger seen by this journal is stated as follows:

> "The necessity of submitting to a situation in which expenses and wages are practically raised by Governmental action, while rates are lowered through the same agency, would be somewhat alarming in any event, but becomes particularly trying at a time when capital costs are rapidly moving upward. This is the real abnormality of the railroads' position, and it points to the existence of a difficulty which is only temporarily relieved by handsome traffic receipts.

"In view of these circumstances, those who point to the present prosperity of the carriers as a reason for burdening them with a permanent charge in the shape of inflated wage-bills, on the one hand, while crippling their revenue-carning power on the other, are not able to make out a very good defense of their position."

But the New York World believes the danger of the railroads is their "apoplectic condition."

is their "apoplectic condition," and reminds us that they have recently been on the verge of a breakdown, due to a congestion of freight traffic too great for their facilities. To carry out the medical metaphor, The World adds, "they are suffering from a hardening of the arteries resulting from their failure to maintain an equipment clastic enough for the new strain put upon it." What "starving" has been done, The World goes on to say, has been "keeping additions to equipment at a minimum that dividends might be fattened," and it concludes that the "cost of the mistaken policy may be found by estimating how much greater the bill of net would have been if the railroads had been prepared."

As one indication of the volume of traffic carried by the railroads we have a compilation by the National City Bank of New York showing that in 1916 we set the world's record for exportation of manufactures. The highest export record ever made by Great Britain, the world's largest exporter of manufactures, was two billion dollars in 1913, the year preceding the war. In 1916 our manufactured exports exceeded three billion dollars. Prior to the war the United States ranked third among the nations in exporting manufactures; Germany was second and France fourth.

Our present financial status is officially sketched in the report of the Controller of the Treasury, John Skelton Williams, who places the resources of the national banks, on November 17, at the aggregate of \$15,520,000,000, the largest in the country's



WANTED A PIN.

Starrett in the New York Tribune

record. This figure, as we read in a Washington dispatch to the New York Times, exceeds by \$1,000,000,000 the combined resources of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Bank of Russia, the German Reichsbank, the Bank of Italy, the Bank of Spain, the Bank of the Netherlands, the Bank of Denmark, the Swiss National Bank, and the Imperial Bank of Japan, and in the same dispatch Controller Williams is quoted as saying that "the national banks of the United States for the first time now report a surplus and undivided profits exactly equal to their capital stock." Furthermore, for the first two years "under the operation of the Federal Reserve system the increase in resources of the national banks of this country has been more than twice as great as the total increase shown for the five-year period preceding the inauguration of the Federal Reserve system, that is to say, from November 6, 1909, to October 31, 1914." In crediting the prosperous banking conditions to the new system of reserve banks, the Controller of the Currency takes "an optimistic view," according to the New York Journal of Commerce, which admits the new system has been useful in connection with our commercial expansion, and adds:

"Without it there would probably have been a good deal of confusion, lack of needed cooperation, and much greater cost and loss in the unwonted development and expansion with which banking had to deal. Before there was no effective coordination of banking facilities and their adaptation to changing requirements. The occasion has been a useful test of the new system and has served to indicate within a short period what changes are needed to strengthen it. There will be occasion for another test under wholly different conditions when the strain of the war is over."

In another field, the mineral industry, this country also records 1916 as its biggest year. The report of the Geological Survey, issued by Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior, shows an increase in production of 25 per cent. over 1915, or a total value of three billion dollars. Minerally speaking, we were found in "a thorough state of preparedness," according to the New York Sun, which points out that—

ing, we were found in "a thorough state of preparedness," according to the New York Sun, which points out that—

"CALL THE WAGON!"

-Brinkerhoff in the New York Evening Mail.

"Europe made a great draft upon all our natural resources, and especially upon our mineral output. This was not confined alone to the two most important minerals, iron and copper, but to the minor products, zine, lead, platinum, and many of the rare elements. Every one of the Rocky Mountain States showed a large increase in production, while Alaska contributed more than fifty million dollars to the general total, an excess of 50 per cent, over any previous year. The Secretary cites the fact that the mines of five States—Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and Utah—paid more than one hundred million dollars in dividends.

"A product which was not so entirely dependent upon foreign consumption, but which has nevertheless shown a wonderful increase in output, was cement. The great demand for this material and its use, far in excess of any previous year, in constructive work, furnish an index of the general business of the country."

The Sun also notes in the report an important 30 per cent. gain in by-products, such as coke, benzol, and other valuable chemical substances, which "would seem to be a step toward the solution of some of the perplexing problems that the war brought to us," The report sets forth a "most encouraging condition of national independence," this journal goes on to say, and proclaims the fact that "never before were the metals better utilized or extracted with less waste."

But the "miracle" of 1916, which is dismissed with a sentence in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, is that "we have been transformed from a debtor into a creditor nation." So writes the financial expert of the New York Tribuse, who tells us that this is "not the opening of a new chapter" in our economic history, but the "beginning of Book II," and he explains that—

"A creditor nation is one that has capital to lend. When the war began there were five of these—namely, Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, and Belgium. All the others were borrowers, including the United States. We had borrowed in Europe more than any other people and sent each year great quantities of goods and gold to pay the interest on the debt.

"Now American capital is being loaned on all five continents. The United States dollar is a more important unit in



THE NEW TENANT.

1917-"It's pretty bad, but I'll try to clean it up."

-Marcus in the New York Times.

RINGING OUT 1916.

international exchange than the English pound sterling. Toward the end of the year Reginald McKenna, formerly Chancellor of the British Exchequer, said the buying power of Great Britain and her Allies was limited by the rate at which wealth in pounds sterling could be converted into dollar exchange. Partly to expedite that process, the Bank of England, hitherto the most aloof of all financial institutions, entered into financial relations with the New York Federal Reserve Bank. The money center of the world, the it be so only for the duration of the war, has shifted to New York."

As dubious evidence of "good times" we have the statement of Bradstreet's that there were 16,498 failures reported to it during 1916, which is a decrease of 13.3 per cent, from the preceding year, and of 1,6 per cent, from 1914, but an increase of 13.3 per cent, over 1913, and of 75 per cent, over 1906. Finally, in a survey of the year as a whole, the Boston Christian Science Monitor observes that it can not be determined now "whether the crest of the present prosperity has been reached," and it holds that "there should be no material recession or depression following the establishment of peace, if proper safeguards are employed to maintain the world's commerce."

BUSINESS AFTER THE WAR

IN TIME OF WAR PREPARE FOR PEACE is the cautionary editorial message of sundry observers, especially those of the financial press, as they forceast readjustments in the world's trade that will follow the end of hostilities. This country and other neutrals will no longer enjoy a kind of warmonopoly, such as has been their fortune for two years past, and the New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle says "we have to-day a challenge to American ingenuity and business foresight to heed the summons of the hour and prepare for a new day in which old things will largely have passed away." This financial authority informs us that pressure from various directions is already being put upon Congress to provide for this new industrial and commercial situation, the there is a good deal of doubt as to just what the situation will be. To try to pierce the yeil of uncertainty, we are asked then to consider the main present and future industrial and economic factors in the warring countries. First, there is organization both for production and for competition, much developed by the exigencies of the war. Then there is the problem of labor, continuing cheap in comparison with ours because of the introduction of women and their unexpected efficiency. Thirdly, there is increased production coupled with lower cost and probably some accumulation of stocks in certain directions. How, then, shall we cope with these factors?

"The situation before us is to be met first of all by open doors. This is clearly the primary condition. In the long run, we can only sell to those from whom we can buy. Trade, or exchange, is the fundamental condition of commerce. Where industry needs development, some other means should be found than by shutting out those who have something to sell, or making it difficult to secure free exchange, Good highways, highly efficient railway systems, an abundance of swift and cheap transportation over all seas, will have a greater importance to us than ever in the past. Free acress to the markets of the world and open doors in all nations will be of prime importance even if to secure them we have to throw our own doors open. It will be discovered that the best protection for industry, as the most honorable, is to demand the best and to strive to provide for every man both the means of producing the best and a market for his product. The path of prosperity for America should certainly not be fear of what others may have to sell, or to have our place in the world hedged in on any side by closed doors."

Particular stress is laid by this journal on our need of organization, a quality that is being understood in a new way by the belligerents, who will be sure "to carry it into every department of their industrial and commercial life." Hitherto we have been content largely with seeing organization applied in certain great industries, but now it has become "a vital truth, and must be thoroughly studied and universally applied." In line with this journal's thought on organization is the utterance of Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank of New York, who is reported as saying in an address in Chicago:

"State socialism in Europe may develop problems—the like of which have never concerned our minds. We may have to meet collective buying, state-aided industries, forms of governmental cooperation with business quite outside our range of thought. Governmental control of ocean-borne commerce and novel factors in international finance will be subjects for national consideration. Indeed, there may ultimately come out of the great war changes in forms of government that will have profound and world-wide influence."

The first effect of peace, notes the January Bulletin of the National City Bank of New York, will be a shifting of the demand from war-goods to peace-goods. An enormous amount of work will be required in Europe to restore industrial order, and in other countries to make up for the time that has been lost. There will be a great outlet for agricultural implements, we are told, and for machinery of various kinds, "to make up the loss of man-power." The shipping industry will have a loog program ahead of it, which will be an important factor in the steel market, and there is every reason to believe that the railways of Europe will need new equipment. The demand for our raw material, such as lumber and the metals, and for agricultural products will be strong, while the reduction of the number of meat-animals that has occurred in Europe will require years to replace, and the loss of horses "threatens to interfere seriously with farm operations." These are some of the prolonged effects of the war. Moreover, "there is work which ought to be done in this country, and which is delayed by the high costs now prevailing. In one immense field it is known there has been failure for ten years to keep pace with the country's development, and that is in the improvement of railway facilities, particularly at the terminals."

While the New York Journal of Commerce scoffs at the idea that there will be any surplus of goods over domestic needs when the warring countries are at peace to be "speedily dumped" upon the American markets, it holds that, on the other hand, not for a good while will there be a large demand for our products after that for war-supplies falls off, because there will he "a seriously impaired power to pay for them." Our exports to those countries, we are told, are sure for a time to be even less than before the war, and the building up to a new, normal level will be slow at first. Considering the stimulus to action received in France and Great Britain during the war, this authority notes, and the bringing together of forces and cooperation for the largest results at the lowest cost, it is probable that the economic power of these nations will be "permanently increased," and they will soon become "stronger than over in the competition of the world."

A revised tariff is looked upon by some of our financial authorities as a first line of defense when peace comes. This is "fundamental," according to George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, who, in an address before that city's Association of Commerce, said in part:

"The tariff question is intimately related to the labor problem. We can not allow too much of the cheap-labor commodities of Europe to come in after the war. We are in danger of serious labor disturbances when the high-priced men have to go back to normal salaries,"

Of like mind is George W. Perkins, of New York, who bases his plan of peace-preparedness on two lines, which he lays down in an interview in Collier's Weekly, as follows:

"In the first place we must have a Federal tariff commission.

It can not come too quickly. It should be in constant session,

studying both our tariff and the tariffs of all other countries studying and acting from a scientific, and never from a political, point of view. Such a board must be permanent, non-partizan, expert, with the broadest possible powers.

"The other thing that should be done at once is the creation of a Federal incorporation act. Through transportation, through electrical communication, we have completely outgrown the boundaries of our separate States, with their weak and contradictory corporation laws. Just remember this thing,"

CARRANZA'S "LAST CHANCE"

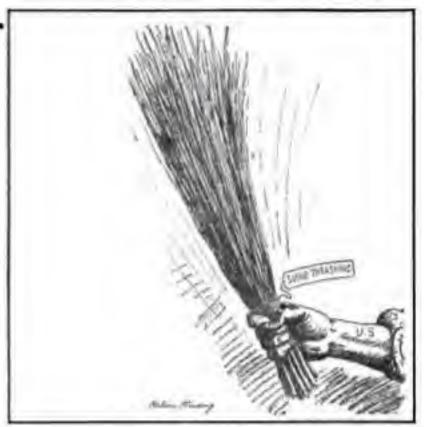
N THE NOVEMBER ELECTION, Mr. Wilson received 9,116,296 votes, and 9,116,296 voters, approximately speaking, would, the Springfield Republican thinks, probably say to him to-day, "Give Carranza another chance." But there are editors who do not believe the First Chief deserves another chance. He has rejected the protocol drawn up by the Mexican-American Commission providing for the withdrawal of the Pershing force with certain mild conditions, and he has shown either weakness or bad faith, they think, by allowing Villa to regain power in northern Mexico. Mexico, the Nashville Banner now fears, can only "be made to respect the rights of the United States through fear of this country's superior power." Why, protests the Detroit Free Press, "one would think that Washington was dealing with a great European Power and trying to clean up some delicate and dangerous situation; whereas it is only engaged in putting over a trivial matter that ought to be ended by a sharp ultimatum with a sting in it." But President Wilson does not seem to be preparing to follow such advice as this. The well-informed correspondent of the New York Times at Washington expects to hear it announced before very long that the American forces in Mexico will be



THE PROVERBIAL PREACHER'S SONS.

—Darling in the Des Moines Register.

voluntarily withdrawn, that Henry P. Fletcher, the American Ambassador to Mexico, will soon be ordered to his post, and "that despite the inability of the Joint International Commission to arrange a troop-withdrawal agreement satisfactory to both Governments, the Commission may be kept alive to consider other questions, no final decision to be reached on these questions until after the troops have been withdrawn." Since "Carranza's position is a delicate and a difficult one," the New York Journal of Commerce believes "our Government can afford to be patient."



MEXICO'S DISSENT NEED.

- Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

And this thought is thus developed in detail by the Springfield Republican in the editorial already quoted:

"General Carranga's position regarding the Pershing expedition is this: Its prolonged presence in Mexico steadily weakens the de facts Government, already recognized by the United States, because the Villistas represent to the Mexican people that Carranza is indifferent to the occupation of Mexican territory by a foreign army; or is incapable of securing its retirement. That Villa's gain in military strength in the past two months has been due more or less to the popular success of such an appeal to Mexican patriotism is wholly probable. Granted the right of the United States, in the first instance, to pursue into Mexico the Villa bandits who had attacked Columbus, N. M.—and no one in this country condemned the pursuit-there is a good case for our Government in demanding guaranties from Carranza regarding the adequate policing of the Mexican side of the border before withdrawing Pershing's forces. But the fact is that paper guaranties would be worthless,

"It is also a fact that if Carranza should sign a protocol recognizing the right of the United States troops to remain forty days in Mexico before marching back across the border, he would expose himself to attack by his enemies at home for conceding the principle of a legal invasion of Mexico by foreign military forces, in the absence of express treaty stipulations conveying to the United States such a privilege. In Mexican domestic politics this is a very important point for the de facto Government to consider, altho from our American point of view the legal principle of unqualified sovereignty, to which Carranza clings so tenaciously, utterly collapsed under the strain of actual conditions and necessities when the Columbus raid took place.

"The present conditions are such that rather than indirectly promote the fall of Carranza's Government, the Administration should go to the extreme of concession and withdraw Pershing's forces from Mexico unconditionally, in accordance with the defacta Government's representations concerning the seriousness of its position. It is perfectly clear that such a concession can not be wrung from the President of the United States by coercion; Carranza is helpless against the Pershing expedition. It is a concession, however, which evidently needs to be made in order that the Carranza Government may be given every possible chance to maintain itself in Mexico and solve the problem of the Mexican revolution.

"The border can be protected without keeping Pershing in Mexico. The regular Army is now considerably larger than it was last spring, and it will increase gradually in size; there are Guard regiments also available. The precedent set by the Pershing invasion of Mexico will be sufficient to determine the Government's future course in dealing with serious border-raids. The immediate thing to do is to give Carranza all the chance he believes himself entitled to; and to that end it may be hoped that the President will send Mr. Fletcher as Ambassador to Mexico City immediately after sending orders to General Pershing to come home."

This advice is based on the most friendly feeling toward Carranza and the most optimistic view of his prospects. But the Philadelphia Record, a supporter of the Wilson policies, is losing its faith in the Carranza regime. The de facto Government, it declares, "is gradually disproving its right to be regarded as a Government." What, it asks, is the next step for our own Government to take? The Record does not presume that the United States has any intention of conquering Mexico and setting up a Government of its own. "Nor is it probable that the United States will make a common cause with Villa to overthrow Carranza and set up Villa in his place." But two courses of action are open if it becomes "impossible to do anything more with Carranza":

"One is to reenforce Pershing and set him free to hant down the handits wherever he can find them. That would involve us in war with Mexico if Carranza should resist our troops. For six months Pershing has been standing still while diplomacy tried to settle the boundary difficulties. The United States might increase Pershing's force and wage war on the bandits, and any forces that cooperated with them.

"Or we might recall Pershing to the vicinity of the border, and establish our own patrol through northern Mexico, say, within fifty miles of the border. Our interest is limited to the maintenance of peace along the houndary. We might do that without any agreement with Carranza, or any other factional chief. We could keep the fighting, whatever there is of it, on Mexican soil instead of ours. We could keep our troops within, say, fifty miles of the border, which would be substantial evidence that we were not trying to conquer the country.

"Either course means fighting, but it does not mean conquest or invasion of Mexico beyond the distance necessary to secure our own territory from invasion. Either would be a far more moderate program than the effort to overthrow the de facto Government and set up something in its place."

Speaking as a consistent opponent of the President's Mexican policy, the New York Evening Mail suggests a more drastic program. It laughs at the President's faith in the revolutionary leaders in Mexico, whose only motive is declared to be "a passion for power, for plunder, and for lust." As a sheer matter of self-interest, to say nothing of Mexico's needs, we must see to it that a stable Government is set up in the neighboring Republic. Mexico's bandit-revolutionists and her 13,000,000 Indians can not, in the Evening Mail's opinion, create a Government. But Mexico has had three dominating forces which "developed Mexican civilization" and "made Mexico what she was in the days of Diaz." These were:

"First, the Spanish conquerors of years ago; secondly, the Roman Catholic Church; thirdly, invested foreign capital. . . . The contrast between conditions in that land while those three influences dominated and conditions throughout the Carranza-Villa period marks the difference in the ultimate results of the two kinds of Government."

Sooner or later, we are told, this country must identify itself with one kind or the other. Now, "Mr. Wilson has chosen the side that has meant murder, destruction, idleness," But, protests The Evening Med, "he must not be permitted to establish such a region firmly in power by the use of American dollars," In short, says this editor: "For a Carranzista Mexico, not a dollar! For a real Mexico, millions!"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

An ounce of preparedness is worth a harret of pork, -Brooking Engle.

A PLOWSHARD beaten into a sword can not so easily be bruten back again. - Brooklyn Kogic.

ADMIRAT, DEWRY is seventy-nine years old, but still looks like a line to a den of Daniels .- Wall Street Journal.

MAZOR-GENERAL Woom very frankly new only its mittals when be apeaks of the National Guard.-Clearland Leader.

An expression from Villa as to just what he is fighting for would be appreciated by Washington - Wall Street Journal.

The information that those deported Belgiam are happy and contented would be more convincing if it came from them.-Nasheith Southern Lam-

That old place in the trupical sun she used to have is beginning to look mighty coxy to Germany.- Boston Transcript.

berman.

According to unofficial forecasts, the Allies' terms will allow the Kaiser to keep his watch and one or two suits of winter underwear,-Brooklyn Eagle.

THE net result of the campaign for Mr. Hughes seems to have been to put \$3,829,260 and Hiram Johnson into active circulation. - Columbus Ohio State Journal.

WALL STREET is a little calmer, but occasional shivers still run down Broad and Exchange at the thought that peace may break out again at any moment. - Boston Transcript.

THE Kaiser suggests holding the immediate peace-conference in some "neutral city," which lets Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and St. Louis out of the running .- La Crosse Leader-Press.

A good example of the topsyturvy conditions growing out of the war is afforded by the arrest of those militant suffragettes for participating in a peace. I Copyrighted by R. L. Webster. demonstration in London.-Nusheille Southern Lumberman,

Print Proposite without terms are as dead as faith without works. Lauregille Prot.

Extrascut Romania misjudged the temperature of the water when ale jumped in -Atlanta Constitution.

SWITTERLAND'S peace-proposals are beginning to book like a chunk of her famous dairy product. - Ikasem Transcript.

It has been a great year for all Buancial institutions. Even the pawnalogo report a focurd prosperity. Now York World.

It is now exident that terminey can reply to some notes much more promptly than to athers. - Nothrille Southern Lumberman,

EXTRACE Affect New Year's resolutions seem more convincing than most - Walt Street Journal.

> PEACE comes roaring onward with all the meteoric rush of an invalid smill with a bad and chain attached to his tail.- Kensus City Star.

SECRETARY LANSING'S postscripts to the prace-note suggest the advisability of having a woman in the cabinet to handle such matters expertly .- Chicago Daily News.

THE Allies consider that it will be time enough to discuss a league to enforce peace when they have finally crisht the league to enforce war .-Buston Transcript.

Wilson protests that his note was not intended as a demand for peace, and, judging from the Kaiser's reply, that thoroughly understood in Ger -Philadelphia North American,

ONE variety of lumber which is sure to go up is mabogany-three million feet of it have just been ordered by the British Government for making aeroplane-propellers.- Nashrille Southern Lumberman.

THE congressmen regard that \$25,-000,000 paid for the Danish West. Indies as sheer waste, as it might be used for deepening creeks in their districts so as to make them navigable by motor-boats .- Junesville Gazette.



BEING ADOPTED BY A RICH OLD GENTLAMAN. -Webster in the New York Globe.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

WHAT THE ALLIES MEAN BY PEACE

THE SLASHING INDICTMENT which the ten Allies bring against the Central Powers in their reply to the Teutonic peace-note is but a prelude to much harsher things, if we can judge from more or less inspired articles appearing in the French and English papers. One thing seems indicated, and that is the determination of the Entente to fight on until a positive decision is reached, and their confidence in final victory is only equaled by the similar certainty on the part of their adversaries. From every quarter this note of determination to continue the struggle is sounded. In the Russian Duma, Professor Milukoff, the leader of the Constitutional Democrats, thus voiced the popular determination to overthrow the German forces both within and without the Empire:

"We must say loudly that we won't give up the fight until our aim is reached. The moral support of the entire nation will give weight to our decision. In the interior, as elsewhere, a complete change is necessary before the objects mentioned in the Emperor's ukase can be achieved."

The views of London are as emphatic as those of Petrograd, for we find The Evening Standard writing:

"It is now quite time that beligerents and neutrals understood the true situation. The Allies believe they can inflict very shortly a crushing military defeat on Germany. She will then be offered peace on the lines of restitution of Alsace-Lorraine, relinquishing of her spoils, the loss of her colonies, and the payment of suitable indemnities, while her allies will have to meet the minimum demands of Russia and Italy."

More detailed is the summary of what the Allies intend to do when, to quote the words of Sir Hedley Le Bas in the Westwhich we find set out in the London Spectator. This influential weekly, which so often voices the views of the English governing class, is not, in any sense of the term, an inspired organ; none the less it has a curious habit of foreshadowing with remarkable precision the position subsequently taken by the Government. The Spectator sketches these stiff demands:

"The peace-terms are to start from the status que before the war, thus including the evacuation of the whole of northern France, Belgium, and Luxemburg, and of all lands taken from Servia, Roumania, Russia, and Montenegro.

"Alsace-Lorraine is to be restored to France. The Danish portion of Schleswig-Holstein is to go to Denmark; and Posen, Polish Prussia, and Austrian Poland are to be added to the new subkingdom of Poland which the Czar has pledged to create.

"The Slavs of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, Croatia, etc., are to be created into a new kingdom.

"Bohemia to be an independent state,

"The Roumanian section of Transylvania is to be added to Roumania.

"The whole Austrian Tyrol, plus Trieste, Istria, and other portions of Austria which are Italian in blood or feeling to be added to Italy.

"Turkey to yield Constantinople and the Straits to Russia.

"The Armenians to be put under Russian tutelage.

"The Arabs to be freed, while Syria, Asia Minor, and Mesopotamia are to be under external protection guaranteeing tranquillity.

"The German colonies to remain in the bands of the Entente. Moreover, a money indemnity for the ruin Germany has done in Belgium, France, Servia, Montenegro, etc.

"Regarding shipping, Germany to make reparation in kind for all ships of commerce destroyed ton for ton, neutral shipping to



PEACE—"This year, however, I will not be kept out."

—Die Muskete (Vienna).



"Germany after the war will be at peace and, with folded arms, will be borne upon the shoulders of her present enemies."

-Nory Satirikon (Petrograd).

TWO DIVERGENT PEACE-PROPHECIES.



WHAT HALTED THE SOMME DRIVE.

On the Western front the British have found "General Mud" a more formidable adversary than the Germans. Describing the conditions faced by the Canadian troops, Mr. Philip Gilds. the war correspondent writes: "Away behind them . . . stretched eight miles or so of quagmire, through which on dry days our armies had fought since the beginning. It was that great hat the field churned up by shell-fire and mine-explosions during four months and more of ceaseless bombardment, and now all simp and glutinous in a series of swamps. What had been an hour's walk on summer days became a weary and difficult trustee in winter, and then men floundered between the shell-holes and the mud-hills like just souls in informal darkness. The question of getting up supplies to the fighting over became a vital problem."

be replaced only after all the demands of the Allies have been satisfied.

"The German Navy to be handed over and distributed among the Entente nations.

"As a guaranty against future war, the Allies are to insist upon the democratization of the German Government.

"The Kiel Canal to be neutralized, under an international non-German commission, including the Entente countries, the United States, and other neutrals."

In Germany some such terms are evidently expected, for the Frankfurter Zeitung, as if in rejection of them, writes:

"If peace-terms are concluded to-day, the Entente Allies must renounce all their plans for conquest and Russia must give up her idea of conquering Constantinople, the Balkans, Galicia, and the parts of Prussia inhabited by Poles. France must renounce Alsnee-Lorraine and Servia must give up the idea of taking over the southeastern part of Austria-Hungary. The Entente Powers must agree to furnish certain guarantes and make certain frontier rectifications on behalf of Germany and her allies, especially in the east and southeast. Great Britain must, perhaps, even grant freedom of the seas."

Stringent peace-conditions seem to have occupied the Allied mind for a considerable time, for as far back as October last the London New Statesman, whose attitude is usually benignantly pacifist, thus outlined the Allies' terms in striking agreement with those set forth by The Spectator. They run:

"I. Germany to agree to a stringent limitation of her military and naval armaments for a number of years in order to give the Allies the opportunity of reducing their own military and naval burdens.

"2. Frontiers to be modified as far as possible in accordance with ethnographical divisions. Alsace-Lorraine to pass to France; Istria and the Trentino to Italy. The Austro-Hungarian Empire to be broken up into its national components. Constantinople to be controlled by Russia. Poland to be a semiautonomous state within the Russian Empire, and to include Posen and Galicia, but not Danzig.

"3. The German Colonies to be retained by the Allies under a scheme securing that all dependencies which can not be colonized by white men shall be governed primarily in the interests of the inhabitants, with equal trading rights for all nationalities.

"4. Belgium to be fully reinstated and indemnified by Ger-

many, with 'compensation for disturbance.'

"5. No other indemnities to be demanded by the Allies except in respect of actual damage suffered. Damage to merchant shipping to be made good in kind,"

THE SOMME DRIVE ENDED

AGREAT BATTLE SYMPHONY, the first notes of which sounded at the beginning of July and whose last discords died in the middle of November." Such is the epigrammatic summary of a German officer who had seen Britain's "Big Push" begin and end. The Somme Drive, which cost Great Britain over half a million men, was heralded as the great effort of the Entente to break through the German lines and drive the invader from the soil of France. If this were the real aim of the Allies, the drive must be counted as a failure, but Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Itaig, in his dispatch summarizing the whole campaign, claims a victory for the Allies. He says that there was a threefold aim in view, and that each one was successfully accomplished:

"The object of that offensive was threefold: To relieve pressure on Verdun, to assist our Allies in the other theaters of war by stopping any further transfer of German troops from the Western front, to wear down the strength of the forces opposed to us."

The first object of the drive was a success. It is a matter of record that the German assault on Verdan, a long and costly operation, stopt almost immediately, and the French have won back, with comparative case, terrane which cost the Central Powers many valuable lives. The second object of the drive may, perhaps, be counted a failure, for the Teutonic forces were sufficiently powerful not only to meet the full force of the Allied attack, but also to transfer sufficient troops to conduct a vigorous and successful Balkan campaign. As regards the third object, Sir Douglas Haig writes:

"The third great object of the Allied operations on the Somme was the wearing down of the enemy's powers of resistance. Any statement as to the extent to which this has been attained must depend in some degree on estimates. There is, nevertheless, sufficient evidence to place beyond doubt that the enemy's losses in men and material were very considerably higher than those of the Allies, while morally the balance of advantage on our side is still greater. During the period under review a steady deterioration took place in the morale of large numbers of the enemy's troops. Many of them, it is true, fought with the greatest determination, even in the latest encounters, but the resistance of even larger numbers became

latterly decidedly more feeble than in the early stages of the battle. Aided by the great depth of his defenses and by frequent reliefs, which his resources of men enabled him to effect, discipline and training held the machine together sufficiently to enable the enemy to rally and reorganize his troops after each fresh defeat. But toward the end of the operations, when the weather unfortunately broke, there is no doubt that his power of resistance very seriously diminished."

Once again Nature has proved that she is stronger than man, and, despite superhuman efforts on the part of the Allies, and especially of the Canadian and Australian soldiers, to whom their German adversaries have paid generous tributes, she has brought the battle to a standstill. How she did it let Sir Douglas Haig tell:

"We had at last reached the stage at which a successful attack might reasonably be expected to yield much greater results than anything we had as yet attained. The resistance of troops opposed to us had seriously weakened in the course of recent operations, and there is no reason to suppose that the effort required was not within our powers. . . . Unfortunately, at this juncture, very unfavorable weather set in and continued with scarcely a break during the remainder of October and the early part of November. Poor visibility seriously interfered with the work of the artillery, and constant rain turned the mass of hastily dug trenches into channels of deep mud. The country roads, broken by countless shell-craters, rapidly became impassable, making the supply of food-stores and ammunition a serious problem. These conditions multiplied the difficulties of attack to such an extent that it was impossible to exploit the situation with the rapidity necessary to enable us to reap to the full the advantage we had gained.

Sir Douglas Haig refuses to admit that the drive has ended; he says that "bad weather has given the enemy a respite." The Big Push will be resumed, but victory has already been won, he avers, and the German Army-

"despite all advantages of the defensive, and supported by the strongest fortifications, suffered defeat on the Somme this year. Neither victors nor vanquished will forget this."

TIPE SOMME OFFENSIVE.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN THE SQUIRREL-CAGE-" What think you, brother, shall we not soon reach the Rhine?"

- C Lustice Blatter (Berlin)

Commenting on the Field-Marshal's report, the London Morning Post writes:

"What is the lesson of the Somme? There are many, but the moral with which we are chiefly concerned to-day is that the battle was scarcely ended-indeed, it is not ended yet-ere Germany asked for peace. Haig tells us 'the enemy's power is not yet broken, nor is it yet possible to form an estimate of the time the war may last before the objects for which the Allies have been fighting have been attained,' but he adds that the 'Somme battle has placed beyond a doubt the ability of the Allies to gain those objects.

"In these simple words, which must resound in German ears like thunder, lies the whole explanation of the German proposals. Therefore all that the Allies need to consider is whether or not Germany will concede the objects for which the Allies are fighting or will prefer to continue to resist until her resistance is broken. It follows also that any suggestion made on the part of neutrals that a compromise might be effected is, in fact, an attempt to spare Germany, and as such is a violation

of neutrality."

The German view of the campaign is found in a wireless dispatch from the official Overseas News Agency, which runs:

"The battle of the Somme has come to a standstill at the moment when Germany has reached a temporary superiority over the war-implements of the Anglo-French at this place.

"In order to quiet public opinion in Entente countries concerning the failure on the Somme front, the Entente press endeavor by the publication of the oldest incidents of the Somme battle to give the impression that the battle is still going on favorably for the Entente. Since no new successes can be reported now, the old ones are reported again and again, and the superiority

in artillery and aviation is pointed out.

"The fact that Germany's artillery is at least equal to that of the Entente, while she is superior as to flying-machines, is proved by the figures published daily concerning the number of hostile machines shot down. The increasing strength of Germany's war-industry is illustrated by the fact that Germany is not only successfully resisting the combined Anglo-French offensive forces on the West front, but simultaneously has concentrated an attacking force and artiflery on the Roumanian front." .



THE RETURN JOURNEY. LITTLE WILLIE- This II want a lot of explaining -Punch (London).

WHAT THE SOMME DRIVE ACCOMPLISHED.

GERMANY AND THE NEXT WAR

O LASTING PEACE appears, whatever may be the official views of the Government, to enter into the calculations of some of the captains of industry in Germany, at least if the views of Dr. Walter Rathenau are typical. As the head of one of the greatest electrical industries in the world, the Allgemeine Electricitäts Gesellschaft, popularly known as the "A. E. G.," Dr. Rathenau occupies high rank among the commercial magnates of the Fatherland, while his genius for organization is such that, since the war began, the



UNCONQUERABLE.

"As long as Michel wears these Bismarck boots, no power on earth can pull him down."

—© Kladderadaisch (Berlin).

task of mobilizing industry has been committed to his charge by the Government. Under these circumstances, Dr. Rathenan's atterances acquire special significance, and it is somewhat of a shock to find an article from his pen in the Berlin Lokal Anxeiger, in which he discusses the need of industrial preparation for a future war, which he apparently regards as inevitable, He says:

"We began the war a year too soon. When we have secured a German peace we must begin at once a reorganization upon a broader and firmer basis than ever before. Establishments that produce raw materials essential to the Army most not only continue their work, but enter into it upon lines of increased energy, forming thus the kernel of economic Germany in preparing in the economic sense for the next war. We must carefully calculate in advance, in view of lessons learned in this war, what our country lacks in raw material or essentials of raw material, and secure immense reserves to remain unused until a day in the future. We must organize as genuine an industrial mobilization as we had a military mobilization, Every technician or semitechnician, enrolled or not in the list of mobilized, must be empowered through official credentials to take charge and direction of a given establishment upon the second day following a new declaration of war. Every establishment manufacturing for commercial purposes must be mobilized also and understand officially that upon the third day after declaration of war its entire abilities are to be devoted to serving the Army upon demand.

"It must also be determined in advance just what quantities.

and sort of essentials such establishment can furnish the Army in a given time. Each establishment also should be required to furnish a detailed list of workmen who can be dispensed with, these alone to be mobilized in the military sense."

While preparations must be made at home, Dr. Rathenau would have the diplomats of the Fatherland busy abroad in order that some of the experiences of this war may be obviated in the future. He writes:

"We must finally establish some definite commercial understanding with nations outside Europe that will offer them advantages to be duly specified in detail whereby these nations, as neutrals, will find it to their direct disadvantage commercially to trade or sell munitions during war to either ourselves or our enemies. We can afford to offer such conditions ourselves. And finally, when the next war comes, it must not be a year too soon."

These frank utterances from one of the leading capitalists of Germany have produced in France a marked reaction against peace, and we find that brilliant French author and academician, Mr. René Bazin, using Dr. Rathenau's article as a text for an impassioned appeal to the United States not to insist too strongly on peace-proposals at the present time. Mr. Bazin writes:

"Here, in a nutshell, is what Allied Europe has long understood, and what has not been truly understood in the United States save by a relative few.

"It is the reason why the war would be continued for ten years if necessary by France, England, and their allies. It is the reason why nothing short of the 'knockout' will serve. It is the reason why any talk or effort for peace would be ill received, even if backed by the best of motives and official sanction from the greatest of neutrals, or the smallest, or all the neutrals collectively.

"The war-cloud that hung over Europe for thirty years prior to August, 1914, must be dispersed finally and forever. The intolerable conditions prevailing must be finally made impossible of repetition. The horrors and miseries, the suffering and privation, the whole gamut of evil that no single individual can understand through reading the writing of another, that must be seen, felt, experienced through the senses to be grasped even in the least sense, must never again be a worldly portion.

"This will only be possible through making war against war until a humane peace is the reward. It would be as impossible under a German peace as would a railway-journey to Mars."

AMERICA'S FOREIGN TRADE—The gigantic strides that America has made in foreign commerce have excited no little comment and some uncasiness among the European nations, The views exprest in the Manchester Guardian show how American progress is regarded by one of our greatest trade rivals:

"Few people appreciate the magnitude of America's commercial progress during the war. This year her foreign trade will amount to \$8,000,000,000, one-fifth of the whole foreign trade of the world. Her foreign trade in 1916 is half again as great as in 1915 and twice as great as in 1914. No doubt, higher prices have their part in this expansion, but it is noteworthy that 60 per cent. of America's exports in the current year are constituted by manufactures. America has been penetrating into markets left vacant by the warlike preoccupations of the belligerents; she has been lending money broadcast to neutrals as well as to belligerents; she has been and is organizing corporations for pushing American commerce and industry and finance in foreign countries.

"No doubt when peace comes she will have to meet a revived and severe competition, but she will face it better equipped
in certain important respects than nearly all her rivals. She
will have a currency neither inflated nor depreciated; only
England among the belligerents can now say the like. She
will, under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board, have
a banking system not heavily loaded with paper not readily
realizable. She will have a great amount of capital available
for investment and an ample margin for the extension of credit
both to her own business men and to the outside world. These
advantages, coupled with American tenacity of purpose, fertility of resource, and talent for organization, will assuredly
make the United States a very formidable competitor in the
markets of the world."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE DOG AS A MENACE

OOL-PRODUCERS are waging a wide-spread and determined fight against what they term "the menace of the dog." The sheep, they say, are "too good for dog-meat." Sheep-raising means a welcome increase of both the food-supply and the clothing-supply, with a consequent drop in prices. But sheep can not be raised where there are dogs, and dogs are non-producers; they consume food and increase the supply of nothing valuable. Not only so, but flocks of sheep are a valuable agent in the reclamation of waste and cut-over lands. All live stock tend to keep farms from reverting to the wild state, and sheep are foremost in performing this service. Therefore the shepherds ery "Down with the dog!" Their representative, Robert M. Carrons, a recognized authority on the sheep industry and a leader in the fight against eanine rapacity, states his case in Town Development (New York) as follows:

"Some years ago Washington County, Pennsylvania, was the greatest wool-producing county in the entire world. Statistics and official records show this. The history of the sheep business in this county is the history of clean farms along with some other desirable and wholesome consequences. To-day Washington County, Pennsylvania, is far from being the banner wool county of the world, and it is to be regretted that conditions have so far changed as to make a return to sheep and flock husbandry in this section a matter of doubtful propriety. And, in discussing the utility of sheep in the reclamation of waste land I wish to show the menace to this great industry of such value to the human family.

"That great menace to the sheep industry is found in dogs. The future of the sheep industry in Washington County, Pennsylvania, is dark, not that sheep would not pay with the present demand for and price of wool and mutton, but because they can not be protected from the ravages of the dogs which roam over the hills of this and many other counties where once sheep were the mainstay of life and prosperity.

"Conditions which make possible the recurrence of such tragedies are what deter the farmers and landowners from again embarking in a forlorn enterprise. As long as the danger of wholesale destruction of his flocks threatens, the prudent and compassionate man who remembers hesitates at the risk.

"When we consider that 20 per cent, of the earnings of labor are spent for food composed of animal products—including meats, eggs, butter, milk, and cheese—and another 20 per cent, for clothing classed as animal products—shoes and wearing-apparel into which wool enters—one would imagine that any endeavor or pian to increase the production of the food- and clothing-supply would be hailed with boisterous delight by the laboring people. But such is not true. Those who complain most bitterly about hard times and the high cost of the things they cat and wear are the last persons to encourage a change by helping to surmount the obstacles to more and cheaper supplies.

"Every dog, owned by rich or poor family, eats, and what he cats, while in some cases it is of little value, costs somebody something. Statisties which have been collected show that to feed a dog costs the owner, or some one, on the average, thirtyfour dollars a year, Thus, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, alone, the twenty thousand dogs which have practically put the sheep industry out of business constitute a tax upon production of \$680,000 per year. And this does not take into account the vast, inestimable loss to the farmer population which the keeping of these semidomesticated wolves makes certain, because of the universal custom of unrestraint under which dogs live. This does not take into account the diseases which dogs in their wanderings pick up and earry from place to place, from family to family diseases such as hog-cholera and the foot-and-mouth disease among animals, which have cost the country millions; and diseases such as diphtheria, searlet fever, measles, and the like which have taken heavy toll of life among the people. This does not take into account their filth and contaminating presence in all public places, in business bouses, and in groceries and meat-markets where 'Rab and his Friends' are frequently in evidence. This does not take into account rabies and the risk from this incomparably dread disease."

The time has come for a reaction, Mr. Carrons thinks. There should be a law to relieve the condition that makes sheep husbandry so great a risk that few farmers have the heart to undertake it. Our future existence, he explains, depends upon the conservation of our lands, upon the preservation of their fertility. No system of farming so surely accomplishes this purpose as that which contemplates the keeping of live stock. He goes on:

"By force of necessity we are left but the one choice—to graze as much of our land as possible, producing as much gain to the careass of the grazing animal as is possible during the summer months on pasture, and if no other way appears in each individual case, market before the feeding season or winter.

"Sheep, by reason of their natural aptitude to eat or browse on the rougher vegetation that other animals would reject, make the ideal grazing stock for a region where such growth abounds, They will clear up and convert such lands into clean grass-lands in a surprizingly short time. Some of the goat breeds, Angoras in particular, have been greatly advertised for their excellence for the same purpose. Investigation of these claims, however, seems to indicate that the different breeds of goals are no better rubbish-destroyers than sheep, generally speaking, and with the added advantage in favor of the sheep that the profit from the keeping of goats does not equal that from the sheep. Lately some attempts have been made to popularize the breeding of so-called fur-bearing sheep. The 'fur' is really the young lambskin, called 'Persian Lamb' by the trade. The younger the lamb the better, for within a few days the curl deteriorates, Consequently the lamb must be killed before its flesh is of any

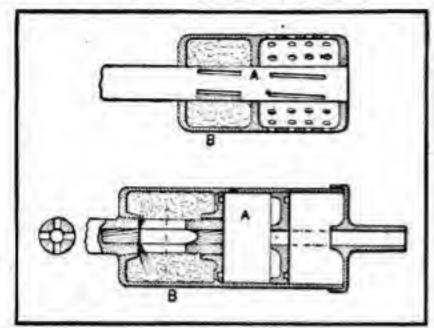
"It does not appear to us that with our conditions any change from the old-established breeds of sheep that are acclimated to our locality is necessary or advisable. We presume no breed equals the Merinos for herding in large flocks, and even they do better not to be excessively crowded.

"For cleaning up quickly a clearing or farm run wild with worthless and trashy vegetation, nothing we know of equals a flock of healthy sheep of that class—dollar for dollar of expenditure they will outdistance the employment of men with seythes or grubbing-tools. And in addition the sheep convert the trash they cat into wool and a fair quality of mutton—entirely too good for dog-meat.

"The cut-over and waste lands need the sheep to reclaim them. The sheep need protection from the dogs, which to-day have nearly paralyzed the wool industry in many parts of the country. That is the whole situation in a word, and it seems to me that commercial organizations or individuals who seek to save the land and its richness for the upkeep of the human family should bear in mind and take steps against the menace of the dog."

HOW TO USE OLD CANALS—For many years a number of American cities, says Engineering News (New York), have suffered from the nuisance of abandoned canals—not only obnoxious as open sewers, but even worse than useless because their boatless waters took up useful ground in the busy areas of the town. It goes on:

"Now several of these communities are finding, or hope to find, a use for these deep water-filled cuts by draining the canal and using the bed for rapid transit or railway-lines. In Cincinnati the proposed interurban entrance is on the Miami and Eric Canal there; in Syracuse the old Eric Canal bed will certainly in time become the route of the New York Central through the city to replace the tracks which now are the most disgraceful example of municipal disfigurement in the country; in Rochester the Eric Canal will soon be turned into new channels, permitting the use of its bed for a street-railway route. The combined advantages of ridding the city of a nuisance and of



MAXIM SILENCER: TWO BECENT FORMS.

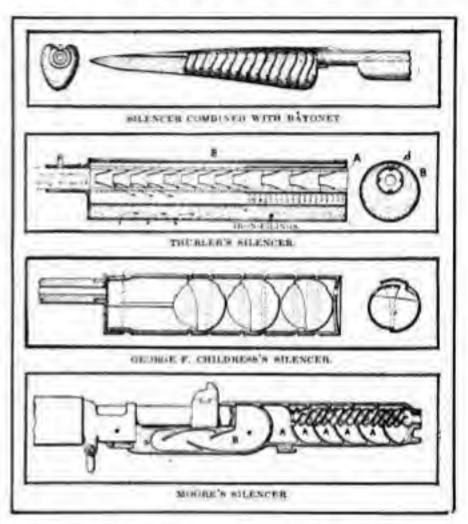
obtaining ready made a deprest railway-terminal or rapidtransit route are of such importance as to recommend the procedure to any city now saddled with an unused canal."

UNHEARD AND UNSEEN ARTILLERY

Lose Without Being Seen: to hear without being heard—these, says Nicolas Flamel, in La Nature (Paris, November 25), are the two greatest factors of tactical success in military operations. How can armies make use of them when the very weapons that they use are both conspicuous and noisy? In particular, says Mr. Flamel, an absolutely silent and invisible piece of artillery would fill a long-felt want. So far as smoke is concerned, that has been practically eliminated by the use of smokeless powders, con-



sisting of nitrated organic material with no mineral salts. But it is not so easy to make a powder that shall be "flashless" as well as smokeless; and at night it is the flash, and not the smoke, that betrays the whereabouts of the gun. The flash has been lessened, tho not abolished, by the Germans, by mixing alkaline salts with the powder. All sorts of substances, Mr. Flamel tells us, have been tried—vaseline, alkaline soaps, opalates, and resinates—but with no better result. In general, decreasing the flash augments the smoke, and vice versa, so that this method of getting an invisible discharge is not promising. A better way may be to dilute or cool down the inflammable gas that issues from the gun just behind the projectile and produces the flash. This would have to be done in about '/we second, but Mr. Flamel thinks it might be accomplished by breaking flasks of earbonic gas at the proper instant. A device that was intended to abolish smoke, flame, and noise all at once was announced by a Frenchman named Hurnbert, about fifteen years ago. His idea seems to have been to entrap the gas from the gun in a series of chambers. The most perfect development of this idea is found in the modern Maxim "silencer,"



which consists of a tube 4 to 6 inches long by 1 1 in diameter, fastened to the mouth of a firearm. The illustrations show the interior arrangement and give an idea of how the gas is slowed down in its exit, so that when it finally gets out it produces little or no disturbance of the atmosphere. The Maxim silencer has assumed successively several different forms. A similar device has been invented by Bordenave, a Frenchman, and others have been devised by Genshow in Germany, by Childress, Thurler, King, Moore, and others. Some of these abolish flash as well as sound. Some are intended to be used with light artillery or machine guns, but apparently none of the larger types has been practically successful. Says Mr. Flamel:

"Both our machine guns and those of the Germans carry masks that hide the flash, but the characteristic detonation has by no means disappeared.

"The problem of the flash is most interesting for cannon of long range. In the evening, or at night, two observers, by noting the time, may, with regulated chronometers having illuminated dials, locate a battery. Three observers can do so without any timepieces. But it is of especial interest to reduce the noise of firing. The powerful voice of the gun may put courage into the soldier occasionally . . . but its repetition causes nervous depression, as does the bursting of shells.

"The ideal would seem to be to have on one's own side a line of invisible, silent guns, while on the side where the shells are falling is a zone of death and smoke. . . . On one side would reign a relative calm, while the enemy's lines would be turned upside down by explosions, shrapnel, and uproar."

HAECKEL'S CONVERSION TO MILITARISM

THE FAMOUS GERMAN BIOLOGIST and philosopher, Ernst Haeekel, in the second edition of his "History of Creation," published in 1870, just before the Franco-Prussian war, exprest himself severely with regard to the effect on civilization of what he termed "military selection," by which the finest examples of the youth of a nation

are marked out for slaughter, while the unfit are exempt. It is pointed out by Professor Caullery, of the Paris Sorbonne, writing in the Revue Scientifique (Paris, November 11-18), that in subsequent editions these passages were successively emasculated, and finally supprest. Professor Caullery asserts that these changes marked the conversion of Haeckel to militarism. Whether or not this is true, the German philosopher's former pacifist views and his subsequent unwillingness to father them are of considerable interest. Here is one of the strongest passages quoted by Professor Caullery:

"This infamous militarism, the cancer of contemporary Europe, has assumed an absolute and unprecedented preponderance since universal military service, a republican institution, has been united, forming the most monstrous of hybrids, with the permanent army that serves absolutist and dynastic

This passage, and others like it, were ent out in the third edition (1872), issued after Germany's victory. Following it, Hacekel goes on to express himself as follows in a passage that was left in the third edition, but had met its fate before the book reached the sixth:

"If any one should dare to propose to put to death at birth, as the Spartans and the redskins did, imperfect infants of whom a miserable existence could be surely predicted . . . our self-styled humanitarian civilization would rightly give a cry of indignation. But this same humanitarian civilization finds it quite natural that with each explosion of war . . . hundreds and thousands of the most vigorous youths should be exposed to the chances of battle! And why, I demand, is this flower of the population thus massacred? Generally, for ends that have not the slightest thing in common with the aims of humanity and which should be removed from the path of every really civilized people-in many cases for purely dynastic interests, which have nothing to do with the real happiness of the nations that have been hurled against each other."

Not only have these denunciations of militarism been cut out of the late editions, but in them Hacekel forbears entirely to criticize "military selection." Instead, he inserts a new passage condemnatory of what he calls "clerical selection," as "dangerous and devastating," acting through clerical celibacy and the influence of such institutions as the Spanish Inquisition, "which carefully eliminated all the noblest and best charactors." Professor Caullery notes, as a matter of interest, that the edition containing this matter was issued (1875) at the time of Bismarek's Kulturkampf-his conflict with the Catholic Church: and he says:

"Haeckel-always a propagandist-thus went to the rescue of the Bismarckian policy of the day. The German intellectuals always love to put themselves at the service of the Government, and this is probably another example of the fact."

The writer also notes that Haeckei's French translator, Mr. Letourneau, has paid no attention to the changes in the German editions, so that the latest French editions still contain the attacks on militarism. Professor Caullery found in the Sorbonne library a copy of the French edition of 1903, on whose margins an enthusiastic student had written the words "Bravo, Hacekel!" thrice repeated, not realizing that he was cheering an opinion whose author had discarded it thirty years previous. Whether our readers accept Caullery's opinion that Haeckel basely betrayed his real scientific views to curry Government favor, or whether they believe that the

> change represented a real advance in Haeckel's opinions, resulting from mature thought, or perhaps from the logic of events, there is undoubted interest in the alterations.



PROF ERNST HARCREL, Whose early attacks on "infamous nsilitarism" were omitted in later editions of his works

SECRET WIRELESS

THERE HAVE BEEN many instances of hidden wireless plants, hard to find for the same reason that the needle is hidden in the baystack-one doesn't know exactly where to look, and a thorough search takes impossibly long. But when the searcher runs across the needle he recognizes it at once. So a wireless plant, once met with, has been recognizable at once by its long aerials, considered absolutely necessary to catch the electric wave in its passage. In some of the huge plants these aerial wires may be miles in length. Now, however, we are told by an editorial writer in The Electrical World (New York, December 16), the idea of using small, concealed serials, with extremely sensitive radio receiving instruments, seems to have occurred to a number of experimenters. He writer:

"In the laboratories of the Bureau of Standards, United States Department of

Commerce, such combinations have been developed to the extent that the reception of signals is possible from the powerful continuous-wayo transmitters in Germany, four thousand miles away. When the loop aerial is used, it becomes feasible to determine the direction from which signals are coming; with two loops at right angles, and a variablephase receiving-transformer, rapid measurements of hearing can be made. At Union College there has also been some work done in the development of these small receiving-aerials. Messages from stations all over the United States have been received, according to our reports, and there is said to be less difficulty from atmospheric and other interference than when the usual tall aerial is used. Manifestly, if small wire arrangements, located within doors, can be used with equal effectiveness, in place of the tall structures usually resorted to, considerable economies of installation and maintenance should result.

"So far as has been disclosed, there is no radical change in the indoor aerials now under test as compared with those tried in past years. The amount of energy abstracted from the passing electromagnetic wave is small when considered in its relation to the power which would be developed by the same wave in a high antenna-wire. In spite of its feebleness, however, the received impulse can now be utilized to produce an indieation, because of the availability of recently developed vacuumtube amplifiers. Signal effects, so weak as to be entirely lost by the radio receivers of five years ago, can now be built up

to sufficient strength for easy telegraphing.

"The vacuum relays are particularly suitable for use in conjunction with small aerials, for the tiny absorbing systems are not subjected to the severe atmospheric impulses which play havoe with amplifying receivers as ordinarily used. Thus it is possible to take advantage of high powers of magnification and to secure signals of commercial intensity without too much trouble from stray interference. As a whole, the indoor antenns appears to be distinctly practical; and the opportunities it offers for concealment should make its use of marked military value."

SHALL WE GIVE UP MEAT?

O, replies Miss M. Helen Keith, assistant in animal nutrition in the University of Illinois. Writing in The Scientific American Supplement (New York, December 2) under the heading "Is Vegetarianism Based on Sound Science?" she briefly reviews theories and results on the

subject, and concludes that man prospers best on a mixed animal and vegetable diet. This, of course, may be correct, while it is also true that many of the human family injure themselves by excessive meat-eating. Miss Keith freely admits this, while asserting that we may injure ourselves as effectively, the in a different way, by not eating any meat at all. After quoting Sarah Bernhardt, Senator La Follette. Rodin, the French sculptor, and Wu Ting Fang, in praise of a purely vegetable diet, and giving their personal testimony as to its effects in their own cases, she goes on:

"Such testimonials as these are good, as far as they go. There is little doubt that many a person who has abused his body by overeating. or injudicious cating, would be much benefited by inflicting upon himself severe restrictions as to the amount, the kind, and the time of his cating. Testimony comes, however, also from others who have found that for themselves the attempt to live on the vegetarian

diet has resulted, sooner or later, in a series of ailments and an impaired nervous condition. These cases are less likely to be heard from than the others. A statistical comparison of the testimony on both sides of the question, with statements as to the details of the condinous of the subjects, would be of interest.

"The physiologists and nutritional chemists have generally put it about this way: Altho proteins, carbohydrates, fats, and salts are found in both classes of food, meat is par excellence a protein food, and the cereal grains and other vegetable produets are earbobydrate foods. Fats and oils are abundant in both kingdoms; but, as a matter of fact, those which have been most used as foods are of animal origin. Proteins, carbohydrates, and fats are all used by the body for the production of heat and muscular energy; proteins also serve a specific need as building material in replacing the wear and tear of the body. Since all are present in vegetable foods as well as in animal foods, it is possible for a person to subsist on food of either type to the exclusion of the other; but a large use of meat means a large amount of protein, and the question of the liberal use of meat involves the much-discust question of the desirability of a high-protein or a low-protein diet. As is more and more fully realized of late years, this last question of the protein requirement needs to be settled more on the ground of quality than of quantity, and until much more information is gathered

with regard to just what proteins are of greatest value to the animal body it will be best to advocate a rather liberal allowance of protein, selected from as wide a field as may be. It is generally recognized that a large excess of protein is undesirable, and a diet made up entirely of meat could be endured only by those living in the arctic regions and under strenuous exercise. On the other hand, a vegetable diet generally has so low a protein content that a large bulk of it must be eaten in order to secure

a sufficient supply of

protein."

When food is scarce, the greatest drain on the physical well-being is due to insufficiency of proteins. A certain amount of these must be given with the food, or the body must break down its own tissues to get them. A man weighing 156 pounds contains about thirty pounds of protein, or 20 per cent. of his live weight. If he is starving he loses five parts per thousand of his protein store daily. To prevent this loss, proteins from animal sources are more effective than those from plant sources. The writer gives the following data from Rubner's laboratory, in Berlin, to show the lowest amounts of protein of the different. kinds which, with an abundance of carbohydrates and fats, may suffice to keep the body from loss of protein:

Meat protein ... 30 grams Milk protein 31 Rice protein 31 Potato protein., 38 Bean protein..., 54 Bread protein... 76 Indian-curn pro-

tein 102

"The numbers show that of this list much larger amounts are required of the bean protein, the bread protein, and the Indian-corn protein than of the meat protein or the milk protein.

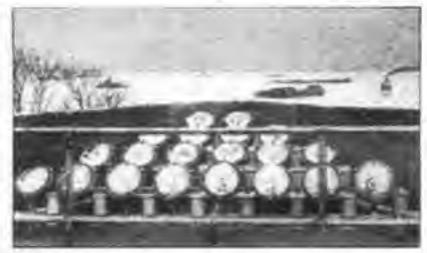
Such observations as these show plainly the advantage of animal protein over vegetable proteins in the extreme emergency. Another observation which has repeatedly been made, and which shows the advantage of the animal proteins, is that in general they are much more nearly all absorbed from the alimentary tract than are the vegetable proteins. There is considerable waste in the use of plant proteins. . . . The animals that habitually live entirely on vegetable products are provided with means for reducing this waste. They can digest cellulose and they have lengthened intestines. Man is not so provided.

"Some of the vegetable proteins are complete in themselves, but the presence of the shoddy necessitates the purchase of a larger order of corn or wheat, for instance, than would be necessary of meat or milk. If one is to confine oneself to a vegetable diet, therefore, it is advisable to provide a liberal and varied supply of protein, unless one wishes to reduce the body protein. As judged by these considerations it is much safer to include meat, milk, and eggs in the diet.

"Furthermore, during the last few years there has been brought out some positive evidence of injury resulting from an exclusively vegetable diet. In one set of experiments such effects were observed in several species of mammalia, even when







BOW "LIBERTY" IS LIGHTED.

The location of projectors on statue-ramparis and neaf-by mofs is shown at the left. At the right is one of the groups of projectors

the diet was made up of mixed cereals, legumes, and fresh vegetables. If fresh beef, ox-liver, eggs, or milk were added to the vegetable diet, the health of the animal was protected. In animals that died as a result of an exclusive diet of vegetable substances there were signs of pathological conditions in the central nervous system and in the alimentary canal, and of histological changes in the organs. The experiments seem to demonstrate that the mixed diet supplies elements the lack of which in vegetable products may cause injury to vital tissues.

"The general conclusion to be drawn from the scientific evidence is, therefore, that the meat-free diet is not as safe as the diet containing meat. While in many respects the food constituents from animal and vegetable sources are altogether equivalent and replaceable, and while it is undoubtedly possible for some people to live in perfect health and comfort on a well-regulated diet selected from vegetable sources, with the addition of milk and eggs, the selection of a suitable variety from these limited sources requires special care in the choice and probably special attention to the manner of preparation. It may be said emphatically that the narrow restriction of the diet to cereals leads to serious injury."

LIGHTING OUR MONUMENTS

ITE SUCCESSFUL FLOOD-LIGHTING of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, carried out as a feature of "electrical week" in that city and to be continued as a permanency, has suggested to the writer of a leading editorial in The Electrical World (New York, December 9) the propriety of illuminating in similar fashion other great monuments marking significant events in our national life. The illumination of buildings by the beams of powerful search-lights thrown directly upon them, instead of by light-sources disposed upon the buildings themselves, has been more or less familiar for some years; but the possibilities of the method were perhaps not fully realized until its skilful employment at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915. Says the author of the editorial mentioned above:

"The lighting of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor last week is representative of the possibilities of earrying out a program which lends distinction to such a project. We have all too few such great symbols in our history about which our ideals of Americanism may cluster and which the magic brush of electric light may recreate nightly. There is a patriotic opportunity for the artist and the engineer. Painting great pictures with the sky for a background and electricity for a brush demands an appreciation of the fitness of things which can not be attained by grouping a few spot-lights. In such undertakings an art sense of proportion and final effect must be coupled with the technical knowledge of appliances, of color values, of the reflecting characteristics of surfaces, and of the sources of energy available.

"While it is evident that the technical illumination-features are only a part of a program to light other monuments, the part the electrical interests played in the lighting of the Statue of Liberty indicates that they may well take the initiative in other localities. The conception of lighting the Statue of Liberty, for example, was that of an electrical man. It is significant that the electrical energy was most satisfactorily arranged by connecting with the mains of a great central station, and that much of the success of the public presentation of the plan, which was promoted by the New York World, has been credited by that enterprising journal to the electrical interests. This example of cooperation should not stand alone."

In the same paper (December 23) Messrs. R. F. Casbutt and H. H. Magdsick give some interesting particulars regarding the lighting of the New York statue. They say:

"In designing the lighting installation for the Statue of Liberty the purpose was merely to render the work of Bartholdi visible at night so that the conception which the sculptor had wrought into this monument might be seen and felt by the ever-increasing numbers of people. No effort was made to create a spectacle or brilliant effect, possibilities for which are always at hand with modern electric illumination. The problem, therefore, became largely one of providing the necessary quantity of light for the various parts of the statue and pedestal, of directing this light efficiently, and of making the installation as unolstrusive as possible.

"Any system that might be devised for flood-lighting the statue would, of course, be only an approximation of the ideal, imagnored as the placing of the sources is limited almost entirely to locations well below the statue and pedestal itself, a condition which might easily result in grotesque lighting effects. To avoid these, it was necessary to provide many light-sources, distributed among a number of locations, and thus give the necessary flexibility by varying the brightness of the different parts to produce the modeling desired.

"The flame of the torch was originally executed in metal. Some time after the erection of the statue part of the metal was removed and replaced by a band of glass, behind which light-sources were placed. The contour was left somewhat angular.

"In planning the present new lighting installation it was determined to reconstruct the flame so that every part of it might be luminous. With the cooperation of the American sculptor, Gutzon Borglum, the original contour of the flame was restored. Steel ribs were forged to these lines and were installed to strengthen the structure; sheet bronze completed the surface. The metal surfaces of all parts of the flame were then cut away in small sections, six bundred in all, leaving strips of somewhat more than one inch in width for attaching glass. Each of the metal sections was replaced with a piece of amber cathedral glass bent to the same contour and secured by springelips and non-hardening putty, rendering the work water-proof and at the same time resilient to wind-stresses. Several densities of amber glass were employed, distributed according to their position in the flame.

"Of the total light generated by the lamps employed in the projectors, it is estimated that about 30 per cent, reaches the surfaces of the pedestal and statue. The resulting average intensity of illumination is more than 10 foot-candles, but the distribution varies greatly with the requirements of the various parts. The average coefficient of reflection for the entire monument is of the order of 20 to 25 per cent., so that the statue and pedestal become a light-source of about 6,000 candle-power. The light issuing from the torch ranges from 4,000 to 5,000

candle-power."

LETTERS - AND - ART

A "WAR-LORD OF LAUGHTER"

AMONG ALL THE WAR-LORDS one would not look to find a "War-Lord of Laughter"; but this title has been earned by Bruce Bairusfather, whose war-cartoons, that have made all England laugh, were briefly noticed in these pages last summer. To these he has lately added a book called "Bullets and Billets," and his whole war-philosophy, revealed by pen and picture, shows no tolerance of such "nonsense" as "the purifying and uplifting qualities of warfare." Indeed, "he sees it for what it is," says Mr. Holbrook Jackson, editor of To-day (London), "a nasty business of mod and blood

and other unspeakable things, and he makes his laughter mainly out of the sturdy plack and will to endure of these rankers who are determined to see it through, despite their grousings and their discomforts," Like all great humor, Bairnsfather's is "allied to tears.". "He makes you laugh at the most desoluting things. not because they are laughing matters, but because of their curious juxtaposition to rather bewildered human beings who are surprized to find themselves swept into this maelstrom of destruction." We see here some of his evocations by peneil:

'The most difficult of all artistic achievements is the creation of character. And just as Dickens created Mr. Micawher and Rudvard Kipling Sergeant Mulcaney, so Bruce Bairnsfather has given us Old Bill and Our Bert, the two characteristic Tommics of the early days of the great war. Once having made the acquaintance of these gentle-

men in khaki and mud, they become friends for life. Old Bill is the type of the hardy veteran who has been 'out since Mons,' and Bert is the raw recruit who has yet to learn the tricks of the trade. They are both unforgettable. The former, with his walrus mustache, cutty-pape, and Balaklava belief, and the latter, with his smooth upper lip, falling jaw, and dangling eigaret, finding his surprize and anxiety always up against the superbly cynical aplomb of Bill. What, for instance, could be more typical of the peculiar cockney humor of so many of our fighting men than the picture of Bert, arriving in the trenches and pointing to what looks like a roughly fashioned doorway in the earth, and asking Bill, 'Is this right for 'eadquarters.' to be told - 'Yes, change at Oxford Circus!" Or the laughter-provoking pathos of the two heroes leaning up against some sand-bags beside a shattered cottage, and saying. ''Ow long are you up for, Bill?' 'Seven years, 'Yer lucky-I'm duration.' There seems to be a subtle hint here as to the probable length of the war! And I always like the trench picture illuminated by star-shell, with the veteran leaning up against the parapet with a piece of bread on the point of his bayonet in the process of being toasted at a hattered fire-bucket. The novice appears with, 'Is this 'ere the Warwicks?' 'Nno,' says Bill, with characteristic scorn, 'Indenburg's blinking light infantry.' But surely the most masterly

and also the most popular of Bairnsfather's pictures is that of Bill in a shell-hole and shells and devastation bursting around him, saying to his affrighted companion, 'Well, if yer knows a better 'ole, go to it.' Thus does Bruce Bairnsfather turn tragesly into laughter. As Mr. Vivian Carter says, 'Bairnsfather has been the unsolicited and unexpected laughter-maker-in-ordinary to the forces of the British Empire at war a volunteer laughter-maker, who combined laughter-making with fighting, and extracted mirth and drollery from the most horrible situations ever endured by man.''

Not unlike his drawings is the vignette of his first night in

the trenches. Most writers would see here an opportunity for pathos; but Second-Lieutenant Bairnsfather thus began his romantic life in the mud of Flanders;

"Here we were, now weller than ever, cold as polar bears, sitting in this hygroscopic catheomb at about 2 a.m. Welonged for a fire; a fire was decided on. We had a firebucket it started life as a insmnt-tin a few bits of damp woul, but no coke. 'We had some once, I'm sure! Why. of course, we built it into the dam! Down came the dam, out came the coke, and in came the water. However, we preferred the water to the cold; so, finally, after many exasperating efforts, we got a fire going in the bucket. Five minutes' bliss followed by dis-The fire-backet proceeded to emit such dense volumes of sulfurous smoke that in a few moments we couldn't see a lighted match. We stuck it a short time longer, then one by one dived

snakes when you pour water down their holes. Time now, 3 a.m., No sleep; rain, water plus smoke. A board meeting held immediately decides to give up sleep and dugouts for that night. A motion to try and construct a chimney with an entrenching tool is defeated by five votes to one. . . . Dawn is breaking—my first night in the trenches comes to an end."

Men of twenty-eight have not accomulated a great store of biographical data for their admirers, but Mr. Jackson passes on these:

"He was one of that numerous galaxy of British men who,

"He was one of that numerous galaxy of British men who, without any external persuasion, linked up at the beginning. He was 'in it' from the early days of Armageddon, and before the expiry of three months from the fatal 4th of August, he found himself, a second lieutenant, sludging about in the mod of Flanders. He is now twenty-eight years old and a captain of his regiment. The fact which will surprize people most is that his name is a real name, and not a pseudonym, for he is the son of Major Thomas Bairnsfather, of the Cheshires, who is acting as District Recruiting Officer at Stratford-on-Avon, where the family has lived for many years. The Bairnsfathers are military folk, and Bruce was born in India. As a boy he was brought to England, and, like the laurente of Tommy



CAPTAIN BRUCE BAIRNSFATHER.

This "commercial angines makes" is besterf upon in Landon as "the humaring surveys of the war. his Old Bill and the Bert and "their sand-boxs plums and apple-join builty and Johnson oles" have become part of English war conversation.

Atkins and the Army, Rudyard Kipling, he was sent to the famous school at Westward Ho, which everybody knows is the scene of Kipling's school-days and the scenario of 'Stalky & Co.' He inherited the artistic sense from his mother, who is a painter of considerable ability, and his earliest sketches are memories of his Indian experiences. These facts and many others are recorded by Mr. Vivian Carter, editor of The Bystonder, who 'discovered' this remarkable artist, and in whose paper the now famous 'Fragments from France' have appeared for many months."

In his book, Captain Bairnsfather tells how the "Fragments" came into being. The old eraying to draw came back to him in 1915 while he was "living" in the wreck of a Flemish cottage in the village of St. Yvon:

"I didn't fight against it, and began by making a few pencilscribbles with a joke attached, and pinned them up in our
cracked shell of a room. Jokes at the expense of our miserable
surroundings they were, and these were the first 'Fragments.'
Several men in the local platoon collared these spasnes, and
soon after I came across them, muddy and battered, in various
dugonts near by. After these few sketches, which were done
on rough bits of paper which I found lying about. I started to
operate on the walls. With some bits of charcoal I made a
mess on all the four walls of our back room."

FRANCE'S SMALL LITERARY OUTPUT

TWO BOOKS ONLY have appeared in France during the past year having "enough life in them not only to live, as the literary phrase goes, but to be on a par with the extraordinary life we see on all sides." These two, according to Abbé Ernest Dinnet, are the novel "Gaspard," by René Benjamin, and the other a very short collection of warpooms by Paul Chaudel. "Gaspard," of which we gave a fuller account some time ago, is the story of a snail-vender in the Rue



BEAL STMPATHY

"I wish you'd get something for that cough o' yours. That's the second time you've blown the blinkin' candle out."

-Bairnsfather in the Landon Busined r.



THE PROPERTY DATE

"Thuck us out that hig or bombs, many it's under your 'end "

- Hairn-lattier in the London Busineder

de la Gallé, who goes to war, is wounded, and comes home again. "Not only the slang, but the bouquet of it, baffles both description and translation," says the Abbé, "It is such a vivid piece of literature that undoubtedly it will be used as a document by future historians with as much reason as 'La Chartreuse de Parme." The pulls, he adds, "lives in those rich pages, unblurred by any interference of literary or poetic embellishment." Claudel's poetry is of the war, but shows "reality reflected by the patriotic civilian's imagination and sympathy." In accounting for the fact that the war's contribution to real literature is so small in France, the Abbé declares, in The New Wilness (London) that it is "evident that the men who might write about the war generally could not, and that those who could write about things which did not pertain to the war dared not." Wy read:

"For a long time the answer to the question, What about French literature? had to be the well-worn witheism at the expense of Orlando's mare—it was dead and gone, and nobody appeared to resiscitate it. The younger men were at the war, and many of them were soon reported killed. Behind Péguy and Clermont, whose trace in French literature was growing every day more visible and may not begin to wear off for a number of years, a long list of writers who had given more than promises could be drawn up. Their friends or rivals are still fighting, and it is only occasionally that one of them reappears, like René Benjamin, with some bone gone and a yellow ribbon to replace it.

"With the older generations—the academicians, we may call them, for we could not mention twenty writers worth naming who do not belong either to the Academic Française or to the Goneourt Academy—the disappointment at not being able to act, that is to say, fight, and the longing to do something, resulted in activity which can not be called literature. Some, like Mr. Brienx, who spends all his time with blind soldiers, went in for what is called le toward à l'arrière; others, like Mr. Capus, Mr. Lavedan, Mr. Donnay, Mr. Bourget, Mr. Bazin, and, above all, the unconquerably energetic Barrés, devoted themselves to journalism, and it is both a joy and a pity to see the results; finally, not a few of them proceeded to die; Mr. de Mun, Jules Lemaltre, Faguet, Hervieu, Claretie, Roujon, Mr. de Ségur, Mr. Mézières, and Francis Charmes. It is no wonder, therefore, that the literary activity of France second for a long time to be nil. In the early months of the present year, I studied the Tublettes Bibliographiques for 1915. Eight hundred volumes—to eighteen thousand in average years—had been published, and they were largely reprints and technical works. It was evident that the men who might write about the war generally could not, and that those who could write about things which did not pertain to the war dared not."

In France, as everywhere else, we are assured, the demand for great works is now much larger than the offer. "To the expert as well as to the amateur it seems unthinkable that great events should not be accompanied by great books." The romantic movement tried to answer to this natural demand not always successfully, as we see:

"The wars of the Revolution, the wars of Napoleon, were heroic deeds which demanded a heroic expression, and the straining of the Romanticists after sublimity was frequently apt



THERE ARE TIMES WHEN PRIVATE LIGHTFOOT FILLS ASSOLITION CONVINCED THAT IT'S GOING TO BE 4 WAR OF EXHAUSTION.

— Bairnsfather in the London Bustander.

to result in turgidness. As a matter of fact, most of the literature concerned with the two extraordinary decades which followed the first great modern arming of 1792—Hugo's military poems more than everything else—is now unpleasantly connected in our minds with histrionic associations, and it is an ordeal to hear an actor or, above all, an actress, strike up in the approved tone:

Or, en milhuit cent neuf, nous primes Saragosse,

or, Eylau, c'est un pays en Prusse.

"There is too much in all this that is the desceration of a noble, popular craving by professionals indifferent to the consequences, and with some people the reaction is strong. I was only a schoolboy when I chanced on a short poem, which I have more than once tried to find again since, in which Voltaire shows in one brilliant flash all the daring and recklessness of the soldiers of his day, with the gory battle-field as a background, by dashingly describing glory as wearing a black cockade. I saw a great deal more through those few agile lines, with their faint echo of long-silenced bugles, than in more modern poems which deafen us by the drumming of their rimes.

"Certainly it can not be denied that war means reality and a multitudinous chance for gifted individuals to gather the experience on which the best part of literature is founded; we know that there can be endless variety in the expression of the monotony of fights; that the same battle can be made interesting by a hundred narrators so long as new figures appear in it, and that a version of 'La Chartreuse de Parme,' by Alfred de Vigny, would be well worth reading. We are also conscious of an ocean of emotions, many of them of the noblest description, beating around us, and all of us who ever attempted to put two rimes together wish ourselves poets."

THE SOUL OF ROUMANIA

THE TRAGEDY OF ROUMANIA is painted by the revelations of its folk-lore, which show it surrounded by aliens in race and widely different psychological traits. Their descent, according to their claims and the implieations of their name, is from the ancient Romans. Their folklore, as is shown by a writer in L'Opinian (Paris), differs widely from that of neighboring peoples like the Servians and the Greeks. The legends of Roumania have, so we are told, been lately collected by Demetrius Theodoresco from the lips of an old functor, Petron Cretzonl Cholean, whom he met by chance. This man, the son of slaves of Braila, was utterly ignorant of the art of writing, but he was gifted with a prodigious memory richly stored with the songs and the tales of both town and countryside. Theodoresco took pains to cultivate the friendship of the ancient minstrel, not an easy task, since his origin made him suspicious of trickery. "When Theodoresco finally proposed to him that he should visit him at Bucharest, he debated long before accepting the invitation. A vague fear that he would be put in jail for crimes which he had not committed made him besitate until the moment of departure. Finally, he decided and came to the Roumanian capital, where he was comfortably lodged and served with excellent food and drink. Cholean's fears were definitely dissipated in this hospitable atprosphere. He felt happy and began to love his host. Nothing then prevented him from singing what he phased, since he found himself in the midst of friends. After his repasts, like a rhapsodist of the 'Biad.' he recited poems or chanted old airs."

When this happy state of affairs had been reached, his host profited by it to make a collection of more than fifty thousand verses, which in all probability would otherwise have disappeared, according to Mr. Léo Claretie in a newly published work, entitled, "Contemporary Intellectual Roumania." Theodoresco's collection includes "Colindes" (songs of Christmas and New Year), "Cantice Cetranesci" (ballads), "Doma," "Horas" (songs to accompany dances), "Bethlebems" (mysteries of the Nativity, played by marionettes), and funeral incantations. We read:

"It is the register of the Roumanian soul. Its joys, its sorrows, its hatreds, its aspirations, its heroic impulses—all are captured forever in this great ancestral book."

The writer then quotes the following charming extracts:

"One time there happened what had never happened before and will never happen again. There was a young girl in a village of the mountain who was stopt by the flowers as she passed them; and the flowers said to her; 'Stay with us, O Sister.' And in the morning the sun said to her, 'Give me thy tresses that I may mingle them with my own, and when I spread them over forest and plain, none shall be able to distinguish between my tresses and thy tresses.' And the river said to her: 'Cross my waters, and the very stones shall not be able to tell the lightness of thy feet from the lightness of my waters!'

"But the maiden listed not to the flowers, nor to the sun, nor to the river with its stones and its waters. She would not dance with the stars, nor mingle her locks with the tresses of the son, nor dip her bare feet in the river that called to her. "The young girl desired only love. 'It is love that I want,' she cried. 'I wish for love. . . . If thou wilt wed me I will give thee my lips. Art thou come, thou, whom destiny has pledged me? Come to my arms—come, that I may give thee the honey of my mouth.'"

The writer here calls attention to the marked difference between the Roumanian folk-lore and that of Servia or Greece in this primitive literature of love.

"Desire, the cult of the voluptuous, is the dominant theme of the love-poetry of the Roumanians. In Greece or in Servia, contrary to the current prejudice, love is above all a matter

of the imagination. Among the Moldos-Valaques it is the thrills of the body. This sentiment of desire is very simple, even chaste, and hardly to be called indelicate. Listen to this plaint of the forsaken laoutar: 'When she departed, leaving me alone in the garden, I planted the seed of a flower in the print of her foot; I watered it with my tears, and it blossomed. But her hand never plucked it. The forget-me-not is withered, I have east it upon the road: thus, doubtless, has she torn from her heart the memory of me.'"

This remarkable collection is said to be as rich in the poetry of heroism as in that of love. Particularly numerous are the songs of hatred against the oppressor. In the present state of hostility they have a startlingly modern note. Witness the following:

"Hungarian with the short cloak, do not tarry in Moldavia. Return to thine own land to gobble fat and rub thy walls with garlie to keep off ghosts,

"Hungarian with the long mustache, I have called on Death to pursue thee, on flame to burn thee, on the cross to hang thee. La hara! May I dance to the flames of that fire.

"Hungarian, thou mad dog, thou hast made me suffer; the time has come to avenge me, Formez la hora!"

A GOOD WORD FOR SLANG

of elegant virtue" are the sworn enemies of slang. They tell us, so Mr. Max Eastman declares in The New Republic, that "we use a slang word merely because we are too lazy to think up the 'correct' word." Mr. Eastman, however, turns the words back upon the utterer and declares this casual and sweeping generalization to be merely "a result of indolence in these professors." Had they given "a moment's studious examination to the subject-matter" they would see that "even among practical slang words the expressions which fill that hasty purpose of ignoring dis-

eriminations are exceedingly few, that fully half of the practical slang makes a new and valued discrimination in the child's environment, and that, moreover, more than half of all slang is not practical at all, but vigorously poetic in its intent, supplying a new creative word for a thing, or a quality, or a mood." We get herewith some examples and discriminations:

"The words 'bluff' and 'crib' and 'flunk,' for instance, are entirely practical. They are important items in the technique of school life. 'Muff' and 'hunch' are as ingeniously fitted into the mechanism of social life as any words. They are skilfully formed instruments.

"Pussyfoot," on the other hand, is a verb of poetic quality. "Up against it" is more subtly so. "She's a gloom," he's a butter-fingers, 'a flannel-mouth," have a heart, "start something," 'put your foot in it—these expressions are all keenly poetic, and they are strong. Of course, like all poetry that becomes established, they lose after a time their original vigor and come to be used automatically and with stale perception.

But in that they do not differ from literary words, and the very fact that they are continually being changed bears witness to the power and prevalence of the motive which gave rise to them.

"Professors ought to warn their pupils against using any expressions without discrimination and too habitually. But this is not warning them against slang, it is warning them against deadness. Indeed, in the evolutions of baseball slang is to be found a most perfectly magnified example of the lively minded person's determination not to use any expression after it has grown habitual. This poetic striving, mingled with a certain exaggerative humor, is what makes our baseball dialect grow more and more unintelligible to a layman. At first we say



MAX EASTMAN

Who finits "poetic striving" in our baseball lingo and poetic intent in slang-

that the pitcher is nervous. But that is a worn-out expression. 'His feet are not on the ground'—that too, however, is stale. 'He's up in the air.' But that again becomes copied. 'He's chasing the kite,' 'he's aeroplaning his emotions,' and so on, until some perfectly unintelligible gibberish results, and we go back to the practical adjectives and begin the cycle again.

"The determination of certain restaurant clerks not to name any dish by its practical name is worthy of any poet's emulation. 'A dozen raw oysters,' orders the customer. 'Twelve alive in the shell,' shouts the clerk.

"'An order of rump steak, rare,' says another. 'Slab of moolet him chew it!'

"Dante has just this manner of indicating the thing by its attendant circumstances. 'I am one who left off singing hallelujahs,' is Dante's way of saying, 'I am a messenger from heaven.'"

For those not too refined to think, says Mr. Eastman, it must be evident that the technique of vividness here is the same, altho the thing to be imagined is of so different a quality.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

JUSTICE AS THE TRUE PEACE-BASIS

T THE MOMENT CRIES FOR PEACE are variously heard throughout the world, Dr. George Brandes, the eminent Danish critic, advises us that the "trouble with a peace-treaty is that it does not at all guarantee peace." In support of this contention be cites in the January issue of Vanity Fair (New York) the calculation of Victor Cherbulicz,

showing that from the year 1560 per to 1860 A.B. the world achieved eight thousand treaties, each of which lasted on an average a little longer than two years. If national security were to be assured by treaty or by war, the War of 1870-71 would have permanently settled the question of Alsaer-Lorraine, but security is only obtained "when both parties consider the settlement just," Such a solution does not, of course, satisfy "military beroes or political difettanti," but only "rational human beings," and they, fortunately, will soon be in the majority in the world. Dr. Brandes avows a "real and not entirely unjustified hope" that in the end common sense will readly rule the world, which is to say, that the "irresistible logic of things will prove stronger than the wild agitation of politieal famaties," and he proceeds:

"From a few words I recently wrote in a Norwegian magazine—in which I exprest a doubt as to this being the last war on earth, and hinted that the madness in Europe might fail to usher in a reign of true justice—several newspapers have concluded that I consider it hopeless to struggle against war. Indeed, that I look upon war as a beneficent force,

"I merely remarked that human nature evolves, but only very slowly, for the better. Man is by nature but a higher sort of beast of prey, an evolved ape. But this remark does not imply that I believe bumanity will never be able to rid itself of war -or of the passion to prey. Yet one thing is certain. The methods which the European nations have been using of late will not bring them very much mearer to their

"The Allies claim, in chorus, that their object is to crush Prussian militarism. But as surely as two and two make four.

militarism can not be crusht by militarism. All attempts to do so have been fruitless insane even. But there is no reason to infer that militarism will never be eradicated. Merely that it will be accomplished in a totally different way."

By way of illustration Dr. Brandes asks us to consider a few connected links of progress achieved by humanity in the past. As one of these he recalls that religious fanaticism was once a scourge on the earth just as frightful "as rabid patriotism has been in our own day." Christians and Mohammedans murdered each other for centuries, and the "fruitless Crusades were of so-called religion." We no longer declare war for the sake of religion, and it is inconceivable in our day that Philip IL. should have ravaged Flanders because its inhabitants were Protestants, yet Dr. Brandes observes parenthetically "this does not, of course, necessarily imply that Flanders of to-day is any better off." We read then:

"As we all know, religious fanaticism has only given way to national madness. But if we have finally succeeded in knocking the teeth out of the religious lunaties, we may at least conceive of the possibility of eventually knocking the teeth out of the fanaties who go to war merely because of national

"Among certain races and in certain countries we have seen

the most stubborn and deep-rooted conventions of honor entirely overcome. Few institutions, for instance, were as soundly entrenched in the world as the duel. It was founded on some of the finest instincts in humanity; on hatred to injustice, on honor, on aristocratic traditions, and personal profe. In the eighteenth century the dust still flourished among Anglo-Saxon nations, as well as among the Latins, Germans, and Slavs. It is still ineradicable in Germany and France, but in Great Britain and in the United States it is as dead as it is in the Scandinavian countries.

"And if ducling could die a natural death, why can't we predict the death of war. Hat just as the duel could not be explicated by decapitating duelists, as Richelien attempted to do, so militarism can not be uprooted by munitions and

construction.

"What a multitude of prejudices had to be removed before the duel disappeared! Such scorn and derision as met the man who refused to challenge one who had insulted hou! What a school for courage, honor, and personal dignity the duel was said to be for thousands of years! And yet, quietly, unobtrasively, it has been climinated and forgotten by the most civilized nations in the world,

According to its particans, its disappearance should have weakened the moral fiber of men; generated cowardice and a pleferian mode of thought. Yet no man in his senses considers the Americans or the English less manly than the French or the Germans.

"In a few small and slightly civilized communities the disappearance of the duel may, for instance, have increased the impudence of the press. Newspapers are now, perhaps, more circumspect when an offense may call forth a challenge. In larger communities, however-in England or America, for instance-men have not lost their honor since the duel disappeared, nor has life, on the whole, become less

thrilling or noble. Nor has decadence increased; nor idealism diminished. The disappearance of war would not be more fatal to the majatenance of the highest ideals of life than was the climination of the duel."

Nevertheless, Dr. Brandes is ready to admit that war gives birth to something besides horrors and atrocities. It reveals heroism and abnegation in men, but "this does not justify our worshiping it," and be calls attention to the fact that-

"A fire gives to confageous firemen an opportunity to show their bravery and endorance; but no one praises fires, least of all a blaze whom destroys an entire city. Appalling epidemies give conscientions doctors and brave nurses an opportunity to display heroism, forethought, intelligence, quick-wittedness, and many other virtues; but no one sings hymns of praise to cholera or to typhus. Poverty and misery often give rise, in men, to charity and generosity. Yet no thinking person would argue that the display of these qualities justifies starvation.



DR. GEORGE BRANDES. "If doesing could die a natural death."

"I wish that men would realize that true progress comes from other sources. Great thinkers, good men, noble thoughts, high ideals, intellectual achievements, patient scientists, and the undimmed truth—those are the forces that make for true progress; those are the forces which are worth more in a country than all forces of race hatred, of militarism, of aggressive strength, of organized brutality."

THE CHURCH'S DUTY TO THE STAGE

RITERS AND PRODUCERS of "becherous and slimy plays" have been picked out for especial denunciation in the Bishop of London's campaign against vice in the British metropolis. But the British theatrical profession resent the loose employment of such phrases. The eminent English actor, Mr. H. B. Irving, in an evening becure at the Church of St. Martin's in-the-Fields, replied that such plays as the Bishop describes "do not pass the censor; and if a play in any way answering to that description has found its way upon the stage, it has been a very rare occurrence, and has generally met with the fate it deserved." And Mr. Irving would say further, in answer to such criticism, that "in point of actual deceney the English stage always has been, and is, the most decent in the world. That is to a large extent because the public has made it so. Let those who would cornet anything amiss in our theaters go to the theaters for themselves, see the undesirable things, point them out clearly and unmistakably. But do not make loose and general charges not founded on actual experience, as the Bishop of London has done."

Mr. Irving spoke in one of a series of fectures on Church problems being given at St. Martin's in-the-Fields, and his topic was, "The Amusement of the People." Besides replying to the Bishop of London and the rest, he asked Church people to deal more kindly with the theater, to recognize its necessary place in life, and to help it to realize its highest ideals. People, he said, as quoted in the London Dudy Telegraph, "must be amused, just as they must be fed and clothed." The Church recognizes that need in realizing that its own service must be attractive, that "the preaching must be, if possible, stirring and exciting—even in the gloomiest religious the hell-fires to which the sinful were assigned must be made to flame brightly." The actor thus paid his respects to the Puritan Sabbath of old—and New—England:

"Our present attitude toward Sunday amusements is both illogical and hypocritical in character. Cinematograph theaters are allowed to be opened on Sonday on condition that they give some comparatively small portion of their proceeds to charity. But if, on a Sunday, in a cause purely of charity, some our wants to play a play of Shakespeare's, or even a little dualog of a most harmless and innocent character, it is fortudden. However beautiful or elevating the play and its purpose, however conspicuously a work of genius, it must not be acted on Sunday, while anything in the way of roaring faree or lurid melodrama is allowed to be exhibited at einematographs under the cover of a modest contribution to charity. What are you, as a Church, going to say to insincerity of this kind? To judge from the utterances of the Bishop of London and others, the Church would seem to be easting about to find some point d'apper on which to fix itself to meet our changed conditions.

"Our Allies, the French, are a nation of Saldath-breakers according to our lights. Are they any the worse for it, tried in the furnace of a bloody war? Does the dismal day our Sunday means in our great cities, idle, dreary, and unattractive—does that form of day do us any good? Are prayer and devotion in the morning entirely inconsistent with harmless amusement in the afternoon? Will your churches be any the fuller for shutting the theaters? Is religious observance inconsistent with mirth and jollity?"

The artistic side of the question of the Church's relations with the theater is closely connected with the moral side, in Mr. Irving's opinion. The speaker alluded to the modern youthful distaste for "highbrow" entertainment, the dislike for anything serious or intellectual. He asked: "Is the amusement of the people to become purely frivolous; are the great plays that once held the stage for all classes of the public to become the enjoyment of the few? If so, then great drama and great acting will cease to be.

"The steady growth of every form of lighter and more frivolous entertainment has, no doubt, been intensified by the war—
but what of the future? Are we going to be more spiritual or
more material after the war? You, of the Church, are probably asking that question more anxiously than I am. But
there is a spiritual side to the theater as well as to religion.
If the primary object of the theater must always be to amuse
and intenst, yet it can interest in such a way as to elevate
men's minds and make them think of something higher and
nobler than the mere trivialities of life. The power of the
stage in this direction is beyond question. Now, if the stage
is to show people the facts of life, it is obvious that it can not
show those facts truly if it deals merely with what is cheerful
and frivolous, and shows nothing of the tragedies of life that are
going on around us.

"And the Church can do something in recognizing first of all that the amusement of the people is as natural and wholesome a necessity as their health or spiritual welfare. Your concern is not only to see that such amusement be clean and decentthe public will to a great extent look after that for themselves -but you will be doing stage and public a real service if you strive to rescue this particular form of amusement from becoming merely trivial and mane, if you help to give it the power and the means to earry out its higher purposes. Remember that never has the public been catered for in the way of amusement so prodigally as to-day, and that prodigality will certainly not get less as time goes on. You can not hope to stem the tide. Take it at the flood, and try your atmost to guide at least a part of it into worthy channels. So you will be serving, I believe, not only the cause of art, but indirectly the cause of religion."

A NOTABLE YEAR IN THE CHURCH

THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS in the religious world are memorable for the donations to churches and the progress made toward greater unity. Such is the commont of a writer in the New York Herold, who, reviewing the year 1916 in which every event was influenced by the European War, finds that the "result was increased gifts of money and lives to missions and a deeper and more practical interest in the propagating of the Golden Rule at home and in Christian lands abroad." He notes also that a great stride forward in the temperance movement was made when four more States went dry at the elections in November, so that now there are twenty-three States in the "dry" column. In this connection we learn from the report of the Board of Temperance of the Methodist Episcopal Church, that—

"The Territory of Alaska, by a 5 to 3 vote, exprest itself in favor of probibition on November 7, 1916, but it is necessary that Congress put the policy into effect, as that body reserves the right to begislate on the liquor question for Alaska. Utah, by action of a pledged legislature, will pass a prohibition law, to become effective August 1, 1917. Florida, also by pledged legislative action, will submit a prohibition amendment to the Constitution to be voted upon in the general elections of 1918.

"Wyoming has a legislature pledged to prohibition submission, but the details of its action are not determined. New Mexico is expected to vote upon the question in 1918. The Democratic primary of Texas has instructed the legislature to submit the question to be voted upon July 28, 1917. Minnesota has a substantial dry majority in its legislature, and will probably to alex in 1918.

"It is practically assured that Kentucky and Nevada will vote upon prohibition, but the time is not certain. Nevada will almost certainly go dry, and the result in Kentucky can not be predicted. In Missouri and Indiana strong effort to induce the forthcoming sessions of the legislature to enact statutory prohibition will be made. Iowa, with statutory prohibition, will, by its legislature, submit prohibition for the Constitution for the second time, as is required by law before it may be voted upon."

In evidence of the growth of Church unity, our Herabl informant points toward the merging of the two great branches of the Methodist Church, North and South, and he recalls that last winter commissions of all American Protestant churches met at Garden City, L. I., for the first time, and adopted a general platform on which it recommended that the World Conference on Faith and Order proceed. We are reminded also that Pope Benedict XV. sent a letter to the commissions, assuring them of his "deep interest and prayers."

Adverting to pension funds, the Herald writer informs us that the fund of the Episcopal Church amounted to more than \$3,500,000, and there is every indication that it will reach the goal of \$5,000,000 by March 1 next. The pension fund of the Presbyterian Church climbed to \$5,250,000. Furthermore, millions of dollars were collected in the United States to aid warsufferers, and we are told that the Jews alone have sent more than one million dollars to their brethren on the Continent, The Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Methodist Churches have kept their pastors on the continent supplied with funds to distribute, and the Catholic Church, through its Peter's Pence collection and its gifts to the Society for the Propagation of the Fuith, has endeavored to make good what has been necessarily stopt by the countries at war. As an instance of the increase in gifts for missions, the writer mentions one million dollars raised by the Southern Baptist Church for added equipment to its foreign-mission stations in numery of Adomiram Judson, the first Protestant missionary to Burms. Again, a nation-wide campaign was launched to secure \$300,000-a large proportion of which is pledged—for the Judson Memorial Baptist Claurch in Washington Square, New York, to make it a national memorial to the late Rev. Dr. Edward Judson, who founded it for foreign-speaking Americans. Looking forward, we are advised that a notable event of the religious year to come will be the world-wide celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the Reformation.

GIFTS OF GROUP INSURANCE

HRISTMAS WAS MARKED THIS YEAR by great emphasis upon a practically new form of social service-"group insurance." These policies have been bought on a large scale and presented by employers to their help "as a means of showing their good-will toward their men." The motive back of the act may either be "the extraordinary generosity occasioned by the great prosperity of the country" or, perhaps, "because employers everywhere feel the necessity of doing something for their men to counteract the high cost of living, and to meet the various problems of employer and employee." Some insurance companies regard this form of insurance as likely to take as firm a hold as workmen's compensation has done. The score of States which now contemplate introducing into their legislatures bills for compulsory social insurance will find the choice between this and group insurance forced to an issue. The rise of group insurance in America dates from 1912, says an editorial writer of the New York Econing Post, and he finds it significant that "it has followed directly the spread of workmen's compensation acts."

"The first of these was the Federal Law passed in 1908, and the first State act to go into force was that effective in New Jersey in 1911. By the beginning of the current year thirtythree States and Territories had compensation laws in force. This notable spread of legislation which has awakened employers to the soundness of the principle of certain forms of social insurance is admitted by insurance companies to be the chief factor in opening the new field. As it has become evident that compulsory accident insurance is of general benefit, it has become evident also that forms of insurance not covered by the compensation laws would be beneficial also. Large classes of workers, through thoughtlessness, lack of urging, or slight physical disqualification, will fail to provide life-insurance for their dependents. It is an axiom of insurance that the proportion of the insured in a definite labor group is in inverse ratio to its wage-status, and a wise employer will make provision for the insurance of the lowest-paid and better-paid together. By the taking out of group insurance, rates impossible where agents have to be maintained to visit each individual can be obtained. Men with slight ailments will be included with those perfectly sound, for the companies are confident that no deception is being attempted by men seriously diseased. Most group insurance is offered either in the form of simple life-insurance, or with more claborate policies providing life-insurance, disability provision, and annuities for declining years, and the employer may pay all or merely part of the premium. In any case, group insurance is designed rather to supplement than completely to displace individual insurance."

There are difficulties in the way of a successful application of group insurance, particularly in its penetration among the lower strata of wage-carpers. We read:

"This country has not been favorable soil for such cooperative insurance bodies as the Sociétés de Secours Mutuel which in France enroll over 4,000,000 people and in Belgium a balfmillion. Our unskilled workmen of foreign birth will be hard to reach in group insurance because slow of understanding, and too inclined to change employment. Yet some employers have cosayed the task. One Passaic manufacturer, whose workers are chiefly unbettered Poles, Hungarians, and Slave, writes encouragingly of his experience. At first 'they did not understand what the benefits were, and as for some time after it was installed we had no claims, they had no means of learning. but after two or three cases occurred, where the benefits began to accrue, I assume that it formed a topic of conversation, and in the last six months I have noticed a material change for the better in the tendency of the men to remain in employ.' And it is encouraging to note that group life-insurance in the companies in which it is codest to apply has stimulated the study of such subjects as old-age pensions, or accident-compensation benefits outside the lines laid down by law. In institutions previously possessing pension systems it has had an influence in leading to improvements.

"There is reason to believe that some insurance companies pin faith to group-writing as a means of heading off compulsory health-insurance legislation. . . . But if group insurance does stop the agitation, it must be because it comes to include pretty well the whole field of workers earning less than \$1,200

a year."

Mr. W. G. Curtis, president of the National Casualty Co., of Detroit, outlines in *The Insurance World* (Pittsburg) certain objections to the bill for compulsory health-insurance proposed by the American Association for Labor Legislation. These results, he imagines, would follow if the bill were enacted into a law:

"It could not be enforced without aid of police power.

"It could not reach and serve more than 25 per cent, of the people coming under the law.

"It would destroy the spirit of independence.

"It would establish Socialism.

"The State would collect a tax of \$5 to effect a saving of \$1. "The wage-carner would be forced to pay \$9.60 to save \$4.80.

"If the 33,500,000 wage-earners could be brought under the law, it would mean that 3,350,000 would become diseards, because of age or physical condition.

"It would furnish political employment or remunerative asso-

ciation for 250,000 politicians.

"It would ereate carrier funds, that would be controlled or exclusively administered politically, to the amount of \$150,000,-000 annually.

"It would permit a small percentage of the doctors to control
most of the industrial practice.

most of the industrial practise.

- "It would apparently exclude all but allopathic practitioners.

 "It would interfere with religious liberty, because it would force medical examination of, and compel medical treatment of, Christian Scientists.
 - "It would establish paternalism.
 "It would ereate class distinction.

"On November 18, President Wilson, in addressing a delegation from the American Federation of Labor, warned them against class distinction. He said:

"What I have tried to do is to get rid of any class division in this country. The worst thing that could happen to America would be that she should be divided into groups."

"The initials S. I. may stand for Social Insurance in the bill, but if such bill became the law they would then stand for Social Injustice," 





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—one purchasing unit,

—one sales expense,

—one group of dealers,

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As a result we are producing cars of exceptional quality and marketing them at unusually low prices.

Every car is built to a rigid standard of performance, comfort and appearance.

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soft cushions, the long and resilient cantilever rear springs,
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the cuppy macadam, and the
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LIVES OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

Scott, Emmett J., and Stowe, Lyman Beecher. Booker T. Washington: Builder of a Civilization, Illustrated. Pp. 331. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Boxet, \$2 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Hiley, B. F. The Life and Times of Booker T. Washington. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 301. New York: Pleming H. Revell Company. 41.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

In a Foreword, Robert R. Moton, who succeeded Booker T. Washington as principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, says that the first of these volumes was "prepared by the two people in all America best fitted, by antecedents and by intimate acquaintance and association with Dr. Washington, to undertake it." Mr. Scott was Washington's secretary for eighteen years: Mr. Stowe is the grandson of Harriet Beecher Stowe. Their "Authors" Preface" disclaims the word "biography" as applied in the ordinary sense to their work. In his book "Up from Slavery," they tell us, Booker T. Washington gave his own story until fifteen years before his death; and this volume takes up the record there left off, reciting it, however, in chapters, each of which is complete in itself. Another Proface follows, by Theodore Roosevelt, who says that "Booker T. Washington was a great American. For twenty years before his death he had been the most useful, as well as the most distinguished, member of his race in the world, and one of the most useful, as well as one of the most distinguished, of American citizens of any race."

The subtitle of this book may seem too comprehensive in its credit until the book is read. "Builder of a Civilization," in a country already civilized, sounds like hyperbole. But here was a race numbering millions, when Booker Washington's labor bogan, which required much that it had not. There were many so-called "colored schools," and a few of them had done good work, within their limitations. When Tuskegee was modestly started it did not promise to differ largely; and for a time it did not challenge public attention more than its predecessors. It appeared rather like an extension of Hampton Institute, which, under General Armstrong had become famous; but Armstrong was a white man, and such recognition as he had won went to the white man's credit. Then suddenly, fourteen years after Tuskegee began, its black founder made a speech that made him distinguished. It was at the opening of the Cotton States and International Exposition in Atlanta, in 1895. From that hour both South and North acclaimed him as the leader of his race. In the South his view of the negro, socially, was accepted; for in that speech, holding up his outspread hand, he had said: "In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress."

For "mutual progress" Washington labored with an eye single to national honor and racial development all the

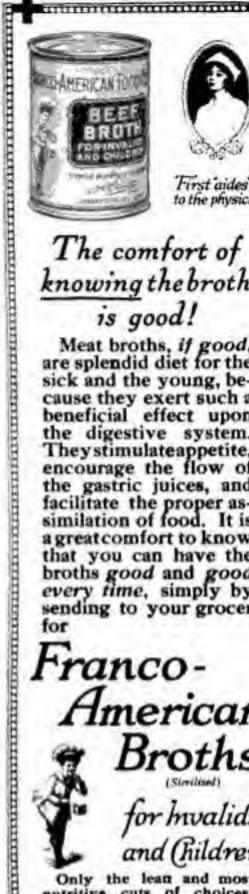
remainder of his life. What he did, how he did it, who helped him, and what came of it all, these twelve chapters tell, entertainingly and instructively-yes, and with an inspiration that should be widely diffused for national benefit. He did not always escape criticism; but it came chiefly from those who did not understand him. Some who bonored him were criticized more severely than was he. Yet, in States most outspoken against negro progress, whites yied with the blacks in their enthusiasm over his addresses; and all over the land, before all londs of great organizations, his voice was beard in pleas for negro education and citing facts to prove its wonderful results. A great number of these are presented in this memorial volume.

A biographer may properly have a pardonable pride in his subject. Dr. Riley, the evidently apologetic lest he betoo critical, has erred on the proper side, for there is hardly a word of criticism in With stendy seriousness has his book. traces Mr. Washington's career from start. to lamented finish, neglecting no opportunity to set before the reader the height of the difficulties which lay in his path, the unswerving persistence with which he faced and mastered them, the tactful, sensible program by which he endeavored to advance his race. Thus, of the books now available, this is the one to read for information as to who Mr. Washington was and what he tried to do in the strenuous years of his unselfish life. Yet, as a biography of the kind Mr. Washington deserves, this falls somewhat short, Dr. Riley hardly permits us to see Mr. Washington for ourselves. With the exception of the Atlanta speech, there is hardly a word from him. Searce an anecdate from those who knew him, worked with him, learned from him, shows us how others thought of him or adds local color to the seene of his labor. Not from the first-hand judgments and experiences of his contemporaries but from Dr. Riley's generalizations has one to gain one's impressions of the man. The author's smooth and polished sentences flow on, often making the same point-such as the post-bellum conditions in the South-many more times than need be. Indeed, his almost constant characterization of Mr. Washington runs the risk of becoming a gentle panegyrie rather than remaining a biography. One knows that one is in the presence of a genuine and remarkable man whose quality commands one's admiration, but one would like to see him more directly and thus more vividly.

IN THE REALM OF THE PERVERT

Healy, William, M.D., and Mary Tenney Healy. Pathological Lying, Accusation, and Swin-diling. A Study in Forensic Psychology. Pp. 286. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.50 pct. Postage, 12 cents.

This book is "Criminal Science Monograph No. 1, Supplement to the Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law





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and Criminology." While not pleasant reading, it is more important than many volumes that are. There may be many cases where the administration of justice must require an understanding of the types of personality and of behavior here considered, altho it reflects upon human character to concede that such types may

come into any home.

"Pathological lying" is defined in the Introduction as "falsification entirely disproportionate to any discernible end in view, engaged in by a person who, at the time of observation, can not definitely be declared insane, feeble-minded, or epileptie." Such lying rarely, if ever, we are told, centers about a single event; it represents a trait rather than an episode. Twentyseven "eases" are given in illustration, after two chapters of "previous studies." The most of them are of young girls, and the range of their lying, accusation, and swindling is painfully wide.

"The pathological liar forms a species by himself," further says the Introduction; but how, when, and why, the lying began, in many of the "cases." does not indicate "species" but perverts, caused in common ways. The subject of pathological lying was first definitely brought to the attention of doctors and lawyers by the studies of Delhrück, who made claborate and exhaustive investigations of the lies told by five patients covering a period of years, and came to the conclusion that their form of falsifying deserved a new and separate name. Later German writers have held by

his terminology.

The conclusion seems irresistible, after reading this book, that pathological liars owe their tendencies, more often than otherwise, to prenatal conditions or characteristies. Nothing is said about eugenies, we believe, in all these pages, but they should prove a good argument for that science. taken as a whole. Properly endowed by parentage equipped for its holy task and high privilege, it is hard to believe that the mental and physical predispositions herein set forth would have appeared. When they do appear, if appear they must, how

shall they be freated?

Dr. Healy is a well-known investigator in the field of juvenile delinquency, and sits with the Judge of the Juvenile Court of Cook County (Chicago), Ill., where he sees annually some two thousand delinquents. Mary Tenney Healy has shared his opportunities and his labors. Their observations may have special value in stimulating the study of "defective" manifestations along the border-line of insanity and crime where mental disturbances are noted and abnormalities of conduct cause trouble for society.

SOME OF THE LATEST FICTION

Bacon, Josephine Daskam. The Madness of Philip. Illustrated. Pp. 223. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25. Postage, 10 cents.

This is a reissue, by request, of a book that helped to establish Josephine Daskam Bacon's reputation as a delineator of childhood. It has been out of print for some time. Philip is a natural little youngster with the naughty instincts and lovable traits of many little boys, to whom life presents some weighty problems and some irresistible impulses of mischief. He is described in kindergarten games, at dancing-school, where a pretty little doll of a girl reconciles him to an otherwise disagreeable hour, at pienies, and at

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Christmas time, with a satirical power extremely amusing. The author shows an appreciation of a child's point of view, illustrates the short distance between the sublime and the ridiculous, and proves how grown-ups do not always "understand."

Dix, Beulah Marie. Blithe McBride. Pp. 238. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25. Postage, 10 cents.

This is a pretty tale of the seventeenth century which depicts a fascinating little maiden. Blithe-in-Tribulation McBride. who, altho brought up among a gang of thieves and pickpockets, in Archer's Lane, had been taught by her "granny" to be decent and clean and to remember that her mother was a good woman. The opportunity for escape came at last, and she embarked on the ship Trial, as indentored bondwoman, the only twelve years old, and came with others to the Massachasetts Colony. On shipboard she had an opportunity to do good and make friends. But even there she found evil influences at work. Inspiring love and trust by her manner and inherent womanliness, she becomes involved in varied viciositudes and passes through adventurous and dangerous experiences. Imprisoned for thievery she escapes in time to rescue her mistress's little girl from the Indians. With a mysterious resemblance to a daughter of the house, poor little Blittle cherishes high hopes of her parentage for a while, but finally learns that happibess sometimes comes out of disappointment. It is an appealing story, presenting a loyable character even if a little overdrawn, and holds the reader by thrilling situations, mystery, and a happy ending.

Braguumis, Julia D. A Man of Athens. Pp. 165. Baston and New York) Houghton Mifflin Company, \$1,50. Postage, 12 cents.

This new novel by Madame Dragoumis is timely, representing, as it does, Greece under war-conditions (in the late Balkan War and describing, with the authority of a native Greekwoman, the social and diplomatic life of the country, the Greeian point of view, and the enthusiastic patriotism of the people in a fight against oppression. Greek society seems strangely metropolitan like our own. The novel, whose background is modern Athens, does not tax our power of mental adjustment. The author has charm in description and elever character delineation. Accustomed to the feverish and complicated modern novel, our minds constantly grasp at certain episodes as probable forerunners of dramatic mysteries and involved situations but, in each case, that possibility disappears and the story moves forward along direct lines, with dignity and wholesome heart interest. Theodora Douka, the daughter of a diplomat, and her father's constant companion, has acquired the selfpossession of the well-born. While visiting her uncle in Athens, she falls in love with and marries Metro Philippides, a distinguished professor, the of peasant origin, but her father refuses his recognition and Theodora is broken-hearted and constantly erayes her friends' love and presence. Metro's wonderful devotion is taken for granted until the breaking out of the Balkan War, and then Theodora realizes that, in her blindness, she never fully appreciated him. There are many interesting characters that play an important part in the development of the plot, but through and above all shines the steady



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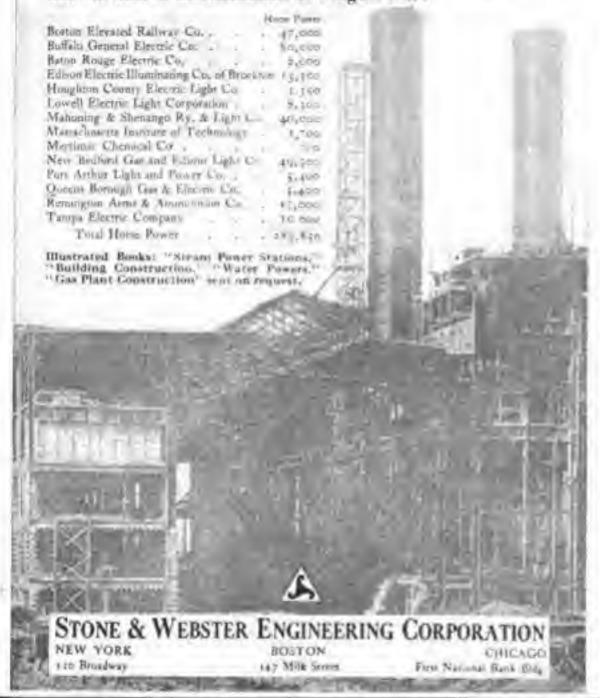
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light of Metro and his innate grandeur. To the reader, it is a disappointment that Michael Douka, selfish, heartless, and self-opinionated, was ever allowed to enter the family circle. His conduct throughout is inexcusably brutal, but others make up for his misdeeds.

Hardy, Arthur Sherburne, Helen. Pp. 315. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

This is an attractive novel, in which are compared, consciously or unconsciously, French and American customs and instincts; French and American manners; French and American love-making; and French and American grandmothers, Helen, or Helene, was the orphaned daughter of an American father and a French mother, who, with her brother Jack, a likable chap, lives with her paternal grandmother, of unsympathetic and repellent disposition, and is very conscious of her dependent position. Then Mr. Fearing comes from America with news that an uncle has left the children a fortune, of which he is the manager. At this point life takes on new possibilities for Helen. Fearing determines to take Jack to America. There are some genuine experiences in which these two figure, but Helen goes to Paris with a lovable countess who is a real friend, and becomes a comfort to her other grandmother. We are introduced to diplomatic life in France and pretty episodes with Helen's French lover. The dramatic and tragic experiences that lead up to the solution of all problems make interesting reading.

Howells, William Dean. The Leatherwood God. Pp. 236. New York: The Century Company. \$1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

Leatherwood Creek in Ohio, the author's native State, was a settlement of pioneer Americans, primitive and positive, willing to fight for their beliefs, religious or politieal. To this settlement came Joseph Dylks, a scoundrel and religious imposter. It was not long before be proclaimed himself "God" and found plenty of fanaties to worship and believe in him, just as in the case of Joseph Smith, Brigham Young, Schlatter, Dowie, and many others. Mr. Howells's knowledge of the environment and the actual occurrences described, which took place during his childhood, fitted him peculiarly for his task. A plot lay in his mind many years before it grew into a story. The story is episodic and religiously psychological, and it is true; but the value of it lies especially in the characters, not only the imposter himself, but Squire Braile, philosopher and scoffer, whose comments are always wise and humorous; also in the Reverdys, a shiftless couple next door, who are incessantly borrowing. In the history of the rise and fall of the "God" none are finer than his deserted wife and the lovable "Joey," or red-haired Jane, whose intensity and adoration died hard. The thought that stands out from the background of religious fanaticism and imposture lives in Squire Braile's comment to Dylkes himself: "Why, you poor devil you're not in any unusual fix. There isn't a false prophet in the Old Testament that couldn't match experiences with you. That's the way it's always gone: first the liar tells his lie, and some of the fools believe it, and proselyte the other fools, and when there are enough of them, their faith begins to work on the liar's own unbelief, till he takes his lie for the truth."

Lloyd, Edward Mostyn. Tum Anderson, Dare-Devil. Pp. 415. Boston and New York: Haughton Mifflin Company. \$1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

Here is a "boy's book" with a vengeance, and one likely to captivate grown-up boys, for it is full of startling contretemps, mysterious adventures, swift and daring action, experiences fraught with danger, and wonderful episodes. Tom Anderson, of "Oxheart," a young Virginian, whose father and brother, "Troupe," are fighting in the Revolutionary Army, is at home with his aged grandmother, his sister "Dare," and the household servants, when suddenly he becomes involved in events which tax his seventeen-year brain (and our credulity) to the utmost, but, in spite of youth, relying on himself and his Indian comrade, Unaka, he is kidnaped and dyed to look like a half-breed. We follow him through bairbreadth escapes, deeds of violence and danger, battles with treachery and deceit, combats with smallpox, tornadoes, and enemies of all kinds. He is imprisoned, sold as a slave in the West Indies, suffers shipwreek, and barely escapes hanging as a murderer, but finally wins and returns at the end of the war to his home and loved ones. The story, it is claimed, is based on facts, sometimes strange, also on history, and contains enough material for several lives. It is what boys call a "thriller," and is well written except for the irritating frequency of reiterated prophecies, such as: "had he only known,"
"little dreamt be," "could he only foresee," "had he only suspected," etc.

Lagerisi, Selma. The Emperor of Portugallia. Pp. 323. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1,50, Postage, 12 cents.

It is no longer necessary to dwell on Selma Lagerlof, celebrity as a winner of the Nobel Prize and participant in other unusual literary honors, since all readers share that knowledge as well as appreciation and admiration for her work. Her erestive and imaginative genius is superlative. There is usually a mystical beauty in her stories which have given them the name of "Fairy Classics." This novel is largely concerned with Jan of "Ruffluck Croft" in relation to his daughter, "Glory Goldie Sunnyeastle," from the day of her birth, through the vicissitudes of peasant limitations, her absence from home, and the terrible consequences to her father of too deep a love and a consequently fevered and unsettled mind. The author has the power to make us sense the almost supernatural bond between father and child, so that we understand the pathetic concentration of Jan's devotion on the one thought which unseats his reason. There is a thrilling appeal to the human heart in this story and a deep appreciation of the limitations and intensity of the lowly mind. As in all foreign literature, methods and motivation are unusual, but they stimulate the mind to alertness and eau not fail to convince readers of Miss Lagerlöf's beauty and power as a writer.

Twain, Mark. The Mysterious Stranger. Bustrated by N. C. Wyeth. Pp. 151. New York and London; Harper & Brothers. 32. Postage, 12 cents.

This is one of those books especially prepared for the holiday trade, binding, paper, and illustrations being all of superior excellence and attractiveness. It is, in a way, a fairy story, with astrologers, spirits, and all the occult powers and forces in operation, but, through it all, runs, for the analytical thinker, a thread of philosophy, a theory of eternal verities, and this text: "Life itself is only a vision, a dream."



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Mayefield, John. Muftitude and Solitude. \$1 30. Postage, 42 cents.

In judging a book like this, it is necessary to bear in mind that "it was lirst published a good many years ago" and to make allowances for its immaturely, its lack of cohesion, and its about transitions of place and subjects. The author evidently had a purpose to build a story around the African "sleeping sickness. and was well informed on that subject. but it was not so easy to make the story spontaneous or pleasant reading. Roger Naldrett was unsucceeded in his draina, 'A Roman Matron," and failed to see his love, Ottalie Faviertt, who was drouned before he reaches her home. So he decides to devate his broken life to the conquest of this horrible discuse, and went to Africa with her cousin, Lannel. The chapters dealing with revolting details of the disease are full of scientific terms and deductions. So are the most convincing parts of the book. As a story, it is not attractive, nor is it satisfactory, except in illustrating a phase in the development of an author. who has "made good."

Roberts, Charles G. B. The Secret Traffs, Illustrated, Pp. 212, New York, The Macmillan Company, \$1.35 Postage, 12 cents.

Every one who is interested in the great outdoors is familiar with the works of Charles G. D. Roberts. Any one who reads his books for the first time has a stimulating treat in hand. In this collection are stories of boar, dog, boll, ragle, egret, own, and rabbit. The author makes one feel the irresistible torce of nature. He weaves a fanciful story about strange and dramatic facts in the lives of furry and feathered tribes. Each story is interesting, sometimes tragic and thrilling, and so eleverly constructed that the reader scarcely realizes that the scenes are doninated by beasts or birds, even when humans figure in them. His nature descriptions are exquisite and graphic. The episodes described illustrate customs and traits of different animals so subtly that we absorb edifying truths unconsciously while reading for entertainment. Never didactic, Mr. Roberts charms by his picturesque narrative and his absolute familiarity with his subject.



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The inspiring success of this banker in a business totally new to him, was the result of his broad busi-His greatness lay in his knowledge of ness training.

Do you know why most inexperienced pruntates

Do you know the vital difference to a bininess

man between "getting a hun," and "discounting to-

note," and when each is processor;

full trying to raise money for a men business, and

how to avoid their mistakes

satisfy the complament and let preserve the limit

What are the ny things a bosonin man should was in for and named broads on before he signalist matte to a busiless paper.

business fundamentals. Each move, each decision he made, was backed up by a clear, intelligent grasp of the gehy and the how of the problems he had to solve.

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URRENT

R. CLINTON SCOLLARD shows VI wisdom in drawing material for his stirring ballads from the rich treasury of American history, especially that of Revolutionary days. Many of these poems have been collected in "Ballads Patriotic and Romantic" (Laurence J. Gomme). Patriotic themes should not be given over fully to the song-writers of the musical comedies; they deserve the attention of poets of ripe culture and true eraftsmanship. Here is a famous episode admirably treated; "Wayne at Stony Point" is one of the strongest ballads we have seen for many a day.

WAYNE AT STONY POINT

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

This is a tale to tell your sons Of the craggy steeps that lie Where the tides of Hudson sweep and swing South by the Ferry of the King. And of those who did a dauntless thing On the noon of a night gone by.

Twas Washington sat in his tent, And he scanned a writing well; And it was thus that the writing rau-"I, Anthony Wayne, am ever your man; If you'll but plot, if you'll but plan, I'll storm the heights of Hell!"

The General smiled his slow grave smile That boded the forman III; And, as he bent his head and wrote, The lyric trill of the tawny throat Kept time, now near and now remote, To the scratching of his quill.

For it was the heart of the summer-time, And the Highlands surged away. In gleaming billows of verdure drest, Great of girth and broad of breast. Vale on vale and crest on crest. I nder the golden day

It was the heart of the nummer-times, Suspense filled all the air. For armed men lurked amid the trees About Torn Mountain's rugged knees, And where Dean Forest swayed in the breeze Back from the Mount of the Bear!

And they were men of the north and south, Hand on resolute band. Men of the Massachusetts line. Men who had fought at Brandywine. Men stanch as the Carolina pine, And the flower of Maryland.

'Twas Anthony Wayne sat in his tent With his band cupped for his chin, His thoughts afar when an ensign flew From the rocky peak of a Point be knew. When a messenger, clad in buff and blue, From the droop of the dusk strode in.

He gave the leader a swift salute, As he stood there, heel to heel; "A letter, sir!" and the eyes of Wayne Lit as the skies do after rain. And his heart was tuned to a martial strain As he broke the letter's seal.

"To-morrow," he read, "at the noon of night, Be this the day and the hourt" And his laugh rang out as the laugh of one Who sees, with the first bright beam of the sun, The chrismal crown of glory won, And the dawn of victory flower.

Morn on a sickle beach of sand That a swerve of the Hudson made; And line on line, and rank on rank, Under the dip of the shelving bank, Powdered and shaven, fore and flank, The troops upon parade!

"Forward!" then through the stealthy noon They marched at a measured pace; The woodland paths at a swinging stride They trod, and Donderberg's frowning side. Till they came, at the edge of the twilight-tide. To the vale of Devil's Race.

Then each man shaped him a white cockade That the plan might have no flaw, While the hours crept by, and naught was heard Save only the breath of a whispered word. Or the frog's low creak, of the breeze that stirred O'er the bay of Haventraw.

No beacon shone in the vast of the vault And there was no bugie blown. When out from the shroud of beech and pine-Onward they moved in a silent line, And the General gave them the countersign-The fort's our own! our own!"

It was file by left and file by right, And a narrow file to the fore, And there was Feblger, gallant Dane. Fleury and Hutler, hold and vain. And over them all "Mad Anthony Wayne," The chief of the fighting corps.

Through the strangling grip of the marsh's mire-With never a pause they prest. And the the seemd of the forman's fire Rang like the strings of a buttle-lyre, Higher they sought their way and higher Till they won to the cragged cryst.

Hand to hand, and brand to brand. They grappled, with grisly scars, Till the hanner that stood for the king and crown From the peak of Stony Point came down. And there floated the flag of new renown-Our flag of the Stripes and Stars.

The smitten sere by a fourtling ball As they upward charged from the fen-Through the flame-rout murk of the midnight pail. And the clamor and stress of the conflict-thrall, Bear me on!" was their leader's rall; "I would die at the head of my men!"

But not his to die, and he heard the ery From bastion and breach back thrown, A sound that echoss and triumphs still From the crest of that memory-haunted bill. The exultant cry, with its olden thrill-"The fort's our own!-our own!"

Our owe! ay, every league of land From the east to the western main! Our own! - and may we never forget. Till the light of Liberty's sun be set, His dauntiess deed, and our deathless debt To men like Anthony Wayne!

The two lyries below are excellent examples of Mr. Scollard's artistry. The first is splendidly pictorial, and shows Mr. Seollard's mastery of a difficult classical rhythm. The second is a glowing piece of Eastern magi., most musical and most colorful. Mr. Scollard's artful repetition of the beautiful word "Lebanon" has much to do with the charm of the poem,

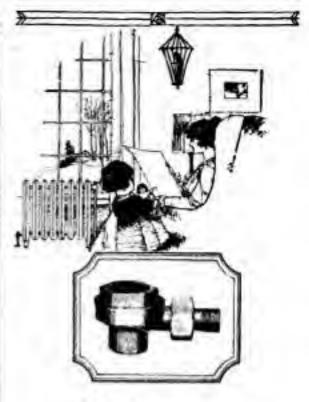
THE "ETERNAL PRESENCE"

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

I have watched the glow on the morning sky-line When the kindling spring from out of the palm-

Came, with lift of lutes and with touch of timbrels. Winged as the swallow.

Summer I have seen o'er the fertile learn-lands Spread its gleaning gold and its burnished amber-Harley, wheat, and rye in the soft winds waving. Hipe for the reapers.



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When Jake Wilonsky employed as borokkungur, he had made another long atride ahead, but the biggent temproreor flits sow form (See No. PERSON. 6 abere-

Jake Wilensky is a chip o' the old block. Otherwise he couldn't have convinced his father of one improvement after another, leading from the high stool in the dark corner to the Burroughs Ledger Posting Machine in the present completely equipped accounting department.

His father built up a big business on honesty and sagacity from small beginnings in the little shop, where one old yellow-page ledger held all the accounts - and Jake was bookkeeper.

How Jake Began

Jake hegan with a pencil. He had to be very persussive even to get a loose leaf ledger and to keep it in pen and ink.

He acquired a typewriter for his business letters by inducing his father to give it to him for a birthday present,

So he managed one way or another to adapt his department to the rapidly growing business. he wasn't satisfied.

As Jake says, truly, "You can't half-sole and heel an old-fashioned system forever."

A Brand New Method

So he gave the accounting department a brand new method that took care of current requirements and was strong enough to carry the business along the up grade of steadily increasing sales a bookkeeper and a Burrougha Ledger Posting Machine.

That was the biggest improvement of all Jake had introduced but it required the least persuasion because his father had come to recognize the economy and efficiency of labor-saving and error-proof devices.

Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting had the books up to date, trial balance out and statements mailed on the first day of the first month after the machine was installed.

It used to take the bookkeeper until the 6th or 8th of the month to get a trial balance; and statements didn't go out until the trial balance was completed.

Business grew to fast that Jake had to get a storonyrapher to help bitm with his correspondence.

i. This typewalter was whirthday present that saved Jahn a Int of Climes.

2 And the nest improvement added was a loose last fedger which he posts with pan and

to Here's the old yellow-page book and pencil with which Jake started years ago.









The leather stock-room of H. Wilensky & Sons Co., in which never less than \$50,000 worth of leather is kept.

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Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting Simplifies Accounting Problems

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H. Wilensky & Sons Company use five card ledger boxes fitting special compartments in the safe. They post accounts receivable, notes receivable, accounts payable and notes payable to different card ledgers.

The card is slipped into the carriage of the machine and items posted direct from posting mediums. Cash received is posted from slips from the cash register drawer, which include checks by mail; customer's ledger from salesmen's orders, on which distribution of the charge is made by departments; accounts payable from invoices. They also use an interesting control sheet, showing cash register data, cash summary, balance of cash sales drawer, bank balance, summary of charge sales, purchases, etc., making a complete recapitulation of each day's business. This is used as a check list in posting, and in checking entries on the control journal, and is then filed for reference.

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The machine adds and subtracts automatically. The accounts are therefore always balanced. Accuracy saves the time otherwise lost in looking for errors. The daily balance is invaluable to the credit man.

Statements are also made on the machine, with the same automatic accuracy and saving of time.

Last, but not least, the bookkeeper has time for other important work. He can make his job bigger by taking advantage of the daily figure information that the Burroughs machine makes possible—information that enables executives to run a business on knowledge instead of guess-work.

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Semple rard from unites receivable ledger. As each note in paid, credit is entered on austomar's eard and new balance printed.

Cash sheet giving complete recapitulation of day's business, for which all totals are computed and printed by the Burroughs.



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I have walked with autumn down through the orchards.

Where lay heaped the fruit with its veins of crimson.

Globes that vied with all of the lines of sunset, Harvests ambrosial.

Winter I have known, with its shroud of silence, Vestal, virginal, clad in its arctic ermine,

When the midnight brightened the frosted sky with

Torches auroral.

Just the shifting sands in the Year's great hourgiass.

Turned by Time who works at the Master's bidding.

Where we mark, if we look with eyes unclouded, The Eternal Presence!

THE WINDS OF LEBANON

By CLINTON SCOLLARD

The winds blow out of Lebanon adown the slopes and valleys.

The golden winds of Letunen, the blue day long. And over olden Lebanon above the cestar alleys

The mighty sun goss marching to the echo of their song!

The winds blow out of Lebanon from vine and myrtle clows.

The silver winds of Lethnon, the blue night

They bear the scent of cinnamon, they bear the scent of roses,

And the host of stars goes marching to the echo of their song!

The winds blow out of Lebanon with ne'er a sound of chiding.

The wooling winds of Lebanon, the whole year long:

The winds blow out of Lebanon, where love has its abdding,

And my heart is ever marching to the echo of their song!

It is well for a poet to know how to make use, occasionally, of proper names that are musical and rich in tradition. Kipling understood this thoroughly when he was doing his best work, and so did James B. Dollard when he wrote "The Little Irish Villages." In "Things As They Are" (George H. Doran Company), Mr. Berton Braley gives us this spirited geographical versifying.

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There's Sarawak and Callao, Algiers and Kandahar. Khartum, Rangoon, and Tokyo, Bombay and Z About the name of each there clings Enchantment's golden veil, The wonder of strange folk and things," The glamor of the trail!

For some are north and some are south And some are cast and west, And some are curst with heat and drouth And some with balm are blessed; But Capetown, Rhodes, or Disco Bay, Shanghal, Seville, or Rome, Their names come singing down the way

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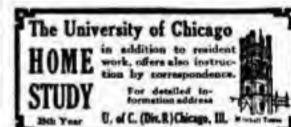
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

MUD AND THE SOMME DRIVE

WHY, after spending hundreds of thousands of lives on the drive in the Somme Valley, the Allies appear to have abandoned the campaign, is made clear in recent dispatches from Cyril Brown to the New York Times. That whirlwind of fire and slaughter, where regiment after regiment was swallowed up in a quicksand of disaster as ground was gained inch by inch, has been announced by Berlin as practically a German victory. The reason for this is plain; the Allies started out for Bapaume. They did not get there. They ceased trying to advance. Result: their defeat.

But the true reason, if we are to credit Allied sources, hearing their side of the story, why the drive stopt, was-mud. There was mud everywhere in the fertile valleys, soil churned up by gun-fire into mud waistdeep. Consequently, the British and their Allies determined to wait, we are told, until the end of the wet season before resuming the attack. Berlin denies this, and only the return of spring can decide which source of information is correct.

In another part of this number is reproduced an illustration of the battle-region, showing graphically under what abnormal conditions the fighting was conducted. And we have Mr. Brown's vivid account of the attack on Warlencourt and its subsequent loss to the Teutons again as a specimen of the inferno that raged over the possession of a few square rods. Mr. Brown writes:

Perfect peace broods over the Somme. The chief of staff of a guard division piloted me to Bapaume, the unattained goal of the six months' British offensive, for which, according to the German estimate, they paid with more than five hundred thousand easualties, almost rivaling the toll of Verdun.

Peaceful as the grave, dead and deserted, this pretty little French town, of whose vanished charms the German Somme fighters speak with sentimental regret, is to-day the most complete and pitiful collection of ruins I have seen exhibited on a dozen fronts-a monument to the efficiency of the new British artillery. There is no denying the fact that the British can shoot, particularly with their heavy calibers. A saunter through the silent streets (we were the only pedestrians, for the natives had been removed to the rear for safety so soon as the Germans realized that the British meant business at Bapaume) revealed that not one building had escaped that terrible typhoon of British steel and fire. Nor even have Bapaume's famous catacombs gone unscathed, the heaviest shells splitting the business buildings and deserted homes wide open, and then passing through the cellars and earth into the mysterious underground passages for which the Somme region is famous.

Curiously, Bapaume in ruins is stronger than it was intact, and the Germans, working overtime, particularly in the last five



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non-fighting weeks, have turned Bapaume into an inland Gibraltar, seemingly impregnable if anything could withstand the irresistible modern machinery of war. The rubbish and wreckage of homes and stores added themselves admirably to conversion into the citadel of as powerful a field-fortress as German industry and technical thoroughness can produce. Still theoretieally threatened with envelopment on the left bank, Bapaume has been, and is still being, fortified against every point of the compass-insulated against the near-by British by very many wrappings of extraordinary trenches and broad girdles of barbed wire, with every evidence that the fortifying process will be continued all winter. perhaps till spring, perhaps indefinitely. New defensive lines are being conjured out of the ground overnight in a rather hastily improvised form, then they are being built out at the rate of about two a week.

Just how many fortified layers infold Bapaume may not be told, but I passed through more than twenty on my way to the first line, and the last was stronger than the first. Startling was the difference between these newest model German lines of defense and the best they were able to show me in August, or even October. What then seemed trench perfection is puny compared with the 1917 models of field-fortifications, which contain all the modern improvements and novelties suggested by five months' experience in resisting an irresistible offensive. Yet the German leaders are unwilling to commit themselves to the positive statement that Bapaume can not be taken if the British want to pay the price. They are hard-headedly rather calculating on selling it dearly should the British make a bid for it to-morrow or next spring, and are prudently preparing for the eventuality of having to part with it, as the rearward network of main defensive lines extending back to the Belgian border

One's impression is that Bapaume is not physically unattainable; that it is rather morally untakable; that the British will shrink from paying the fancy price which the Germans are now able to exact for this one-time town of six thousand inhabitants, already heavily mortgaged with blood.

The British lines, from which this huge price is demanded, are less than two miles from Bapaume at the nearest point. Yet, since November 14, they have been unable to gain an inch of territory. In speaking of the last Somme attack, Mr. Brown remarks:

I was told in the field how the choicest troops of the British army, the veteran colonials, were hurled, as a climax of the great Somme offensive, against the flower of the German army, the young guard before Bapaume, in a last desperate effort to break the German front and reach one of their goals of the five months' offensive. On the sixth consecutive charge of unprecedented ferocity, even for the Somme fighting, the Australians finally broke through the thin German line and swept on over the Butte de Warlencourt. With victory almost in the grasp of the assailants, the young guard rallied, one company heroically sacrificing itself but plugging the break in the front with its dead bodies while the guard reserves came up and turned the tide. The Australian wedge of the British offensive was smashed and rolled back. The Butte de Warlencourt.



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on which hung the fate of Bapaume, was recovered. This, the Germans say, was one of the most dramatic incidents of the war, and no less important because, according to the German leaders, it was chiefly the final defeat of the Australian divisions that broke the heart of the British offensive.

There was still much of the ghastly about the scene of this last death-struggle as I walked out from Bapaume to the first German line. To reach the Butte de Warlencourt it was necessary to go all the way across the desultorily fire-swept open country, the sprinkling British shrapnel searching blindly for the German rearward lines of communication, the smaller caliber English eannon making sudden surprize onslaughts against favorite points in the bollow behind the Butte where German reserves were suspected of lying. The British heavy-ealiber mortars and howitzers were chiefly worrying the front trenches, but bad observation conditions and a high wind that made airplaning impossible prevented effective artillery fighting.

There was no cover available on the route, for all the approach trenches had been drummed to muddy chaos, now frozen solid, by the terrible British preparatory cannonading. The blood-soaked Butte de Warlencourt looks absurdly insignificant to have played a historic rôle and to have been the final curtain of the first battle of the Somme. It is not even a hill-just a long-drawn-out and very slightrolling rise - but quite sufficient in this otherwise flat terrane to enable its possessors to overlook and dominate the English lines.

A few hundred yards behind the first German line, according to the narrator, lies the brook Apere, a slender streamlet ambling along between the stumps of shredded willows, while further back is the village of Warlencourt, the only vestige of civilization to relieve the monotonous panorama of hideous destruction. Of the country around this heap of ruins we read:

As far as the eye and field-glass can see, the face of the earth is shockingly scarred with the smallpox of drum-fire, one shellhole near the other, these craters frequently coalescing so that the German soldiers have difficulty in threading their path through the earthly labyrinth kicked up by a million giant moles. This stretch of the Somme front probably represents the limit of ravagement inflicted on the long-suffering earth by human agency, the chief of staff of an army group estimating that the British had lavished five million shells in fourteen days on the front of one German corps alone.

A bitter wind now blows over these fields of death. "The region ahead of us as far as Pozières and Thiepval is one vast graveyard, where the dead mostly still lie without decent burial, lost in the mud, and now frozen in," said my informant. "During the hottest phase of the battle, only too often the living were forced to lie among the dead. The mud during the last serious phase of the Somme battle was indescribable, and many thousands of wounded must have perished by drowning in the mud.**

He also spoke of the devastation of the ground itself. "Nothing will grow here for years to come," he said. "The French peasants who return after the war to till the once fertile soil will have a hopeless



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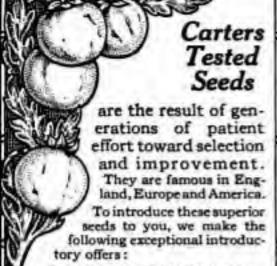
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task. The shells have torn and tossed up the barren clay from below, burying the fertile top-soil. But in addition the French peasant who attempts to plow here where death has plowed will do so at the risk of his life. The ground is full of unexploded shells which are likely to go off when the plow strikes them. And the peasant who hopes to sow and reap here will be constantly turning up the remains of the dead and will gather a harvest chiefly of shellfragments. This unfortunate land, harrowed by the British offensive, will not be green again for a decade to come."

This was the scene of the last death-struggle before the drive was stopt. Its story. according to Mr. Brown, is simple as a rural epitaph, and conveys as much of a lesson, Of the fighting, he says:

The Butte de Warlencourt was held by a guard division—the same which I had seen reviewed by the Kaiser on the Somme in August and now sent in to save Bapaume and give the quietus to the British offensive. "We haven't lost a foot of ground since we have been here," its leader remarked proudly.

Against the Prussian Guard three British divisions were flung—the First Australian, Second Australian, and Fourth Australian, while the Fiftieth English Division was also opposite the Guard, but did not attack. The Fourth Canadian Division supported the Australians on the right.

After seventy-two hours of maddening drum-fire, that literally obliterated the German lines and elapped a lid of fire and steel on the hollow between the Butte de Warlencourt and Bapaume, through which no reserves, or food-, or ammunition-carriers could squeeze, the first storm of the Australians broke at eight o'clock in the morning. The mud was more than knee-deep,

The first wave of Australians shuffling slowly up the slippery mud straight toward the Butte was mown down to a man by the few German machine guns that had survived the wreek of drum-fire. Wave after wave followed and was mown down until the first attack had bled to death, A second, fiercer, more powerful storm followed at 11 A.M. This time the Australian waves followed faster and thicker than the few machine guns could mow them down, but the mud saved the heavily outnumbered Prussian Guard. The Australians, wading almost to the waist, could not get at the Guard lying in the shell-holes that had once been trenches.

Unable to advance, unwilling to retreat, the Australians knelt in their tracks, heroically, without so much as a bush for cover. and cold-bloodedly fired at the Germans who crawled out of their shell-holes to meet them. Then, said the participants, was witnessed such a spectacle as was never seen during the war, the Imperial Guard and the Australians kneeling in the deep mud, barely thirty feet apart, unable to come to grips and firing at one anotherthe strangest fighting ever seen on the Somme or anywhere else.

A third Australian attack, equally hopeless, followed at 1 P.M., a fourth at six, and the last at one o'clock in the morning. And in this last drive the Australians conquered the mud and broke the German line in the center on a front of four hundred yards. To the right and left the thin line of the Prussian Guard reeled back. The left wing, losing the chalk cliff, rallied from





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the shock, regained the Butte and cliff, and held firmly thereafter. But the center was gone, all officers and non-commissioned officers hurling hand-grenades to the last gasp, dead or wounded.

With nothing to stop them this side of Bapaume, the Australians advanced on the line Eaucourt-Le Barque through the four-

hundred-yard gap.

Then the iron discipline of the Guard saved the most critical situation of the Somme Battle. The right and left wings of the Guard were sent back at the points of the gap, machine guns were turned about face and fired into the backs of the Australians, victoriously advancing on Le Barque and Bapaume. The Australians, finding themselves attacked from the rear and suffering previous losses, stopt their triumphal march, the Guard reserves which were hurried up effectually barring any chance of their further progress.

The last and ficreest main battle-day on the Ancre ended with the Australians holding a narrow-based salient into the front of the Guard, from which they were thrown out again two days later. The status quo was thus restored. Bapaume was saved, and the first battle of the Somme was definitely

ended.

So the pursuit of the active campaign came to a halt. When it will begin again is, as previously noted, unknown. But at the cessation of the advance the German forces appear to have taken heart, the they realized that it was not as clear a victory as they might have hoped for. An officer of the staff of Prince Ruppreeht phrased his view of it. "It died of exhaustion," he said. "The fighting continued until both sides were completely out of breath. Only to-day one side stands with its mouth open and the other with its mouth closed."

On his own behalf, Mr. Brown adds:

Like giant gladiators who have grappled until they fell and staggered apart from sheer physical exhaustion, the armies on the Somme stand facing each other, punting for breath, both claiming the victory on points, and preparing themselves for the next round of the struggle.

Just when the wrestling in the bloodsoaked Somme arena might be resumed no German leader or staff-officer would undertake to prophesy. They said it might be to-morrow or perhaps not until spring, but that the resumption of hostilities would find the German armies fit and ready and in better shape in respect to infantry, artillery, and air-services, than at any previous stage of the combat.

I found a unanimous belief that a second struggle would break out on the Somme, the Crown Prince's artillery specialist voicing the opinion of the whole staff when he

"The English are too stubborn and thick-headed to see the hopelessness of their

offensive and give it up."

Certain signs indicate that the French and British will not make their next and greater effort until spring, such as the fact that the British are taking over part of the French line on the Somme, yet the Germans are, nevertheless, preparing against the eventuality of a resumption of the offensive in the more immediate future.

"The Somme offensive was a great battlesymphony, the first notes of which sounded



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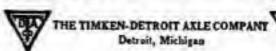
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If we had just this one chance to talk to you-If this were the one Timken-Detroit advertisement you would ever read-What message would we give you?

We could not tell you the whole story of motorcar axle importance; but we should certainly emphasize seven facts that every motor-car owner should know and remember:-

- Human safety comes first in motor-car construction, and in respect to safety, the nales are beyond question the most important parts of the car.
- A motor-car axis must be better than "good enough." It must exceed the stated requirements of the car builder in capacity to carry loads, transmit power, and stand up to the shocks and stresses of travel.
- The axles must fit the car, and the car must fit the axles. The axle builder must see to it that his axles are of ample size and capacity to do the work required of them and that they are properly engineered and built into the car. The car builder should see to it that no radical increases in weight or horsepower are made after the type and size of the axles have been decided upon. For if radical changes are made it may jeopardize the owner's safety and satisfaction. In other words, axle builder and car builder must work together for a common principle.
- The axle builder must be able to anticipate the future. He should not wait for new conditions or for his customers to demand new types and improvements in construction. He should be continually striving for something better than the best he can do today and be the first to urge its adoption. He should make constant progress toward better design and quality.
- The car owner must have assurance that the axle builder will continue in business. Thus, he knows that every part and piece of his axles can be furnished for replacement if the need ever arises. And that assurance can be given only by an old, established and successful organization.
- Building motor-car axles is a task for a specialist; for to meet the requirements already mentioned will take all the experience. engineering ability, manufacturing equipment and financial resources of an entire organization, who will give it their exclusive attention. Thus, the axle builder, with his many customers, acts as clearing house for the combined experience of the whole industry.
- Continued use is the test of axle build. ing leadership. It is years of continued use by many of the ablest and most successful of motor car builders, it is the high average of satisfactory performance in hundreds of thousands of cars, that finally tests the soundness of the axle builder's principles and practice.

In all this we have not mentioned Timken Detroit Axles by name. If this were our one chance to talk to you, we we should devote it wholly to explaining what kind of axies we nonestly believe you should have, whether made by us or by any other axle builder who can qualify under all of the foregoing principles.





at the beginning of July and the last discords died in the middle of November."

Thus an officer summed up the combat as he distinguished three general phases, or movements, of the symphonic struggle: First, allegro, lasting the first ten days, during which the Allies surprized and almost overwhelmed the Germans by the magnitude of their preparations, gaining more ground in those ten days than in the following five months; secondly, when the Entente tempo changed slowly from "enormissimo" to maestoso as the Germans brought up more and more heavy artillery and more and more infantry in a never quite successful effort to restore the equilibrium; lastly, a short, final funeral march of the offensive, with the equilibrium restored.

Taking up the reason for the lull in affairs, Mr. Brown notes especially from information gathered at the headquarters of Crown Prince Rupprecht himself:

I gathered that some of these factors responsible for cessation of activity were the present powerful array of German heavy artillery, the loss of ascendency in the air, and the exhaustion of the British infantry and ammunition-reserves.

This makes it seem likely that the British offensive will not be resumed until the British can draw together still greater masses of artillery, store up still more stupendous stores of shells, and fill up and rest up their worn divisions. The German officers think it is not a physical impossibility that the British may be able to surpass all their previous efforts, but so, also, can the Germans, and the slight margin in favor of the British to-day is likely to shrink every day, it is felt, as Germans race them in massing artillery and ammunition on the Somme.

There is, moreover, a physical limit to the number of shells that can be fired and the number of guns lined up on a given front. The British batteries are already planted so thickly that the addition of very many more would be suicidal, the Germans think. Then, too, it is said that the British can only increase the violence of their next artillery performance by using heavier calibers, not by increasing the number of the guns.

In September, General von Gallwitz's chief of staff estimated for me that the British and French fired approximately half a million shells in one great battle-day on the Somme. This record was surpassed in October. One of Crown Prince Rupprecht's artillery-experts said it was difficult to estimate the total number of shells fired during the entire Somme Battle, but he thought that the French and British had probably expended over twenty million.

It was regarded as significant of the weakened strength and spirit of the Franco-British offensive that altho after a long spell of bad weather to-day was beautiful fighting weather. The British attempted no attacks, the the hard-freen ground favored the use of their "tanks."

According to German military opinion, the tanks, after scoring some good early successes, due to surprize and novelty, proved a sorry failure in the long run. One of the first tanks appearing on the scene succeeded in getting in the rear of the German lines. Repetition of this has been avoided.

In September the German leaders were still puzzled as to the best way of coping with the tanks. At that time General von Gallwitz said: "The effect of the appearance of this modern version of the Trojan horse was unusual. We must educate our men on how to fight them."

He indicated to me in confidence the method of defense, which has since been worked out in all details and has proved effective.

According to British prisoners, many wrecked tanks lie back of the present British front. The Germans credit the British with still having over one hundred serviceable tanks, old and new, in readiness back of the line.

THE IMMIGRANT AS AN ASSET

WHY does the immigrant emigrate?
In a letter printed in The American
Machinist (New York, November 9) under
the above heading, Jan Spaander, of Brooklyn, N. Y., thinks that deliberation on this
question might induce a kinder attitude
toward our new citizens from abroad. He
writes:

If the average American had a clearer insight into why people from the other side come here, he would not be so overbearing; he certainly would not tease, look down upon, and often shamelessly underpay, the "greenborn." He would not insist upon harsher entrance-rules; he would join the editor of The American Machinist and other broad-minded men in elamoring for more night-schools to teach English and to give instruction in the history and ideals of this great country. The good-will thus shown would be the finest example of beautiful Americanism, and it might cause the immigrant to be less suspicious. It even might make him (I said "him," not "you") willing to assimilate.

The last sentence may seem strange to you, but is it not stranger to hear that most immigrants look down upon the American coworker? The childish way in which the latter treats the foreigner, who lacks mentally nothing but a second language, forces the immigrant to regard the American as not altogether up to standard. The underestimation of the immigrant is mainly caused by the distorted ideas Americans have concerning living conditions in various European countries. These conceptions are based on out-of-time tales and on ridiculous womenlabor stories, which as a rule are "substantiated" by photographs.

Living conditions in several European countries are by far better than in America, and labor laws and sanitary conditions here are backward indeed compared with those of most white men's countries. This can be proved by figures and facts. To understand the immigrant, the American must get rid of the idea that it was hunger that drove him across. The actual, main reasons for immigration are Wanderlust, compulsory military service, and above all the existing class distinction, unbearable to any free-born man. That is why the immigrants are the best, the most courageous, the most advanced of the "class" they come from. My statement is backed by the many admirable qualities of the American. He is the immigrant's child. Above all, the immigrant couples are unselfish. They give up, knowingly, all that is dear to them; they offer their whole future to give the children a chance as they invariably put it.



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THE SPICE OF LIFE

What the Music Did. - Following the musical program Mrs. J. T. Brown read an article on "Personal Devils." Seventeen were present. The Boone (Iowa) News-Republican.

Tempora Mutant. - Mr. Goodleigh-"Her age really surprized me; she doesn't look twenty-eight, does she?"

Miss Snappe-" Not now, but I suppose she did once."-Candle.

Turn About.—He was about to propose, but before doing so he wished to make sure she was a competent girl. So he asked her: "Can you wash dishes? "

"Yes," she said sweetly. "Can you wipe them? "

He didn't propose: - Record.

The Difference. "Blessed are the meek," quoted the deacon, in reproving the backslider, "for they shall inherit the earth."

"They may inherit all right, deacon," said the irreverent one, " but somehow or other they never seem to get possession." - British Weekly.

Added Offense, Convint Justice "Ten and costs for reckless driving."

Youxu Moronist-" Listen, Judge! We were on our way to your office to have you marry us."

Justice-"Twenty and costs, then. You're a darned sight more reckless than I thought you were,"-Judge.

Merely Incidental. - HOTEL VISITOR (coming from bathroom) -"Here, I've been ringing for you for ages."

CHAMBERMADO "Which bell, sir?"

VISITOR -" The bell over the bath." CHAMBERMAID "Oh, we pay no atten-tion to that bell, sir. That's only put

there in case any one feels faint."-Punch.

No Objection.-When Governor Head was in office in New Hampshire, Colonel Harrett, of the Covernor's staff, died, and there was an unseemly scramble for the office, even while his body was awaiting burial with military honors. One candidate ventured to call upon Governor Head.

" Clovernor," he asked, "do you think you would have any objections if I were to get into Colonel Barrett's place?

The answer came promptly. don't think I should have any objections, if the undertaker is willing."-Tu-Bits.

Sent It Home.-Over the garden-fence the conversation had suddenly turned acrimonious.

" An' if yore boy, 'Erbert, ties any more cans to our pore dog's tail," was Mrs. Moggins's stern ultimatum, "e'll ear about it, that's all. Oh, an' per aps you've done wiv that saucepan wot you borrowed

" 'Krbert," asked Mrs. Grubb shrilly, " wot 'ave you bin doin' to Mrs. Moggins's dog?"

" Nothin', ma!" replied the small boy, unblushingly.

"There!" said his mother triumphantly. " An' you returned 'er saucepan yesterday, didn't you, dearie? "

Sent it back by 'er dog!" said 'Erbert calmly. - Chicago News.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalla New Standard Dictionary is consulted as urbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"A. W. P.," New York, N. Y.—"Can you say where the words attributed to Abraham Lincoln by the Premier of Great Britain, the Rt. Hou. Lloyd-George, are to be found?"

The words to which you refer, which we cite below, were delivered in the course of a speech at a Sanitary Fair, held in Philadelphia, June 16, 1864. See the "Complete Works of Abraham Lincoln," Volume II, page 534, "Speeches, Letters, and State Papers." "We accepted this war for an object, a worthy object, and the war will end when that object is obtained. Under God I hope it never will end until that time."

"E. R. A.," Altoona, Pa.—"(1) Will you kindly distinguish between incredible and incredibles. Are they perfectly interchangeable? If not, what is the best usage? (2) Do you know of any such person or character as 'Theophrastus Such'?"

(i) The dictionary defines "incredible" as "Beyond or difficult of belief, as being extraordinary or improbable; bordering on the impossible or approaching the marvelous; as, incredible speed." It defines "incredulous" as "1. Distrclined or slow to accept as true; withholding or refusing belief; disposed to criticize or object; skeptical. 2. Characterized by or manifesting incredulity; as, an incredulmes laugh." Theophrastus Such is the principal character in George Eliot's "The Impressions of Theophrastus Such."

"C. H. J.," Washington, D. C.—"Will you be good enough to advise me whether the following sentence should take the singular or plural verb?—
'You should satsify yourself that John Smith and John W. Smith are one and the same person."

Are is correct because the subject of the verb is plural—John Smith and John W. Smith.

"S. L. C.," Evanston, III.—"(1) What was the subject-matter of the last four amendments to the Constitution, and the dates of the same? (2) Why does a ball remain stationary on a level surface and roll on an inclined surface?"

(1) The last four amendments to the Constitution were: (a) July 28, 1868. (1) Due protection for citizens secured against unjust State legislation. (2) Representatives among the several States according to their respective numbers. (3) Those who have been guilty of rebellion disqualified from office. (4) Validity of the public debt asserted. (5) Congress to have power to enforce these provisions. (b) March 30, 1870. (1) Universal suffrage declared. (2) Congress to have power to enforce this. (c) February 25, 1913. Congress to have power to tax incomes. (d) May 31, 1913. (1) Senate to be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for 6 years, and each Senator to have one vote. The electors in each State must have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures. (2) The executive authority of each State to issue Writs of Election to fill vacancies. (3) The amendment not to affect the election of any Senator chosen before it comes into effect. (2) A sphere can not remain at rest upon an inclined plane because its center of gravity is then located outside its base and the consequent loss of equilibrium tends to generate motion in the direction of the lowest point of the Assuming that the inclined plane is represented by the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle whose opposite side is in a horizontal position; then the line drawn from the center of the sphere to its point of contact will be perpendicular to the hypotenuse of the triangle. But the force of gravity is exerted downward in a vertical direction, and the center of gravity of the sphere is identical with its center. Since the vertical line drawn from the center of gravity does not coincide with the line from the center to the base of the sphere, the force of gravity will be exerted to generate movement in the direction of a line drawn from the base to the intersection of the hypotenuse and the vertical line dropt from the center of the sphere.

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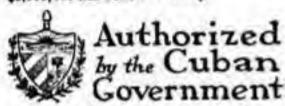
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VESTMENTS-AND-FINANCE

THE IMPROVED INVESTMENT POSI-TION OF RAILROAD STOCKS

URING the rapid declines and partial proveries, of stock prices in Wall Street when the peace-exchanges were passing between the great Powers, new attention was drawn to the improved position of railroad stocks as investments. The rapid and, in some cases, marked changes, in the period referred to, occurred largely in industrials and notably in the so-called nunition stocks. Railroads in general were much less affected, while what are known as standard rails, and notably the best of these, were affected scarcely at all. Pennsylvania, for example, moved considerably less than a single point. In such stock as Great Northern preferred, Delaware & Hudson, Chicago & North Western, Atchison, and Louisville & Nashville, changes were larger than in Pennsylvania, yet these were not moved more than one or two points during a period when changes in industrials were so great as to lead men to describe the action of the market as "a prace-panie." The result was that railroad issues for a time found greater favor among investors as well as among some speculators than had been the case for several weeks. For hitherto, practically since the war began, the industrials had proved more inviting, the rails meanwhile being quite neglected. A writer in Financial America recently said of railroad stocks under latest conditions:

"Prominent railroad men, as well as bankers who are actively identified with many of the large railroad systems, maintain that railroad stocks are cheap and afford an excellent medium for the employment of funds, not on a war-, but on a peace-basis. It is recognized that, irrespective of the ultimate outcome of the European War, commercial conditions in this country are most satisfactory and are likely to so continue for a considerable period of time. As an indication of the confidence entertained by bankers and railroad men in the outlook for the carriers, attention may properly be directed to the recent announcements of new financing by such companies as the New York Central and the Chicago & North Western railways. Both of these roads have determined upon a policy of offering stockholders the privilege of subscribing to additional stock to provide fresh funds for future needs. Other roads are expected to take similar steps in the not distant future.

"Some of the railroad companies have resumed dividend payments, while others have increased their rates in this respect, and there are strong indications that further developments of this character. will take place in the coming year. Union Pacific is one of the roads the to make a more substantial distribution to its common stockholders next year. Had it not been for the unusual condi-tions in the railroad world, which developed as a result of the aggressiveness of operatives with respect to the eight-bour day and the subsequent enactment by Congress of the universal eight-hour law for all the railroad brotherboods, it is asserted by some that the Union Pacific would have increased its dividend or declared an extra before this.

"In iron and steel circles, as well as the equipment markets, it is stated that the railroads are making more extensive

purchases than for several years. During the first three weeks of November the purchases of cars and locomotives, both for domestic and foreign account, were larger than for any full month of November during the past twelve years. Considerable significance attaches to this development because November is always the largest month in the year in this respect. Another element in the situation which is particularly significant is that the prices paid for rolling-stock purchased this year in November ranged from 75 to 150 per cent. higher than those ordinarily prevailing.

Railroad earnings continue large and would be much greater were it not for the shortage of cars universally throughout the country. The lack of rolling-stock has acted as a restraining influence on business activities generally, because an adequate supply of rolling-stock at all times would have permitted manufacturing operations on a more extensive scale, while deliveries of finished products would have been greatly facilitated. These are all factors which are of prime importance to the railroad situation.

HOW THE DIAMOND TRADE HAS THRIVED IN THE MIDST

OF WAR

During the years immediately following the panie of 1907, the diamond trade all over the world suffered severely. It was not until early in 1914 that it felt itself to have been once more established on a good basis. Then came the European War. which caused another sharp reaction. All the leading nines in South Africa found themselves compelled to suspend operations in 1914, since the demand for dismonds had suffered an almost complete collapse. With the progress of the war, however, and the making of new fortunes, especially in this country, the trade once more has thrived. Following are interesting points in relation to this matter as printed in a London letter to the New York Times Annalist:

"Instead of the anticipated trade depression, the war has been accompanied by world-wide industrial activity, disadvantageous to the beligerents who have to pay, and of great benefit to the neutral nations who receive,

"The revival wrought a great change in the fortunes of the De Beers Company, whose annual accounts for the year ended June 30 last have just reached this country from Kimberley. The sale of diamonds was nearly four times the value disposed of in the previous twelve months, apart from a large revenue derived from the sale of stocks on hand at the end of June, 1915, and, instead of a loss exceeding half a million sterling, as in the preceding period, the directors are able to present to the shareholders a profit of about one and a half millions. Dividends were entirely suspended during the initial year of war. so that the preference payment, being cumulative, fell into arrear, but the direc-tors have already met the preference dividend for eighteen months to December, 1915, calling for £1,200,000. They still had in hand at the end of June last, £628,840, inclusive of the credit balance of £289,264, brought into the accounts.

"It may be noted also that not only the De Beers, but the two other prominent South African producers, the Premier and the New Jagersfontein, have revived a good deal of their former glory."





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CURRENT EVENTS

THE EUROPEAN WAR

IN ROUMASIA

December 27 .- In a five-day battle the Russian forces near the Moldavian border are routed and Rimnik Sarat, in northern Wallachia, falls to the Teutons, with 9,000 prisoners, twentyseven machine guns, and other booty. In the Dobrudja the Teutons report progress in the campaign on the bridge - head at Maein. The Russo-Roumanian forces begin a northward retreat.

December 28.—The Teutons capture 10.-000 Russians in the retreat from Rinnik Sarat, including all prisoners taken to date. In the Dobrudja, the Central Powers take some of the defenses of the Maein bridge-head, while to the east of Macin, Turks and Bulgars take Rakel, Braila is represented as being gradually surrounded.

December 29.—A larger German cordon is stated to be drawn around the retreating Russian forces in Moldavia, as an attack on the retiring truops is planned in the mountains. The Teutome forces report making progress toward Torgu Okna (from which they are ten miles distant), and also state that they have taken 1,400 prisoners,

December 30.—In a lengthy hattle on the Moldavian line, the German-Bulgar forces continue to push back the Russis Roumanians along a 250-mile front from the mountain passes to the Danube. At one point the Tentons are reported twenty miles southwest of Brails, and also drawing close to Foesani. Petrograd admits the withdrawal of Russians before the onelaught.

December 31.—Russian resistance in Moldavia is reported crumbling along the entire 250-mile front, as the Teutonic forces break through it in many places. The Bulgars break through the outer defenses of Macin, across the Danutefrom Braila, which is reported under constant fire. In the mountain passes, the Russians slowly retire, giving up Solymtar Height to the Tentons, together with other minor positions.

January 1.—Bulgar forces storm the Dobrudja line, pressing back the Roumanian troops, while at the same time Tentonic forces advance in the Karpathians, and along the Screth a considerable Russo-Roumanian retreat is forced. The Tentons reach the bridge-head at Macin, according to admissions from London,

January 2.—Soveja, northwest of Foesani, is taken by the Tentons, revealing a penetration of eight miles into Moldavia at this point by the invaders. To the northward, the Russians are prest back on both sides of the Oituz Valley, and the Germans take a ridge in the Trotus sector.

January 3.—The Russo-Roumanian forces are driven back until they stand on the line of the Sereth as a great battle is in progress to determine, possibly, the fate of the entire Eastern front. The Entente forces are driven out of practically their last footbold in the Dobrudja as Marin falls, and Jijila is taken by the Central Powers,

WESTERN PRONT

December 27. German fliers report a victory on the Western front as mine Entente airplanes are brought down in a single day's lighting. The British authorities report a successful raid on



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Teutonic trenches between Lens and Loos, with much damage done.

December 28.—Extra heavy bombardment is reported from the banks of the Meuse in the Verdun sector. The Germans attempt an attack on Hill 304, but are driven off by the French, according to dispatches from London.

French aviators drop a quantity of bombs on the railroad stations at Montmédy and Pierrepont, as well as on factories at Thionville and Joeuf, on the blastfurnaces at Rombach, Hagondange, and Neukirchen.

December 29.—The French line near Verdun is pierced as the Germans take positions on the slope of Dead Man Hill, with 222 prisoners. French attempts to retake the trenches are set down as unsuccessful.

December 30.—In spite of repeated French attacks to recover ground lost at Verdun, Berlin reports that the recent German gains are still being held. A greater part of Mort Homme Hill is still in Teutonic hands.

December 31,—The Paris War Office states that the French took 78,500 German prisoners at Verdun during 1916.

January 1.—The Crown Prince's forces attack the recent French gains east of Chambrettes Farm, at Verdun, in an attempt to regain ground. Despite their strength, the attackers are reported by Paris to have been driven back by disastrous gun-fire.

HENERAL

December 23.—The British shipping press state that only 435 out of 3,600 steamers have been lost due to the German campaign against British shipping. The value of cargo lost is set at 0.49 per cent. of the total.

December 27.—Minor successes for Russian forces operating against the Turks in Asia Minor are reported from Petrograd, as it is stated that Attman, near Lake Van is taken and the Ottoman troops, pushed back at several other points.

London bears that Greece is demobilizing her army, in accordance with promises made to the Allies, and that the work progresses satisfactorily.

December 28.—British scaplanes cut off Turkish communication in Asia Minor, between the operating Turkish Army and its supply-base on the Bagdad main line, by destroying the Chicaldar Bridge, on the Damiltan River.

December 30,—Paris states that the Allies have driven the Austrian troops out of Meschishta, near Lake Ochrida.

Berlin states that during November, German U-boats destroyed 138 hostile merchant ships. This 314,500 tons loss brings the Allies' total tonnage loss for the war up to 3,636,500 tons.

December 31.—The latest and most drastic demands made by the Entente on Greece are reported to ask guaranties and reparation of such nature as disbanding all forces north of Corinth, prohibition of reservists' meetings in the same territory, release of all persons arrested for high treason, apologies to the Ententeministers, and similar measures.

January 1.—The total of British easualties, as announced from London, for December, is set at 36,350. The total losses to the British since the start of the Somme offensive are given as 520,017.

January 2.—Allied captures of prisoners on all fronts in 1916 total 582,723. In this are included 78,500 Germans taken by

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borne the brunt of heavy gunnery in former years.

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the French, 40,800 taken by the British 11,173 Bulgarians and Turks taken in Macedonia, 52,250 Austrians taken by the Italians, and 400,000 Germans and Austrians captured by the Russians.

January 3.—Berlin asserts that the Entente has lost 196 war-ships, aggregating 759,-430 tons, since the beginning of the war.

From Rome comes the announcement that Italian troops have captured 42,000 Austrians and 200 guns on the Italian fronts in the last four months.

FOREIGN

December 27.-Fearful of a tight moneymarket, the British Government orders all banks in Argentina with British capital to receive no more gold from the United States.

December 29.—German postal authorities announce the definite establishment of a submarine mail-service to the United States, Central and South America. East and West Indies, China and the Philippines. Mail, for which extra postage charge is to be made, will be sent by the submersible Deutschland and her sister ships.

December 30.—The coronation of Emperor Charles and Empress Zita of Austria as King and Queen of Hungary takes place in Budapest,

December 31.—The [Island of Newfound-land enters upon the "dry" list at mid-night. In addition to intexicating liquors, a long list of patent medicines are also banned.

The National Allied Relief Committee purchases the birthplace of the Marquis de Lafayette, in southern France. to be fitted for a museum, similar to Mount Vernon, as a shrine for American tourists.

January 1.—Turkey declares herself free from the suzerainty of the great Powers of Europe, and announces her entry as an equal into the council of completely independent nations. Germany and Austria recognize this step.

January 3.—Semiofficial reports from Berlin announce that the year's yield in bread-corn exceeds the harvest for 1915 by 1,500,000 tons, which largely offsets the deficient potato-crop. The increase in cattle is set at more than 400,000 head, and that of pigs at more than 4,000,000. Additionally, the Roumanian booty increases the supply of fodder considerably.

DOMESTIC

December 25.-Henry F. Farny, noted as a painter of Indians and Western life, dies in Cincinnati, aged seventy-one.

December 26.—The German reply to President Wilson's peace-note is re-ceived in Washington. It proposes an immediate peace-conference, but does not state Germany's terms.

More than 50 are reported killed in a tornado in Arkansas, as much damage is done in the central part of the State.

December 27.—Complete official returns show that the vote east for President Wilson in the recent election was 9,116,-296, while that of Mr. Hughes was 8,-547,474. This gives the reelected President a plurality of 568,822.

The Farm-Loan Board announces that banks are to be established at the following cities as centers: Springfield, Mass.; Baltimore, Columbia, S. C.; New Orleans, Houston, St. Louis, Louisville, St. Paul, Omaha, Wichita, Spokane, and Berkeley, Cal.

December 28.—Carranza presents a new plea to the United States, seeking a



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modification of the protocol as drafted by the American Commission. The recapture of Torreon by General Murguia is also announced, but no details are included.

December 29.—President Wilson learns that the Entente sweepingly rejects the Teuton peace-proposals. The reply from the Allies is expected shortly in Washington.

President Wilson signs the Ferris Bill, opening 640-acre homesteads in the West for grazing and stock-raising purposes,

The Railroad Brotherhoods refuse to consider a test case on the Adamson Law and announce their decision to strike if the act is not put into operation on January 1.

December 30.—The Entente reply to the German pence-proposals is received in Washington. It declares the proposal of the Central Powers to be not a sineere peace-offer, but a calculated warmaneuver. The general aims of the Allies are summarized, with repetitions concerning reparation and guaranties against further hostilities.

United States District Judge Vaughan, at Honolulu, hands down the decision that Filipinos are ineligible for naturalization, as being not white, nor of African descent, nor native born.

Dr. Hamilton Wright Mabie, editor, essayist, and critic, dies at Summit, N. J., aged seventy-one.

January L.—President Wilson receives word from Berlin that the German Government regards the Allied reply to be a bar to further discussions of peace. It is then averred that Germany is united on a determination to fight to a finish.

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) THE LITERARY DIGEST



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Vol. 54, No. 3. Whole No. 1396

JANUARY 20, 1917

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

WHY THE WAR MUST GO ON

OT PEACE, but a sharpening of swords and a stiffening of the resolve to fight on to victory or the bitter end, would seem to be the chief result of President Wilson's efforts to hasten the end of the war in Europe. The simultaneous appearance of Germany's note to the neutral Governments, Premier Lloyd-George's Guildhall speech, the Allies' response to our President's suggestion that the belligerents state their peace-terms, and the separate response of Belgium, "all make it clear" to the New York Journal of Commerce "that there is little chance at this time, or for an indefinite time to come, of bringing about peace between the Powers that are shaking Europe with the most terrific war in history," And the New York daily but speaks the mind of most of its contemporaries, and echoes the judgment of the experienced press correspondents in Washington and London. Any one, thinks the New York Tribune's representative in the British capital, who reads the Allies' note carefully must be convinced that "it is impossible to stop the war now." In the same way, Mr. S. H. Evans writes from Washington to the same paper of the prevailing belief that "the door to peace is closed." True, the Allies have outlined their terms, as the President asked, but in pro-Entente circles, we are told, "nobody expects that Germany, in her present state of mind, will even consider" such conditions. The German view, according to this correspondent, is that "the terms stated in the Allies' note are ridiculous. More could not be asked if the armies of Great Britain and France were pounding at the gates of Berlin. Every last German in the world would fight for ten years on bread and water rather than submit to the 'preposterous' terms submitted in the note of the Allies to the President."

The Allies' formal reply to the President's note of December 19 was given out for publication in our papers of January 12. It opens with an expression of friendship for the United States and a tribute to the sentiments inspiring the President's action. The proposal for a league to enforce peace is greeted with favor, "but a discussion of future arrangements destined to insure an enduring peace presupposes a satisfactory settlement of the actual conflict." And the Allies believe "that it is impossible at the present moment to attain" such a peace. They feel it their duty to challenge in the "most friendly" way the analogy drawn by the President between the two groups of belligerents. "This analogy, based on public declarations of the Central

Powers, is in direct conflict with the evidence," and President Wilson in alluding to it "did not, of course, intend to adopt it as his own." After mentioning some of the "crimes" of the enemy, the note thus meets the President's desire "that the belligerent Powers openly affirm the objects which they seek by continuing the war":

"The Allies experience no difficulty in replying to this request. Their objects in the war are well known. They have been formulated on many occasions by the chiefs of their divers Governments. Their objects in the war will not be made known in detail with all the equitable compensations and indemnities for damages suffered until the hour of negotiations.

"But the civilized world knows that they imply in all necessity and in the first instance the restoration of Belgium, of Servia, and of Montenegro, and the indemnities which are due them.

"The evacuation of the invaded territories of France, of Russia, and of Roumania, with just reparation,

"The reorganization of Europe, guaranteed by a stable settlement, based alike upon the principle of nationalities, on the right which all peoples, whether small or great, have to the enjoyment of full security and free economic development, and also upon territorial agreements and international arrangements so framed as to guarantee land and sea frontiers against unjust attacks.

"The restitution of provinces or territories wrested in the past from the Allies by force or against the will of their populations.

"The liberation of Italians, of Slavs, of Roumanians, and of Tcheco-Slovaques from foreign domination.

"The enfranchisement of populations subject to the bloody tyranny of the Turks.

"The expulsion from Europe of the Ottoman Empire, which has proved itself so radically alien to Western civilization.

"The intentions of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia regarding Poland have been clearly indicated in the proclamation which he has just addrest to his armies.

"It goes without saying that if the Allies wish to liberate Europe from the brutal covetousness of Prussian militarism it never has been their design, as has been alleged, to encompass the extermination of the German peoples and their political disappearance. That which they desire above all is to insure a peace upon the principles of liberty and justice, upon the inviolable fidelity to international obligation with which the Government of the United States has never ceased to be inspired.

"United in the pursuits of this supreme object, the Allies are determined, individually and collectively, to act with all their power and to consent to all sacrifices to bring to a victorious close the conflict upon which they are convinced not only their own safety and prosperity depend, but also the future of civilization itself."

In the Name of God the Father

Do not ignore the solemn appeal to the American People on pages 136 and 137. Turn to it now. It will stir every heart. Instant action is imperative.

The Belgian note, received at the same time, asserts Belgium's desire for only such a peace as would bring her, "as well as equitable reparation, security and guaranties for the future." It also "serves to show the difference between the cause of the Allies and that of the Central Powers," says the New York Times, alluding to these two sentences:

"The President seems to believe that the statesmen of the two opposing camps pursue the same objects of war. The example of Belgium unfortunately demonstrates that this is in no wise the fact."

Premier Lloyd-George's Guildhall speech of January 11 was a part of the launehing of a gigantic new British loan. He told his hearers, and through them the British people, that if the British Army were given the necessary support "they will cleave a road to victory through the dangers and perils of the next few months." Of the peace-proposals, he said:

"The German Kaiser a few days ago sent a message to his people that the Allies had rejected his peace-offers. He did so in order to drug those whom he could no longer dragoon. Where are those offers? We have asked for them; we have never seen them. We were not offered terms; we were offered a trap baited with fair words. They tempted us once, but the lion has his eyes open. We have rejected no terms that we have ever seen. Of course, it would suit them to have peace at the present moment on their terms. We all want peace; but when we get it it must be a real peace."

The Allies, declared Mr. Lloyd-George, have definitely deeided, and have made the decision clear in the replies to Germany and the United States, "that even war is better than peace at the Prussian price of domination over Europe," and that when the time comes to rebuild the Temple of Peace "it must be on the rock of vindicated justice."

On the day of Mr. Lloyd-George's speech representatives of neutral Powers received a note from Germany, calling attention to the Entente Allies' refusal to enter into peace-negotiations, answering Allied denunciation of German aims and methods by noting shortcomings on the part of the accusers, and by calling their sincerity into question. The German Government protests against the "calumnies" that have been published, and declares that it made "an honest attempt to terminate the war and open the road for an understanding among the belligerents." But—

"The hostile Governments have declined to accept this road.

Upon them falls the full responsibility for the continuation of the bloodshed.

"The four (Teutonic) allied Powers, however, will continue to struggle in quiet confidence and with firm trust in their good right until a peace will be gained which guarantees to their nations their honor, existence, and liberty of development, which to all nations of the European continent gives the blessing of cooperation in mutual respect and under equal rights, in common work for the solution of the great problems of civilization."

Thus the Teutonie'resolve to continue the struggle matches that displayed by the Allies in their reply to President Wilson. Early editorial comment emphasized the failure of peace-hopes. To comply with the Allied terms, remarked the Baltimore Sun, "Germany must throw over her ally, Turkey, consent to the relinquishing of Austrian territory to Italy and the Balkan nations, restore all captured territory, and pay big indemnities." This is "a pretty stiff order," and "gives small hope of peace in the near future," "If these demands are to be insisted upon by the Allies," says the New York American, "there will be no peace until one side conquers the other or both sides fall exhausted." The American calls the note "a truculent and bitter reply," which "does not even refrain from veiled insult to the President of the United States,"

Yet papers which have in the past defended President Wilson almost as consistently as the Hearst dailies have attacked him, find the Entente reply most satisfactory as far as the President is concerned. The New York Times hopes the President's critics will see how great a service he has rendered the world by "eliciting from the Allies this full and candid statement of their purposes." The Springfield Republican welcomes the reply as "explicit to a degree far surpassing any previous pronouncement" and in this respect "much more satisfactory to the United States than was the reply of the Central Powers."

Similarly, the New York World finds in this "first clear and comprehensive statement put forth by either side," a "complete justification of President Wilson's action." Germany, notes The World, "has asked for peace as a victor, but even as a victor it has declined to disclose the terms upon which it would consider peace." As for the Allies' actual terms, it goes on to say:

"In at least two minor respects they are wholly immoral, in that they contemplate the seizure of territory that never belonged to Italy and Roumania in order to pay the bribes that those two eminently sordid Governments exacted as their price for entering the war on the side of the Allies. But in many other respects they touch the highest point of idealism that has been reached in the international politics of Europe, and in certain instances they constitute a veritable emancipation proclamation."

These demands, says the St. Louis Republic, "only apply the principles of the Declaration of Independence." The New York Herald calls them a "new Declaration of Independence in behalf of civilization." The Allies' reply, declares the Washington Post, "is the only answer that could have been made by nations which are conscious of their power to win and inspired by an undying resolve to punish the Power that has devastated Europe and to expel another that has made southeastern Europe a bell on earth." Contrasting the Allies' and German replies to President Wilson, the Providence Journal remarks:

"The Allies are willing to publish their terms because they have the ultimate power to enforce them. . . . The relentless logic of the situation is betrayed in Berlin's careful avoidance of details. Germany will accept whatever terms she is compelled to accept. Now that the Entente nations have made known their terms, the only question is to what extent Germany is willing to pay for her violation of every consideration of honor, humanity, and international morals. There is a persistent and growing conviction that she will soon be willing to make concessions which six months ago would have appeared incredible."

The concessions, however, as the New York German Herold thinks, will not all come from the Toutonic side. The Allies "know there will be much reduction by bargaining" from their demands. Says this German-American daily:

"The note of the Allies will find an answer from the German side. This answer will be moderate, for Germany is conducting no war of conquest. Apparently, then, there will come an answer from the Entente: and so it will go, we hope, with address and counter-address, until a basis is found on which the restoration of Europe will be possible."

But at the German Embassy in Washington, we read in the correspondence of the New York Times, the note was received with a real feeling of disappointment, and a conviction that the Allies have tightly closed the door to peace. At the same time, says this correspondent, there is a grain of comfort for Germans in the thought that while peace is farther off than ever, their enemies have strengthened the arms of the Central Powers, for—

"The Entente's attitude will arouse the allies of Germany and make them more than ever determined to fight to a finish. The German idea is that while the people of Germany may take note of the assurance of the Entente that 'it has never been their design to encompass the extermination of the German peoples and their political disappearance,' the nations allied with Germany will find in the note the expression of a purpose to cause their territorial and political disintegration, and this will impel them to fight harder."

MR. GERARD'S "OLIVE-BRANCH" SPEECH

AFTER-DINNER SPEECHES are notoriously of soporific influence, but the one delivered by James W. Gerard, American Ambassador at Berlin, in that city, on January 6, has had a most awakening effect, we gather from the press, on editors here and in Europe. Two days after it was cabled to this side the State Department requested from Mr. Gerard an exact report of his remarks, yet Washington dispatches advise us that the only reason for the Department's action was because there was doubt of the accuracy of the

version of the speech as published through the Overseas News Agency. The Department's request might seem to indicate a pleasurable impatience to read a peculiarly fine piece of oratory, but few if any take this happy view of it. Some, in fact, think our Ambassador's glowing culogy of the Hollweg administration came a little too near being a slap at Tirpitz, Reventlow, and the other advocates of ruthless U-boat warfare, who are just now out of power. Later word by wireless from Berlin confirms the correctness of Mr. Gerard's utterances as reported, and we read that they were heartily applauded by Germans at the dinner, are cited with approval by the newspapers, with few exceptions, and, furthermore, that the Associated Press is informed they were "welcomed in high quarters." The occasion was the banquet of the American Association of Commerce and Trade, of Berlin, when, according to the dispatch of the Overseas News Agency, Arthur von Gwinner, Director of the Deutsche Bank, likened our Ambassador to the "peace-dove of Noah's ark," and Mr. Gerard is reported as saying:

"Never since the beginning of the war have the relations between Germany and the United States been as cordial as now. I have brought back an olive-branch from the President—or don't you consider the

President's message an olive-branch? I personally am convinced that as long as Germany's fate is directed by such men as my friend the Chancellor and Dr. Helfferich and Dr. Solf; by Admirals von Capelle, Holtzendorff, and von Müller; by Generals von Hindenburg and Ludendorff, and last but not least, by my friend Zimmermann, the relations between the two countries are running no risk."

The Philadelphia Public Ledger (Ind.) thinks that, "making every allowance for the amenities of the dinner-table," the remark that Mr. Gerard had "brought back an olive-branch from the President" seems to be "still another gloss upon the President's note to the belligerents, and a rather disquicting one at that," and this journal adds:

"The obvious interpretation is that the note was written for its effect in Berlin; that it was, in fact, as has already been intimated, an attempt to evade the serious issues between the United States and Germany and to second the German call for peace. Cordial relations secured in so humiliating a fashion can hardly be a subject for congratulation."

Among other dailies that are severe in their criticism of the Ambassador's speech, as reported, are the Springfield Union (Rep.), which calls it "an unfortunate break," and the Boston Transcript (Ind. Rep.), which says it is "dangerous fiction," and "works an injustice to Americans, because it misrepresents them, and to Germans, because it is apt to deceive them." The view of journals more moderately disposed may be summarized in the expression of the New York Times (Ind. Dem.),



"THE PEACE-DOVE OF NOAR'S ARE."

Ambassador Gerard is compared to
one of the famous birds of history
by Germans anxious for peace.

which believes that "probably Ambassador Gerard said nothing"
that would at all warrant the deduction of some German journals
that there has been a change in opinion in this country about the
war. And the "very diversity" of German comment "creates
the presumption that his speech was one made up of expressions
of politeness and courtesy appropriate to the occasion and
quite devoid of any serious international meaning."

A Washington correspondent of The World, which is held to be in close touch with the Administration, tells us that officials of the State Department insist that the request for a report of his speech from Ambassador Gerard must not be construed as

> indicating displeasure because of the alleged utterances, and this informant goes on to say that they seemed to believe that—

> "Mr. Gerard had merely uttered a few pleasantries in replying to the good wishes of his American friends and the German officials.

> "The one thir g which officials of the State Department did was to impress inquirers with the fact that Mr. Gerard was not speaking for this Government, the White House, or the State Department.

> "The Administration has repeatedly insisted that the President's note should not be interpreted as a peace-proposal of any sort. It is believed here that Mr. Gerard made no reference to the note which will not be found to have been in necord with the President's view of it."

> Turning to the foreign press, we hear from Count Reventlow in the Berlin Tages sectury that "in mentioning names Mr. Gerard has involved the highest German military commands in political questions and the clash of rival opinions in a manner never to be expected from a foreign ambassador in the midst of a great war," and he adds:

> "In saying that so long as certain men retained their positions there would be no danger of unfriendly relations, Mr. Gerard's words must be completed thus; 'But if other men come who do not suit us, then—,' The threat is unmistakable."

Representative of a less frenctic German mood is the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, which says that "there are, unfortunately, too many people in Germany who regard as degradation any result achieved by yielding, and who belittle anything not gained with the fist. Meanwhile, the number of Germany's enemies has so increased that it is desirable to build 'golden bridges' for those real or would-be enemies who manifest a desire to revise their earlier opinions." Then, in defense of the shipment of war-munitions, this journal observes:

"It must always be recalled to the German 'Yankee-haters'
that their standpoint is legally wrong, that the Hague convention
distinctly permits neutrals to make deliveres of ammunition, and
that Germany's representatives in that convention expressly
opposed changing this clause."

Among British dailies we find the Manchester Guardian saying that "evidently Mr. Gerard is anxious to support the Chancellor and his associates against the attacks of the von Tirpitz elique and wild annexationists . . . because he thinks the triumph of the opposition would mean very serious trouble between Germany and the United States. It is important that the English people should understand the angle at which Mr. Gerard stands." But the Liverpool Post remarks:

"A conscientious neutral, a conscientious American neutral, who is obliged to give public utterance to such sentiments, if he is obliged, while the *Lustiania* crime still cries for atonement and neutral ships are at the present time being wantonly sunk by the half-dozen at the behest of the 'excellent statesmen and leaders,' is to be pitied."

TO STOP LEAKAGE INTO DRY STATES

A DECISION establishing, as it says, "the all-reaching power of Government over liquor," and, as many editors note, cutting off the "bootlegger" from his source of supplies, enabling prohibition to exercise its mandate over the home as well as over the saloon, and generally making it possible for a State to be "dry" in fact as well as in name, was handed down by the United States Supreme Court on January 8, when that tribunal affirmed the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon

Law. By a significant coincidence this came almost simultaneously with the passage by the Senate of two important antiliquor measures, one making the District of Columbia dry, and the other prohibiting the transmission of liquor-advertisements through the mails into States which prohibit such advertising. The Washington correspondents expect both these to become laws. The Webb-Kenyon Law, passed in 1913, prohibited the importation from one State into another of liquor"intended to be received. possest, or in any manner used" in violation of any law of the State into which the liquor is being imported; but it was virtually not in operation, the Boston Transcript explains, pending the Supreme Court decision on its constitutionality. Now that it has come, the decision is

hailed by editors and Washington correspondents as marking the beginning of a new era in the prohibition movement in the United States. But while all agree that the immediate effect of this ruling is, as the counsel for the Antisaloon League says, that "the States may now prohibit the possession, receipt, sale, and use of intexicating liquor and not be hampered by the agencies of interstate commerce," there is a wide divergence of opinion as to what the ultimate effect will be. On the one hand, the champions of prohibition predict that with this powerful weapon their drive against the liquor forces will acquire a new impetus; but, on the other, the spokesmen for the liquor interests argue that as a result of the Supreme Court's decision many States now nominally dry will soon return to the ranks of the "wets." Thus a counsel for the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association is quoted in the New York Times as saying:

"In my opinion the result of this decision will be that many States now nominally dry will go wet within the next five years. This decision will prove the greatest possible cheek to the movement for national prohibition. The reason is that those advocating national prohibition have continually contended that there could be no real prohibition in any State under existing laws, because of the facility with which liquor could be imported into dry States. Their chief argument has been that no State, no matter how great a majority of its voters desired it, could actually go dry. But now that the Webb-Kenyon Law has been declared constitutional, it puts an end to that argument.

"Any State that really wants to go dry now can go dry. The Webb-Kenyon Law does not provide that liquor shall not be sent into any prohibition State, but that each State's law on this subject must be obeyed. Incidentally, only a few of the prohibition States prohibit individuals from receiving liquor for personal use.

"The law is going to decide whether or not the country really wants prohibition. I think it will test the sincerity of the prohibition States. It has been easy for a State to go dry when persons in it knew they could get whatever they wanted to drink from other sources, and under this condition it has been easy for many men to cast their votes for prohibition, for political effect or other reasons, when they themselves did not really want prohibition. But this will test their sincerity."

To some extent this view seems to be shared by the Boston Transcript, which thinks that the "original-package" privilege did much to facilitate the adoption of prohibitory State laws:

"So long as the well-to-do individual was free to import liquors for his own use he was often inclined to favor prohibitory ensetments for the 'lower classes.' This was the case par-

ticularly in the Southern States, where it was found desirable to restrict the sale of intoxicants to the colored population. It is not too much to say that Southern prohibition rests on the original package as its corner-stone. There has been very little interference by prohibition in the South with the drinking habits of the well-to-do.

"It seems quite probable that the effect of the decision will be to put a certain restraint upon the adoption of prohibitory laws within the States. In any State which adopts such legislation, the legislative tendency to accompany it with such a prohibition as that adopted by West Virginia will be strong. That is to say, it will be impracticable as a legislative proposition to adopt prohibition without making it fully effective in this manner. It is the logical conclusion of the 'dry' enactment. But at the same time there will be some besitation in the adoption of a course which must cut off this chance for

must cut off this chance for personal importation and use. Prohibition, under the new condition, ceases to be a thing for somebody else, not for oneself. It will therefore be unattractive to the comfortable classes, which now include the well-employed artizans and laborers. It is now to be the 'whole bog or none.' There are States which may even be inclined to abandon [the prohibition now in force. On its face, the Supreme Court decision on the Webb-Kenyon Law is a great victory for the 'drys,' In effect, and so far as the ordinary tendency toward 'dry' legislation is concerned, it may work the other way."

But another influential Boston daily, The Christian Science Manitor, hails the decision as "the greatest blow ever dealt the liquor-traffic, the most notable triumph ever scored by the prohibition cause in the United States." To quote further:

"This marks the beginning of a new epoch in the prohibition movement. The enforced, as well as the asserted, right of the liquor-manufacturers, jobbers, and wholesalers to ship their wares into prohibition States has unquestionably retarded the prohibition movement. It is liquor manufactured outside the State that has scandalized the prohibition law in Maine for more than half a century. Under the assumed authority of Federal license and of the Interstate Commerce Law, a New-Hampshire brewing concern ran special trains carrying its products into Maine for a considerable period. The liquor interests, at one time, paid special attention to the shipments of liquor into lows, for the sole purpose of disgusting the law-abiding people of that and of other States with the administration and operation of the prohibition law."

This is "the greatest single gain yet made for the cause of



CASTING RIM OUT.

-Kirby in the New York World.

real prohibition," declares the Philadelphia Press, and the Brooklyn Eagle quotes the statement of Dr. Ferdinand C. Iglehart, in the American Year-Book for 1913, that the Webb-Kenyon Law, if sustained, would destroy "from 15 to 20 per cent. of the liquor business" in the United States. "In the judgment of many," says The Eagle, "this is an underestimate." In any case, other editors remark, this ruling gives the advocates of prohibition a chance to test their theory fairly and fully. "It effectually closes one of the largest loopholes in State pro-

hibition," notes the New York Tribune, "and the reform is now free to survive or perish on its merits."

While the Webb-Kenyon Law makes it possible to enforce a "bone-dry," State-wide prohibition law, the only States that now have such laws, as the New York Times reminds us, are West Virginia, Arizona, and Oregon. These States prohibit any importation of alcoholic beverages whatever, except for sacramental use, and in some cases for medicinal use.

Now that the Supreme Court has abolished another "twilightzone" between State and Federal jurisdictions and has made it possible for each State to deal as drastically as it wishes with the liquor question, will the demand for nation-wide prohibition by Federal Amendment subside, or will it become more insistent and

confident? Many papers discuss this question, but apparently only time can answer it. "The decision," says the Baltimore News, "ought to satisfy the dry States and make them less eager for national prohibition." And in the New York Evening Post we find the following admonition:

"When the question of a national prohibition amendment again comes up in Congress, those who realized the extreme gravity of such a step should perceive that with the upholding of the Webb-Kenyon Act one of the chief props of the argument in favor of it has been taken away. However great the uncertainties and dangers attending it, however serious the departure from the spirit of our institutions, and however difficult the undoing of the error, if it should prove an error, the advocates of a national prohibition amendment have been able to urge in favor of it the consideration that the States were powerless to bring about effective prohibition, and that therefore if it was to be had at all it must be had through Federal action. This plea can no longer be made.

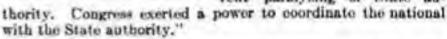
"The adoption of a Constitutional amendment enforcing prohibition throughout the Union, without regard to the wishes of the people of the individual States, would be incomparably the greatest departure from the spirit of our Federal Union that has been taken since the foundation of our Government. It would call for the regulation by Federal authority of a matter intimately affecting the daily life of the people of every State; a matter, too, upon which there exists the greatest possible diversity of habit and sentiment in the manifold varieties of city and country communities throughout the Union. Furthermore, the subject is one upon which experience has shown that there is a constant shifting of public opinion in those States, and subdivisions of States, which have experimented with it; but whereas within a State it is easily possible to repeal prohibitory laws if experience recommends such a course, the repeal of a Constitutional amendment, once adopted, would be almost impossible. However badly it might work in New York, and Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania, and other great States with large urban populations, their people could never throw off its burden so long as there were twelve States, however small,

remote, or sparsely settled, which insisted on retaining the prohibition amendment."

The law now sustained by the Supreme Court was once vetoed by President Taft on the ground that it was unconstitutional, being "a delegation by Congress to the States of the power of regulating interstate commerce, which is vested exclusively in Congress." It was, reenacted, however, over his veto. Under the sanction of this legislation West Virginia passed a law forbidding all transportation and receipt of liquor in the

> State. Both the Webb-Kenyon Act and West Virginia's law were brought before the Supreme Court in two test cases of the James Clark Distilling Company, of Cumberland, Md., against the American Express Company and Western Maryland Railroad. Both laws are sustained in the Supreme Court's decision, to which only Justices Holmes and Van Devanter dissented. Chief Justice White, who announced the decision, emphasized its sweeping nature in the following words:

"The all-reaching power of government over liquor is settled. There was no intention of Congress to forbid individual use of liquor. The purpose of this act. was to cut out by the roots the practise of permitting violation of State liquor laws. We can have no doubt that Congress has complete authority to prevent paralyzing of State au-



Then, after dealing with many minor points involved in the two cases, he reached the following vital paragraphs:

"It is decided that the Webb-Kenyon Act, to use the words of the act, applies to shipments of liquor 'intended to be received, possest, sold, or in any manner used' in violation of the laws of the State. As this conclusion causes every probibition of the West Virginia law to be embraced and come under the right conferred by Congress by the Webb-Kenyon Act, it is decided that the West Virginia law was not in conflict with the commerce clause of the Constitution and the power of Congress to regulate commerce, if Congress had power to enact the Webb-Kenyon Law.

"Disposing of that question, it is decided that Congress had the power under the Constitution to adopt the Webb-Kenyon Law, whether considered from the point of view of original reasoning or in the light of the previous legislation by Congress and the decisions of the court bolding that legislation valid. It is therefore decided that, by virtue of the Webb-Kenyon Law, there is no power to ship intoxicants from one State into another in violation of the prohibitions of the law of the State into which the liquor is shipped. In other words, it is decided that since the enactment of the Webb-Kenyon Law the channels of interstate commerce may not be used to convey liquor into a State against the prohibitions of its laws, or to use interstate commerce as the basis for a right to receive, possess, sell, or in any manner use liquor contrary to the State prohibition."

Glancing at the broader implications, The World says:

"In sustaining the power of Congress to employ the national authority to help enforce State legislation, the Supreme Court has created a precedent of infinite possibilities. It has given to the doctrine of State rights a new force and a new direction. The Webb-Kenyon Law represents the first instance since the Fugitive-slave Law in which the States have appealed to the Federal authority for assistance in maintaining their local legislation, but it will not be the last."



WELL 7 Evans in the Baltimore American,

WHY SOCIALISTS LEFT THE PARTY

THE WORD TRAITOR is not applied to Socialists who voted for Wilson or Hughes in the comment of the Socialist press; the deserters are regarded more in sorrow than in anger. "A Socialist is an individual who didn't vote for Wilson," observes The American Socialist, "tho one who voted for Wilson may be a Socialist some day." This definition is inspired by the realization of the Socialist press that many members of the organization supported the Democratic candidate because he "kept us out of war" and brought about the enactment of the Adamson Law. These journals deplore the decline in the party vote from 901,873 for Debs in 1912 to 750,000 for Benson in 1916, which, the New York Call informs us, is the first decrease "since the Socialist party came into existence." Yet "by the clearest Socialist thinkers it was not by any means entirely unexpected," for the party could not hope wholly to escape the "effect of the world earthquake," Many who, in normal times, would have voted with the Socialists, "through insufficient knowledge lost heart and once again vainly sought refuge and safety in the temples of the old capitalist political gods, only partially discredited by them." This is a symptom, we are told, "not of the weakness of Socialism, but of human instability in times when men's hearts fail them for fear, and old habits, which were once considered modes of thought, reassert themselves." In the Milwaukee Leader (Soc.) we read:

"The war has brought about abnormal conditions in American politics. With a population containing a large percentage of immigrants, the political connection between America and Europe has not yet been severed. But Socialists more than any other class of voters should be last to go so far afield, knowing as they do that the working class has only one enemy to fight, and that capitalism is capitalism, whether it is drest in royal purple or the forbidding black of Republican simplicity."

Similar reproof is uttered in The New Republic (New York) by A. M. Simons, Socialist editor and lecturer, who relates that during the past four years he has heard "many discussions on campaign tactics," but "not once . . , the old familiar question, 'Is this right?" and he goes on:

"Over and over I have heard, 'Will this catch the Poles? Will that land the Germans? Will the other seare the little taxpayers?" Once upon a time almost every Socialistic speech

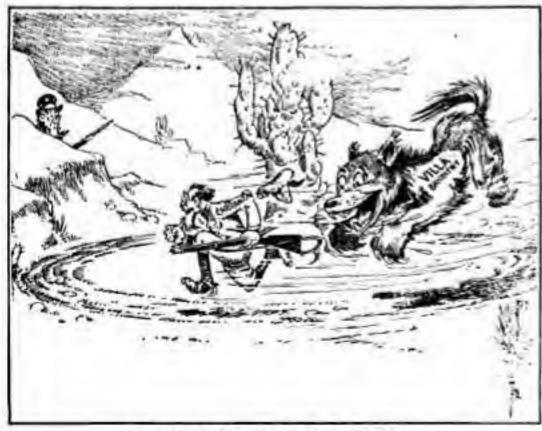
ended with, 'Don't vote for our candidates unless you agree with Socialism.' Then our vote grew. Now we practise expediency, and our vote declines. With the sorrow that comes of the destruction of one's dearest ideal, I say that in many a city the Socialist organization is to-day little more than an organized appetite for office—a Socialist Tammany exploiting the devotion of its members instead of the funds of corporations, for the benefit of a little circle of perfectly honest, but perfectly incompetent and selfish, politicians, who still persist in thinking themselves idealists,"

A man who votes the Socialist ticket to-day and a "capitalist" ticket to-morrow, according to the St. Louis Labor (Soc.), "has never been a Socialist," the he may have thought he was. The American Socialist (Chicago) gives these voters the credit for seeking to choose the "lesser of two evils" forced upon them, yet believes they were "deplorably mistaken," and adds:

"The way to get concessions from the two old parties is by voting against them. The Republican and Democratic parties both stand for the continuation of the present private ownership of the industries—capitalism—which enables the few to rob the many. . . Yet those two parties sometimes make concessions which case up the strain at least a little. They make these concessions only when the Socialist vote becomes so large that they are scared into concessions lest they should lose the next election. The past has amply demonstrated the truth of these statements. The 'good laws' adopted since 1912 have been wholly due to the big Socialist vote of that year.

"It is therefore a certainty that an immense Socialist vote at the recent election would have meant that the party in power-no matter whether it were the Democratic or the Republican party-would make important concessions in the way of favorable laws. The party in power would, for example, be frightened into really lowering the cost of hving, even if it was necessary to make the railroads, coal-mines, shoe-factories, and other industries public property in order to do so. And it would make other valuable concessions. Had the many thousands of voters who are on the verge of Socialism been wise enough to discern these facts, the next four years would be much easier and happier years. Unfortunately, they did not have enough wisdom to do this. They have deliberately handed their one great weapon over to the enemy, and the masses of the people of the United States are under the necessity. of taking the consequences."

Nevertheless, this journal holds that there is "no use in regretting the past," and asserts that "the invincible Socialist movement tosses all these things aside and faces the future with the victorious confidence of a master."



ERRY OUT, I'M EILLING THIS WOLF MYSELF!

—Ted in the Chicago Doily News.



TOO PROUD TO BITE.

—Evans in the Baltimore American.

OUTDOOR SPORTS IN MEXICO.

NORTH DAKOTA'S FARMER-REVOLT

A NEW POWER IS RISING IN THE WEST and is cousin to the Populist party and the Farmers' Alliance of other days, remarks the Buffalo Enquirer on the insuguration of Governor Lynn J. Frazier, of North Dakota, who was elected by the Farmers' Non-Partizan Political League, a party that "stands for State elevators, State flour-mills, State packing-houses, State hail-insurance, and a State rural-credit system."

This journal and others wonder what the harvest will be-whether the "usual total failure, or an unprecedented success of the State in business." The Boston Herald says that as "political laboratories" Oklahoma, California, and Nebraska will have to "step into the background for a time and allow North Dakota to bask in the spotlight." A Bismarck (N. D.) correspondent of the New York World calls attention to the fact that Governor Frazier ten months ago was unknown outside his own precinct, and before that time had farmed ever since he was graduated from the University of North Dakota, seventeen years ago. The Farmers' Non-Partizan League at the late election, we are reminded, captured every elective State office except one, and elected three justices of the Supreme Court, who have indorsed the program of State-owned utilities. The tillers of the soil, this informant notes, control every branch of the State government except the senate, where the conservatives outnumber them by three votes, while eighty-five per cent, of the members of the lower house of the legislature are committed to the league's program.

The World's correspondent goes on to say that the league is a "secret organization" and only "actual tillers of the soil" are eligible for membership. It has 60,000 members in North Dakota and is spreading

to South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, and Montana. The revolt which has "called many a Cincinnatus from the plow," we are advised, is "primarily a protest against the juggling of grain-prices and the speculation in food-prices by the chambers of commerce," and the purpose of the league is to "put the speculative markets out of business through cooperation of the State and the farmers in the distribution of land-products." As to ways and means, we are told that the farmer-legislators plan a constitutional convention to raise the debt limit of the State from \$200,000 to an amount that will allow the accomplishment of their aims.

A Bismarck correspondent of the New York Tribune says that it is difficult for an Easterner to understand the "utter subjection of this great Commonwealth to alien interests which preceded the farmers' revolution, effective with New Year's." He calls attention to the fact that the "interests" are resident in St. Paul and Minneapolis and belong to Minnesota. They are not amenable to North Dakota's regulation or control, so that in North Dakota the case has always been one of "submission or revolt." The present revolt came with the suddenness of one of those "twisters" which occasionally tear through the State. The Farmers' Non-Partizan League was founded less than two years ago and dipt into its first political campaign before it was a year old. Its victory in the late election, this correspondent says, is "even more astounding" when it is remembered that North Dakota is a State of "magnificent distances," and be adds:

"Eighty-five per cent, of the inhabitants live scattered on farms and must be reached by personal canvass for the most part, That, in fact, is just the way they were reached. Two geniuses named A. C. Townley and F. B. Wood, both farmers without former political experience, organized the campaign. They borrowed money with which to buy automobiles to carry them about from farm to farm. To each farmer they visited they showed in black and white the revolutionary program of the farmers' league calling for State-owned grain-elevators, flour-mills, and packing-houses, for State hail-insurance and a State-operated rural-credit system. They asked him did he favor it, and, on getting an affirmative answer, they said: 'Nine dollars, please.' And they got it. The first hundred farmers they

canvassed joined the league, involving this fee, to a man. After that the harvest of members averaged a little above 90 per f

cent. of a possible crop."

NORTH DAKOTA'S FARMER-GOVERNOR.

Lynn J. Fracier was elected by farmers on a platform for State-owned grain-elevators, floor-mills, packing-bouses, half-insurance, and a State rural-credit system.

As the "membership drive" expanded, Townley and Wood gave over active eanvassing to assistant organizers and remained president and vice-president of the league. Toward the last of the canvass the league was employing one hundred organizers and one hundred automobiles. During the winter of 1915-1916 it promoted five to six hundred meetings in every part of the State, and by last February it had obtained 30,000 members and had organized three-quarters of the State. On Washington's birthday, 1916, a meeting was called in each of the 2,000 voting-precinets of the State simultaneously. The attendance was phenomenal, in many cases 100 per cent., and in not one below 90 per cent. At these meetings delegates were elected to legislative district conventions, and these district conventions nominated men for both houses of the legislature and elected delegates to a State convention which met in Fargo in the latter part of March. The State convention nominated Lynn J. Frazier for Governor and named the league's candidates for other State offices and the Supreme Court. Then the League swirled into the primary campaign, we read, and "tore it wide open."

It rammed its candidates, including Frazier, down the throats of the Republicans, with the exception of P. M. Casey, its candidate for State Treasurer, a Democrat, "whom the Democrats obligingly nominated." Casey, beaten by two hundred votes, was the only leaguer defeated for a State office.

Of A. C. Townley, the inspirer and chief founder of the league, the Tribune's correspondent writes as follows:

"Townley, by the way, used to be known as the 'Flax King' of the slope. The slope is that part of North Dakota lying west of the Missouri River and sloping up toward the Rockies. Here, near the Montana boundary, in Golden Valley County, Townley had one of the world's biggest flax-farms, in which he had invested his own money and some belonging to relatives and friends, His machinery, including a large number of tractors, he had bought on credit.

"The first year, with 900 acres under cultivation, everything went well with him, and he is said to have cleaned up \$20,000. The next year he expanded his farm or ranch over 8,000 acres, and the railroads advertised him extensively as an example of prosperity to prospective settlers. This was in 1910. But a combination of circumstances, including crop failure, caused a complete collapse of his ambitious venture, and he and his wife packed up a few belongings and abandoned the farm with its

stock and machinery to the creditors.

"After this Townley farmed in a much smaller way in different parts of the State, even at times, it is said, working as a farm-band. But in all this time he never ceased to preach the doctrine of political and industrial independence to his neighbors. He attended farmers' conventions and addrest them on occasion, but for the most part he confined his propaganda to personal conversations, until he had come to be known throughout the State as the foremost exponent of those politico-social ideas which the non-partizan league's program embodies. The farmers said of him that he was the first North Dakota farmer to lose enough to care."

Townley attended the Farmers' Convention in Bismarek in the early spring of 1915, which insisted that the legislature take advantage of the constitutional amendment passed the year before and establish a State-owned terminal elevator within the State. The legislature not only refused to do this, but repealed the small tax provided two years before to raise money for the erection of an elevator. The farmers were furious, we are told, and out of their fury was born the non-partizan league. By right of personality Townley became its head, but he declined to run for State office, as did every other officer and organizer of the league, "lest the sincerity of his efforts be challenged," and we are told that he worked as "only a lean, wiry, stoop-shouldered American, with a hook nose and close-set eyes can work." When the opposition had waked up sufficiently to put up a fight. Townley was the main point of attack on his record as the "dethroned flax-king." The league program was largely ignored, but Townley could stand it, and now he is the "boss of the State."

Propaganda of the league is to be carried on in four more States—Iowa, Nebraska, Michigan, and Wisconsin—and press dispatches inform us this is the reason the league's headquarters have been removed from Fargo, N. D., to St. Paul. They quote President Townley as saying that North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Montana are already being organized, while the same work will later be extended to the Pacific Coast States, the Southwest, and the extreme South, and we read that the plans of the league as stated by him—

"call for strict State supervision of marketing conditions and public ownership of important industries which relate to the marketing of the farmer's products, such as grain-elevators, by which it is proposed to establish a fair system of grades and marketing, packing-houses, cold-storage plants, and flour-mills.

"Ultimately we shall have Federal ownership of grain-elevators and other important and necessary adjuncts to marketing, which are now controlled by monopoly to the great injury of every citizen of the United States, consumers of farm products as well as farmers."

Dispatches inform us also that the league expects to become eventually the dominant political factor throughout the Middle West and Far West. The New York World observes that "not one of these class parties ever enacted a class idea," although are "full of weird notions." They all die and the old parties, accepting what is reasonable in their demands, live on. In proof, this journal recalls that the first farmers' party was the Grangers of the seventies; they were followed by the Farmers' Alliance of the eighties, and they in turn by the People's party in the nineties. The league "voices a long-standing protest against market conditions controlled by powerful combinations in the larger cities," and The World goes on to say that if North Dakota under its government by and for farmers can profitably perform all the proposed services for itself, it is expected that the old parties will disappear, but we are reminded that—

"Similar hopes were entertained in the eases of the Grange, the Alliance, and Populism, but that was not the way things worked. The Grange was a pioneer in the agitation for public control of railroads, which all parties long ago accepted in the States and Nation. The Alliance demanded Subtreasury ware-houses for the storage of farm products upon which money should be advanced. By an act approved August 11, 1916, Congress regulated transactions in cotton futures, provided for standardized grain, and established a untional warehouse system. Populism urged the income tax and the popular election of United States Scuators, which are now the law of the land."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ONCE the farmer hoped for dollar wheat and now the consumer hopes. — Wall Street Journal.

THE Kalser says Germany will fight to the last man, and it isn't hard to guess who the last man to fight will be.—Detroit Free Press.

They didn't even get the furniture dusted and the chairs arranged at The Hague.—Council Biuffs Nonparell.

APPROPRIATELY enough, the German food-problem is being considered by the Prussian Diet.—Boston Transcript.

It now looks as if the Southern and Northern Methodists won't get together until they get to heaven.—Dallas News.

Congress is going to investigate the high cost of living. What it finds may startle it into raising its own salary.

—Syracuse Post-Standard.

BETWEEN attempts to catch its breath Roumania disagrees with the British view that Germany is bluffing. —Council Biuffs Nonpareil.

A snow firm reports that a man stole \$1,800 worth of shoes. Possibly be just slipt them on and walked out.— Philadelphia North American.

LET us hope that the peace-settlement when it finally comes will leave Turkey a little less free to murder Armenians by wholesale than it has been.—Chicago Herald.

AFTER all her threats of a tradewar on the Allies, Germany falled to have the Krupp factory bid against British firms for the manufacture of big shells for the United States Navy. —Philadelphia North American.

ONE reason Mr. Wilson's well-known desire to become peacemaker does not seem to have caught the fancy of belligerents in Europe is that they have some knowledge of his success in promoting peace in Mexico.—New York Herald.

Gremany's metto in the Karpathians seems to be "positively no free passes."—Syrocuse Post-Standard.

THE Entente nations seem to be no better prepared for peace than for war - Jacksonville Florida Times-Union.

THE peace-dove knows how to fly, but it doesn't seem to know how to light.—Atlanta Constitution.

Those new half-dollars are only half as pretty as the old-style dollars.— Hosion Transcript.

GIVE the United States Senate time and it will talk the war to death.—New York World.

World it be all right to speak of the two greatest wars of the present time as the poon and the European? —Columbia (S. C.) State.

THE Kaiser says the war must go on.
At last he and the Ailies seem to have
been able to agree on at least one important point.—Chicago Herald.

An evidently biased correspondent insists that Germany is fighting for the rights of smaller nations; in fact, for all of them she can possibly obtain.— Chicago Herald.

Congress is going to provide Lansing with an automobile. The Secretary knows how to shift and reverse, but he'd better look out for leaks.—Philodelphia North American.

CARRANZA is admittedly hard-prest for funds, but apparently he does not need money badly enough to go after that \$50,000 reward offered for the capture of Villa, "dead or alive."— Minneapolis Tribune.

PRESIDENT WILSON will stand for no more trifling from Carranza. Inasmuch as the First Chief won't sign a protocol providing for the withdrawal of the American troops, Wilson will go shead and withdraw them anyway.—

Philadelphia North American.



A WAKING NIGHTMARE.

-Harding in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

COMMENT FOREIGN

THE NEW GERMAN WAR-PLAN

GERMANY

'IBBLING HAS FAILED, the Somme drive has not succeeded in breaking through, and the Western front is still a deadlock. The German efforts against Verdun have not been successful if the object was to capture the city and push on to Paris-indeed, the Allies claim that the operations before Verdun must be reckoned as a German defeat, and a costly one at that. Despite recent French successes in that region, Germany claims that all that she desired at Verdun has been accomplished. For example, the official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung writes:

"The purpose of our Verdan offensive was to deprive this fortress of its offensive position against our left flank and re-

move its character as a sally - port against Lorraine. This purpose has been fully attained."

After describing the new German line on the Meuse, the article continues:

"In view of the heavy demands on our forces during the Sommo offensive and our conquest of Roumania, the Meuse region retired considerably into the background for us as a theater of war, and our army command, in the execution of its military objectives, has, above all, to aim at choosing lines at Verdun better suited for defense than those advanced lines in the region south of Douau-

mont, which were suited for the offensive, but were difficult to defend.'

AUSSIA

Writing in the London Fortnightly Review, Mr. Robert Crozier Long, formerly the Berlin correspondent of The Westminster Gazette, tells us that the next move from the Teutonie side will be nothing less than the complete reversal of the traditional policy of the German General Staff, while on the side of the Entente a vigorous Balkan campaign may be expected. He says:

"The late General Otto von Emmieh . . . became an opponent of the traditional German Staff doctrine that only the unshrinking offensive, unbrokenly pursued, could win. Emmich's plan of success was apparently that Germany should keep on occupying French, Russian, and Balkan territory as long as that was relatively easy and relatively cheap in bloodshed; then, having fortified herself everywhere as thoroughly as she did after the Marne in France, she would leave to the Quadruple Alliance the ugly, or, as he believed, impossible, task of dislodging her. An indefinitely continued German offensive was seen to be impossible; it would fail at some point after losses so great that the retention of the occupied territory would be endangered, or it would succeed with the fatal success of Napoleon's Moseow campaign. But a well-conducted defensive, with large, valuable tracts of enemy territory in its rear, would succeed; and peace, as the Chancellor proclaimed at the high tide of German success, might be negotiated on the basis of the map."

General von Emmich's view, we are told, has now been indorsed by the German General Staff, and Teutonic tactics will change from offensive to defensive. Mr. Long continues:

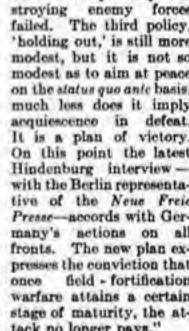
"The new German war-plan, the in some measure a con-

fession of failure, does not authorize offhand the conclusion that a recourse to defense, after successful offensives, is hopeless. Judging by German actions and utterances, by the obvious exigencies of Germany's position, and by the opinions of competent observers on the neutral continent, the new German plan is to attain the best possible conditions, both economically and militarily, for a prolonged and obstinate defensive. This policy does not at all mean acquiescence in defeat. It expresses the German conviction that there is an inexorable time-limit to the war, and that the side in possession when the limit is reached will have won the war, if only in a qualified, indecisive way."

The reasons for this new decision are next given, and they run:

"The plan of annihilating the French and Russian armies in quick succession failed, and the later, more modest plan of

'foreing a decision' by occupying really vital enemy centers or partially destroying enemy forces failed. The third policy, 'holding out,' is still more modest, but it is not so modest as to aim at peace It is a plan of victory. Hindenburg interview tack no longer pays."



on the status que ante basis. much less does it imply acquiescence in defeat. On this point the latest with the Berlin representative of the Neue Freie Presse-accords with Germany's actions on all fronts. The new plan expresses the conviction that field - fortification warfare attains a certain THIS IS HOW THEY SOLVE THE BALKAN PROBLEM. stage of maturity, the at--Nebelspaller (Zurich). Turning to the Balkans,

Mr. Long sees there the weakest spot in the armor of the Central Powers, and he writes:

"If the Franco-Belgian and Russian fronts only were involved the Entente might as well conclude immediate peace, for their victory on either front, the theoretically possible, would take much longer than the war can last. This is characteristic German reasoning on the new 'hold-out' policy, and if it is false in proclaiming the practical impregnability of Germany's position in France and Russia, it is convincing where it admits that a great victory by the Entente in the Balkans would decide the war at once. In a few weeks Germany would see Turkey isolated, Bulgaria crusht, and vital parts of Hungary occupied. The loss of Hungary would make untenable the present Austro-German front in Galicia; and with Galicia lost, Germany, following the precedent of the former two Galician retreats, would have to abandon most of Poland. Germany herself would be intact, but without effective allies, and, threatened from the east and south, she would hardly attempt to hold out in France and Belgium. This is German newspaper reasoning, and that it is also official reasoning is proved by the fact that Germany, last summer, the threatened by superior Entente forces both in west and east, sent to Transylvania and Dobrudja large forces with artillery of exceptional power, which, if kept in the old theaters of war, might have checked General Brussiloff earlier or delayed or made impossible the Somme defeats. Seen from Germany's new standpoint, the Somme defeats, serious as they were, were less dangerous than the new Balkan threat."

This reasoning receives support from the German press, where anxiety is shown as to what move the Allies will make next. The Frunkfurter Zeitung believes that the Allies are at odds over the position at Saloniki, and, after arguing that no Balkan adventures can be expected from Russia or Italy, proceeds:

"In the end we see the two Western Powers, England and France, alone. France has the leadership in Macedonia and in Greece. But it is the French themselves who strongly doubt whether France, outside her own frontiers, can do more than continue the Saloniki undertaking in its present proportions. Many go further and demand the abandonment of the whole campaign. The 'Eastern strategy' of France will hardly win victories by France's own strength, and so the fundamental question is, 'What will England do?' A still weightier question has lately been added—'What deductions will England draw from the collapse of Roumania and from the ending thereby of the idea of the concentric attack?'

"There are three possibilities for the English-to wait and do nothing, to transfer the center of gravity to the West, or



OTTO VON EMMICH,

The victor of Liege, whose plan to
win by defensive warfare is said to
have been adopted by the German
General Staff.

to seek the decision in the East. The first will hardly be accepted, for ever larger holes are being made in the blockade. It is an English argument that the imports from the Balkans and the conquest of Wallachia enable Central Europe to continue the war at pleasure. England is too nervous to be able simply to wait, and, moreover, the Entente is to-day not solid enough for that. Finally, there is the decisivo fact that the Central Powers are not waiting. but maintaining their military action at highest pressure."

As regards the Western front, the Frankfort organ thinks that the burden there has fallen on the shoulders of the English, and thus states their policy:

"It is desired, if there can not be a break through, at least 'to pin' the Germans to the Western front. The En-

glish papers enumerate every regiment which is kept there. For what purpose? What is happening meanwhile, and where is the other front, on which, thanks to the battle in the West, there might be a decision in favor of the Entente? All that we see is the German attack with its casterly direction, and this it will be hardly possible to convert into an English gain."

In view of the present military position of the Central Powers and their rapid sweep across Roumania, it is not surprizing to find the Frankfurter Zeitung writing:

"The fundamental strategic problem of the war, as the Entente would like to conduct it, and must conduct it if it desires to force victory, is insoluble. Central Europe is strategically invincible, because it constitutes a self-contained unit, and because, having the inner lines, it can make absolutely exhaustive use of all its strength, and apply this strength at the right time and in the right place."

Official Germany is as optimistic as regards the future as are the leaders of public opinion in the press, for, we find the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Helfferich, saying:

"Up to the present, our enemies have hoped that our will would become paralyzed and our force be at an end. Bucharest and the national civil service will teach them that still behind Bucharest is our military army, that behind the national service is our civil army, and that behind both armies are the industrial power and unshakable will of the German nation."

CANADA SWEPT BY PROHIBITION

DEMON RUM is fighting for his life in Canada to-day, and the Dominion has gript him by the throat with such force that his death seems to many Canadian editors to be inevitable. During the year 1916 a great prohibition wave has swept over Canada from west to east and has leapt on to the neighboring colony of Newfoundland. In reviewing this aspect of the year's work, the Winnipeg Manitoba Free Press writes:

"The movement has blazed across Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific like a prairie-fire, leaving but one or two oases, which at any moment may be visited by the cleansing element.

"Saskatchewan blazed the trail in 1915. In the summer of that year the Government closed every bar in the province and took over itself the wholesale stores, greatly reducing their number. It was originally provided that a referendum on the dispensary, or wholesale-store system, should be taken in 1919. But the system did not possess vitality enough to survive more than a year and a half. At the municipal elections of last year several of them were voted out of existence, and so strong was the temperance sentiment in the province that the Government decided to bring in the referendum in 1916 instead of three years later. The result was that on December 11 last, the remaining score of dispensaries went out of existence by a vote of seven to one.

"Manitoba came next. The citizens of the province, by a vote of two to one, decided that they could get along better without liquor-licenses of any kind. The vote was taken on March 13, 1916, and on June 1 following Manitoba was a 'dry' province. Just one month later probibition came into effect in Alberta, tho the electors of the foot-hills province had a year previously voted out the liquor-traffic by a large majority."

In British Columbia, says the Winnipeg paper, the movement was attended by one unique feature:

"A referendum on prohibition was taken in the coast province last September and carried by what seemed a safe majority. However, a provision for a soldiers' vote was attached to the referendum, and, extraordinary as this may appear, the voting has been proceeding among the British-Columbia soldiers over since."

Since The Free Press wrote the returns have come in, and the soldiers in their wet trenches have voted "dry" by a substantial majority. In Quebec, where 85 per cent. of the municipalities were under local option, a modified form of prohibition, patterned on the Gothenburg plan, has been introduced, a measure which, says the Montreal Star, "tried to satisfy everybody and has pleased no one." The Free Press continues:

"The Ontario Government has introduced provincial-wide prohibition by means of legislative enactment. On September 16 last all hotel and wholesale licenses went out of existence, but the legislation provides for a referendum on the question of reintroducing the traffic, to be held in June, 1919.

"The last citadel of the traffic in the maritime provinces, namely, the city of Halifax, fell to the temperance forces last fall.

"One must not forget to mention that on the 14th of this month representatives of the temperance organizations of all the provinces conferred with the Dominion Government at Ottawa and asked for Federal legislation to supplement the measures taken by the provincial legislatures against the liquor-traffic. Specifically the delegation asked for Federal prohibition of the manufacture or importation into Canada of intoxicating liquor as a beverage, or, as an alternative, that a referendum be taken next June on national prohibition as a war-measure."

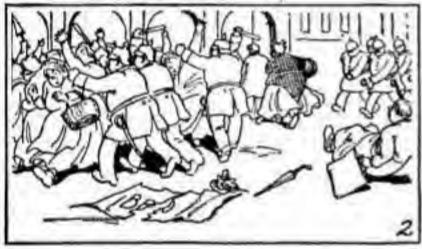
Britain's oldest colony went on the water-wagon on the first of January, says the London, Ontario, Advertiser, which proceeds:

"At midnight the whole island of Newfoundland went dry. A prohibition act, becoming effective, stops the importation, manufacture, or sale of intoxicating liquors of every kind within the colony. After this it will be impossible to obtain any alcoholic compound within the colony, except for medicinal, manufacturing, or sacramental purposes; and in order to prevent evasion of the law a long list of patent medicines has been placed under the ban,"

IS GERMANY STARVING?

HE CONFIDENT ASSERTION of the Entente Allies is that Germany's recent offer of peace was due to a critical food situation at home. Returning travelers have told us that the mass of the German people are on the verge of starvation, but such stories are apt to be unconsciously colored by individual prejudices and, in any case, can not be compared with actual evidence collected from the German press. A careful study of the most recent comment from the Fatherland leaves us no doubt that the food situation is at least serious, so serious, indeed, that radical measures are under contemplation to secure the adequate nourishment of the civil population. A long article in the Berliner Tageblatt on the work of the War







ILLUSTRATED LETTER FOR THE GERMAN FRONT.

(German newspapers complain that the civil population do not send cheerful letters to the soldiers at the front and so help to dishearten them.) "We live very cheerfully. On the occasion of the last batch of

"I am at present writing, cheerful and glad, in one of his strongholds."

—Loukomery: (Petrograd).

Nutrition Office throws a flood of light upon the scene, and in the course of its criticism the Tageblatt says:

"When one looks at things as they are, one is bound to say that, in spite of the comparatively favorable harvest, the food difficulties for the great mass of the people have increased considerably in the course of the last six months.

"Shall one point to the fact that the potato rations, which

originally were intended to be one and one-half pounds a day, have already been reduced in Berlin to six pounds a week, and that a general reduction of the daily ration to three-quarters of a pound will take place on January 1? Is one to call attention to the disturbing fact that at present even the bread ration of one thousand nine hundred grams (about four pounds)



A HERO.

"Ah, poor Otto! Wounded in France or in Servis?"
"Oh, no. at Berlin, in the food-riots."

- D Le Rire (Paris).

a week can in many cases only be obtained with difficulty? Is it possible to overlook the inadequate supply of meat for the people? Again and again the hope that the meat ration could be increased has been disappointed, altho game, and to some extent poultry, can now only be obtained by ticket. Why, in many places, one can no longer obtain even two hundred and fifty grams (about one-half pound) of meat, but only two hundred grams or less.

"If one is lucky, one gets sixty grams (a little more than two ounces) of butter a week. For months past cheese has become something almost unknown for the mass of the people. Milk is supplied at best only to little children and sick persons. Every now and then the War Nutrition Office issues a consoling communication, but generally the words are not followed by deeds. On the other hand, it is one's almost daily experience that foodstuffs which hitherto could be obtained have vanished from the market. And all that can still be bought costs impossible prices."

While the Tageblatt speaks of a "comparatively favorable harvest," the London Times represents the potato-crop as being almost an entire failure, the yield being, it says, "seanty and the quality poor." Comparing the recent harvests, it remarks:

"Germany's potato-harvest this year is reported to have yielded twenty-one million bushels, as against fifty million bushels for 1914 and fifty-four million for 1915."

The recently tamed Socialist Berlin Vorwarts is beginning to grumble again, and exclaims that "it is impossible to dine off words" and that "cheering speeches have little value and little success." Continuing, it says:

"We are all reasonable enough to look facts in the face and



A GLIMPSE OF THE RICH OIL-REGIONS OF ROUMANIA TAKEN BY THE GERMANS.

German dispatches give full information about captured men and guns in Roumania, but little about the exact amounts of oil and grain taken, while the Roumanians claim to have destroyed the grain and fired the eff-wells and tanks. But the oil is still flowing and will probably not be allowed to run to waste. Roumania before the war was producing about 13,000,000 barrels of petroleum and 80,000,000 bushels of wheat annually.

to bear the inevitable with dignity. We also know that a German defeat would take not only the last scraps of butter from our bread, but take the bread also. But apart from the glimpse of a needy future after the war, we have only been told that we have no improvement of rations to expect, and that on the contrary the difficulties will increase, especially after Easter. Figures would have been better, and would have influenced us more than general phrases about 'the terrible potato-harvest,' and to the effect that we shall not go hungry, much less starve."

Some pressure is apparently being exerted on the Government to hasten peace, to judge from a speech of Mr. Ströbel, one of the Socialist leaders in the Prussian Diet. As reported by the Berlin Lokal Anxeiger, he replied to a speech of the Prussian Finance Minister, Dr. Lentze, and said:

"We want not only shells, but also sufficient food for the people. No doubt the expenditure which faces us after the war is terrible, but, after all, the strength and health of the people are the only real capital that remains to us, and we must preserve it. When the Minister of Finance looks at the expenditure, perhaps he will use his influence to shorten the war. We hope and yearn for mediation—among other things, in the interest of our officials and workmen, who suffer more and more the longer the war continues."

The pinch is also felt in southern Germany, and the Munich Post loudly complains that "the Bavarians are suffering while the Prussians get fat." The Post is particularly angry over a consignment of eggs, and writes with some venom:

"How much oftener are we, as the spokesmen for the Bayarian people, to shout into the deaf ears of the Prussian bureaucrats that this people is tired of playing the part of Cinderella among the German tribes." We know that in Berlin and other Prussian centers many thousands of eases of eggs intended for Bayaria and already paid for by Bayarians are being held up with the evident approval of the authorities.

"Those same authorities, well knowing how badly food is needed in Bavaria, are Prussians. Are they about to seize these eggs for their own consumption or will they allow them to rot rather than feed them to the Bavarian riffraff, as we have more than once overheard the northern officials call us? Urgent prayers that have been addrest to the Prussian bureaucrats by our business men and importers have not until now received a moment's attention. Are they blind in Berlin? Can not they see that things can not continue thus? Must it come to a catastrophe?"

Radical measures are to be taken all over Germany, the Berliner Tageblatt tells us:

"According to information which we have gathered in author-

itative circles it would appear that there is no help for it but to introduce a system of compulsory mass-feeding, whereby families will be supplied daily with breakfast, dinner, and supper in fixt quantities. Details are not yet available, but it may be taken as certain that compulsory mass-feeding will be of general application, and that no single section of the population will be exempt from its operation. We welcome the step as perhaps the only one likely to avert the menace of under, or rather unequal, feeding that hovers over us, with all its attendant horrors."

Hungary is worse off than Germany, according to a statement by the Hungarian Food Dietator, urging more thorough foodrequisitions. As published in the Budapest Hirlap, he said:

"The truth is, Germany is not so much in need of food and cereals as we are, and even Austria is in a better position. With us the distribution of food has been unsystematic from the beginning and no improvement has taken place. Appearances resulting from this lack of organization give the impression of an excellent position, not necessitating food-tickets, as in Germany and Austria. We are not, however, in a better position. We are merely not organized. From benceforth Austria can not receive even a grain of corn from us."

ENGLAND'S INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION—The proposal of the new British Premier to introduce some form of industrial conscription, whereby every man between sixteen and sixty not actually fighting should be mobilized for some form of war-work, has excited qualms in England. For example, the London Everyman writes:

"In the course of his speech the Premier said, 'It is not what the nation gains, it is what it gives that makes it great." If the industrial conscription project is applied all round to young and old it will mean that any laborer who is to be brought under its operation may be called upon to sacrifice his industrial freedom, and may be sent to any part of the country to take up any work which he is able to perform, at the command of a government department. If such a man sees that the profitcer, the food-cornerer, and the government contractor are left apparently untouched, this measure will result in nothing but bitter class feeling. The British public has shown that it does not very much mind giving up its liberties in a good cause. But it has also shown quite unmistakably that it is only prepared to sacrifice its liberties provided that the sacrifice is made all round. Mr. Lloyd-George's speech will be read in future years as one of the most noteworthy utterances ever made in Parliament. It bears all the marks of a vigorous intention to stop at nothing, and to achieve victory at all costs."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WHY WE EAT

OST PERSONS would answer the question, "Why do we eat?" by replying astutely, "Because we are hungry." This is only a partial answer, according to Miss Minna C. Denton, of Ohio State University, who writes on "The Desire of Food in Man," in The Scientific Monthly

(New York, December). Two great motives, according to this writer, cooperate to bring about and maintain the desire to eat-motives having a different physiologie basis and different modes of action. These motives are hunger and appetite. Hunger, we are told. is unpleasant, while appetite is pleasant. Hunger is due primarily to contraction of the stomach museles, while appetite depends on changes in its lining membrane and in that of the mouth. Hunger appears to be extraordinarily independent of environment and education, while appetite is susceptible to the influences of both. Appetite may induce one to eat, even when not particularly hungry. The writer goes on:

"Not all food-materials are valuable to the body in proportion to the appeal which they make to the appetite. For example, the flavor-substances in foods which stimulate the olfactory and gustatory nerves, and thus give rise to appetite, are not ordinarily the substances upon which the body depends for its fuel, nor for the great bulk of its building material. . . . For instance, in the use of boiled meat, appetite leads us to prefer the broth, which contains most of the flavor bodies (except those which may have escaped into the air with the steam), but which has practically no nutritive value, unless quite greasy; and to reject the tasteless meat, which contains 96 per cent. of the protein; very likely we also skim the soup to remove most of the fat, which is a highly concentrated form of fuel.

"Besides the fact that not all food-materials are valuable

to the body in proportion to the appeal which they make to the appetite, we must consider the great and often irrational variations to which this faculty is subject. No other bodily sensibility, perhaps, is so easily influenced by habits and customs and conventions, by personal idiosynerasy and prejudice, by connotating circumstances, by suggestion of every sort, by the

emotional complexion of the momentary mood; none, as a rule, so highly susceptible of education. Racial, sectional, religious, social, family, individual experiences—they all have a vote in determining my ideas of what I should have to cat. So, too, does the historical era, the geographical area, in which I live. The skilfulness of my cook may have the largest 'say' of all;

DO WE EAT TO DYE !

Cheap raudies satisfy childhood's appetites for sweets, but they may prove costly in the end. This cheap candy is colored with powerful dye-materials. Prof. D. R. Hodgdon, of the State Normal School at Newark. N. J. has arranged this doll, which he calls the "Praudulent Miss." to show the effects of coal-tar dyes which may be obtained from candies. Says Professor Hodgdon:

"The doil is eighteen frehes high. Its dress and stockings are dyed from coal-tar dyes obtained from follypaps. Its shoes are blackened with lamphlack from liceries candy. The lamphlack was extracted and used in its proper place as shoe-blacking. The shoes are made to shine with shellar which was used on peach-piths, a penny candy which may be purchased from the usual penny candy-shop next to a sclosel building. The hair was glued on with carpenter's glue obtained from the 'All-Day Suckers.' She holds in her hand a steel kitchen-knife which has been copper-plated with copper obtained from a can of French peas, and beside her hangs a baby's stocking colored pink with a dye obtained from peach-pith randy."

if she does not prepare vegetables so that they are appetizing. I shall probably eat more meat, bread, or fruit, tho none of these is an interchangeable substitute for any other. Convenience, the cost of living, and food legislation are sometimes large factors; city life does not conduce to hearty luncheons nor even breakfasts; rich country cream on my oatmeal adds ninety calories to my breakfast over the 18-per-cent,-fat-by-orderof - the - health - department cream that I usually get at my city boarding-house. Varying physiological conditions may act irrationally, as on the hot summer day when I take icecream (very likely a more concentrated food than meat) solely for its cooling effect; or when in the midst of the afternoon's shopping I buy tea and eakes in order to get a chance to sit down for half an hour.

'It is evident that many of these factors mentioned above have no conceivable relation to my bodily requirement for food, which is determined chiefly by my age and stature, the amount of muscular work I do, my general nervous and muscular tone, my exposure to cold. Digestibility of foodmaterials and conditions which favor good digestion are essential. Yet it appears that the importance of the enjoyment of food to secure favorable psychic influences upon digestion has been considerably overestimated, since men forcing themselves for experimental purposes to live upon a diet so monotonous as to be repugnant in the extreme digest it in normal fashion; and similar results usually obtain with forced feeding of animals."

How far, under these circumstances, may we trust our "natural instincts" or "normal appetite" in the selection of food? The writer warns us, in the first place, that "nor-

mal" or "natural" demands are intended for man in a state of nature, from which we have traveled far. Every fat man, for instance, is an abnormality, and the punishment for abnormal nutrition is often delayed and comes suddenly, in the form of disease. Again, in a "state of nature" the voluntary muscles



THE HORSESHOE FALL AT NIAGARA IN 1798
This old print shows a large volume flowing over the ends of the curve.

. use about 75 per cent, of the bodily energy. In modern man these muscles are largely disused. We need less food. Hunger may be diminished in consequence; but appetite remains, and we overest.

"The discrepancies, then, which are so frequently to be observed between food-requirement and food-consumption may be explained as due in part to present lack of adjustment to recent and enormous changes in environment and human activities and in the nature of foods. It seems quite possible that adaptation of diet to the activities of the organism, and

other important hygienic measures, may come about, not simply through the slowly accomplished downfall of degenerate classes and nations, which history has so often shown usfor neither the rich fruits of shrewd business capacity nor the activities of the altruistic can ultimately shelter physical deterioration - but through the further discovery of the principles of scientific management of the human organism, and through the apprehension of these by the enlightened classes and the consequent practise of them by the world's population. Should we, indeed, expect the scientific intelligence to accomplish so much less striking results in the study of the structure and conduct of our own machine than in that of the simpler non-living machines? Is it reasonable to assume that the laws of scientific feeding which man has already begun

to apply with some success to other animals will fail to produce results with the human species itself?"

RHYTHMLESS ANIMALS—Because animals can be taught to dance, we should not assume that they have a sense of rhythm, for Dr. Craig, of the University of Maine, according to The Guide to Nature (Sound Beach, Conn.), believes they have none—

"Horses driven in span make no attempt to step together. Two birds, however sweetly they sing solo, never sing in time with one another nor with any other music. Even the so-called dancing animals of the circus get their rhythm from the trainer, not from the tune."

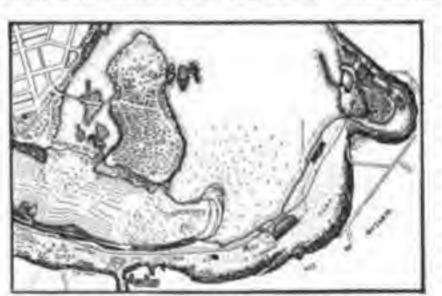
WHY RUSSIAN SHRAPNEL IS POLISHED

REQUIREMENTS that seem foolish at first sight often turn out to be eminently reasonable, after examination. A correspondent of The American Machinist (New York, December 14) spins the following yarn:

"Two men were overheard discussing some of the stories of freak methods of inspection that have been going the rounds. One had been explaining that the entire outside surface of the shell must be free from rough spots and tool-marks and highly

polished. 'They tell me,' he re-marked, 'that after the shells are all finished and inspected. the Russians take a cloth and rub it all over the outside, and if so much as a finy bit of lint is left sticking to the surface, they reject the shell." nonsense, the other replied. 'I don't believe a tenth part of these silly stories about this munitions stuff; they don't sound reasonable, The writer once beard one of the Russian inspectors explain why they were so very particular about the finish, even on clearance surfaces, where it would seem a good tool-finish should be good enough. Possibly you will recall how the skate-runners used to stick to your mittens when, as a boy, you went skating on a snappy cold winter morning. · down on the mill-pond in the home town. If some country humorist persuaded you to

'taste' the runner, you will certainly remember. The Russians assume that any of the shells made in this country may have to be handled in weather much colder than any you or I have ever experienced. The handling is done by soldiers who are equipped with sheep's-wool mittens, very thick and loosely woven to resist extreme cold. If the shells are highly polished, the soldiers have learned that a little dexterity in breaking loose from them makes it possible to let go without much trouble. But if the surface is full of tool-marks or rough spots, considerable of the mitten is left sticking to each shell handled, somewhat after the manner that a piece of magnetized work will pick up chips if laid on a dirty bench. The result is that, after a few hours' handling of rough shells, the soldier is minus a pair of mittens. Not so very unreasonable, after all."



MAP SHOWLY: THE REPOSSION OF THE BURSE-SHOE FALL SINCE 1842.

LENGTH OF CREST-LINE OF HORSESHOE FALL. 2.000 ft.

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875.	The second second	2,350 R.
500:	and the second second	2.750 ft.
CLUS III	V	2.850 ft.
14.6	HILDERIN HILBERT	3.020 ft.



THE HORSESHOE PALL AS IT APPEARS TO-DAY

The photograph shows bare rock through the meager flow at the ends of the curve

TO SAVE THE HORSESHOE FALL

THE WORLD-RENOWNED "Horseshoe Fall," at Niagara, is no longer a horseshoe. For years it has been wearing down into an acute angle until the water at its sides forms entaracts that almost face each other and mingle in a great welter of foam and spray. Moreover, this part of the Fall appears to be delivering now a much smaller

volume of water than it did a score of years or more ago, as is the testimony of many observers. The responsibility has been almost universally laid upon the diversion of the water for power development. Based on this theory. public opinion has been arrayed against proposition to divert additional water; and in recent years attention has been directed to schemes for obtaining power from other sources, such as the Whirlpool Rapids, John Lyell Harper, a wellknown engineer, has just published a pamphlet entitled "The Suicide of the Horseshoe Fall." in which he maintains that the diminution in flow is only apparent, and is due to the changes

in the contour of the precipice, the effect of which is to concentrate the flow in the center so that a smaller proportion is discharged at the sides. We quote from a review of Mr. Harper's pamphlet in Engineering News (New York, December 14). Says this paper:

"The visitor at Niagara who views the Fall from Goat Island

now sees a huge mass of solid green water plunging over the precipies at the toe of the horseshoe, while only a thin veil of water flows over at the sides. It is obvious that with the concentration of the flow in the center of the stream, erosion there tends continually to become more and more rapid, and the concentration of flow at that point becomes still greater. Mr. Harper says:

"An entire cessation of the diversion of water from the river for power would not retard the self-destruction of the horseshoe

> form, but would rather tend to accelerate it. No negative action can preserve the horseshoe. but positive action must be taken with courage and intelligence, and as soon as possible, so that the greatest seenic spectacle in the United States may not be allowed to commit suicide.

> "It should be the policy of those controlling the falls at Niagara to have constructed in the bed of the river. above the Horseshoe Fall, invisible current deflectors which would make impossible the gathering of the whole river into a deep, narrow gorge, and would again deflect the water over to the sides and heels of a reestablished horseshoe.

> "This would not only improve the present spectacle, but would cause the whole contour of the fall to wear uniformly, so that coming generations in viewing its beauty may also

have before their eyes the emblem of good luck." "Mr. Harper further points out that the American Fall. on the eastern side of Goat Island, delivers only 5 per cent. as it is along the crest of the American Fall, Mr. Harper believes that not more than 35 per cent, of the total discharge of the



An acute angle like this is replacing the former broad curve making the horseshor, and the volume of failing water tends more and more to concentrate at the center.

of the total flow of the river, yet it forms at least a quarter of the total seeme spectacle. If the flow of the river in the Canadian channel were spread around the whole length of the borseshoe. river so distributed would cover the entire precipies at the Horseshoe Fall with a cascade more than twice as deep as that of the present American Fall, and would produce a scenic effect equal in grandeur and greater in extent than the present Fall.

"Mr. Harper is chief engineer of the Hydranie Power Company of Niagara, and is a member of the American Societies of Mechanical Engineers, Civil Engineers, and Electrical Engineers, and the Electrochemical Society. He makes no suggestion in his pamphlet as to the methods by which the 'nivisible current deflectors' which he proposes could be constructed in the bed of the river above the Horseshoe Fall. Those who have visited Niagara and witnessed the wild torrent of water which sweeps down the rapids above the falls can form a conception of the heroic task that would be involved in building any structure in these secthing waters which could withstand them.

"The importance of the matter brought forward by Mr. Harper, however, certainly challenges attention. No one will seriously question the desirability of utilizing Niagara's power as a great national or international resource, so far as it can be done without serious interference with its beauty as a spectacle. Even an amateur in hydraulic engineering can see that Mr. Harper's diagnosis of the chief cause of the lessening in beauty of the Horseshoe Fall has every element of probability in its favor; and it is evident that the deterioration of the Fall is likely to proceed at an accelerated pace unless something is done to restore the conditions of a century ago."

THE FUTURE OF ALCOHOL

ING ALCOHOL is not to be put out of business by prohibition. The more he is prevented from taking the motive-power from the muscles of imbibers, the more he will transfer his attention to putting it into mechanical motors. He will have to be denatured, of course, and greatly cheapened; but all this is more than possible. A contributor to The Rural New Yorker (New York) points out that the increasing demand for gas-fuel and quick heat and the desire to make waste into value have combined with the requirements of the munitions-makers to turn the attention of chemists to denatured or industrial alcohol. He goes on:

"As a gas-fuel, alcohol is not as good as gasoline in theory; it is already one-sixth burned up, but, mixed with air, it can be more comprest before it explodes from the heat of compression, and this tends to equalize them. As a quick heater, alcohol has no equal; it is safe and odorless. In its most recent solidified form it is also cheap, since there is no loss when not burning.

"The munitions-makers use alcohol and its derivatives, ether and acetone, and their demands have forced the price rather high. This condition will not last, and meanwhile the prohibition of alcohol as a drink—or 'food,' if you wish; it is going to be prohibited, anyhow—makes available a number of going concerns which can as well produce denatured alcohol.

"Mr. Ford has announced that the breweries of Michigan can make denatured alcohol for his tractors at a profit. He may solve the problem of a good alcohol-motor, it is already near solution; but cheap alcohol from farm waste, which is also receiving his attention, is a harder problem. It can be solved, if he is willing to pay the price, but the price will surprize Mr. Ford. There is an idea that farmers were misled in respect to cheap alcohol, but the only trouble was that the law was twenty years ahead of its time. Any farmer who has or can buy the waste, and has the outfit and the knowledge, can make denatured alcohol. Lots of them have the waste, cheap and efficient outfits will come on demand, but the skill to manage a few hundred billion yeast-cells so as to make them work at a profit is rather more than is required to make a profit out of fifty cows. But it is not unattainable.

"Another waste which is getting a lot of attention is the waste liquors from the wood-pulp industry. They grind up a lot of wood in these mills every day, and a good half of it goes into solution, and this solution is formentable, but getting yeast-cells to live and work in this sulfite waste is no easy matter. There are those who claim they are doing it, however, and others are taking any sort of waste wood and cooking it with acid till they get a fermentable liquid. But they have their troubles also. Materials which are starchy or sugary in their natural state are, after all, the best food for the yeast-cell, and these are wasted every year by the ton. When we have

learned, by Mr. Ford's help or otherwise, to use these, there will be cheap fuel for all the motors. But like pasteurizing milk, while any one can make alcohol, it will be most cheaply made at central cooperative plants, and their establishment will probably be the ultimate solution of the problem involved in the production of industrial alcohol."

IS RAILWAY-BUILDING TO BE REVIVED?

TERY FEW MILES of new railways have been built in the United States in recent years, and if this stagnation continues it may hamper our national growth. An editorial writer in Engineering and Contracting (Chicago, December 20) reminds us that the railroads will always be the greatest agents in developing farm-lands, and we have many regions that need such development. Most of the land in Texas, for instance, remains almost worthless for lack of it. Territory already tributary to the roads needs branch lines as feeders, and the building of them will doubtless be the first stage in the coming railroad boom—if it is coming. "Political cataracts" over the eyes of the public are blamed for holding it back. We are so blind, the writer thinks, that we can now searcely see the real worth of railways as the developers of agriculture. He says:

"Were it not for two things, one political and the other semipolitical, we should be witnessing right now a great migration
of capital into the railway field; for the growth of the country
districts has not kept pace with the growth of the cities, and
there is a very evident lack of transportation facilities. But
capital, while keenly sensible of the need of more and better
railways, is fearful of not being able to get its reward. State
railroad commissions, particularly in the West and South, have
hammered at railway-rates for ten years, and still hammer.
The Interstate Comparee Commission has limited powers,
and is so overloaded with work that the railway investor sees
little assurance of getting both prompt and adequate regulation
of rates from that source. Finally, there has come the menace
of labor troubles on a gigantic scale, with a dose of political
soothing-sirup that would gag a mule.

"In spite of all clouds, there is a sun still shining behind them, and the sun is the economic necessity for more and better transportation facilities. The nation's railway-clothes fit it 'too soon'—and the pants are up to the knees and its childhood vaccination-marks clearly visible through the skin-tight coatsleeve. Everything that is of the railroad is oppressingly restrictive, and something has got to bust. What seam will rip first we don't know, but we are certain that a rent must start somewhere and soon."

At present, the writer goes on to say, railways are trying to influence Congress to do away with State regulation of rates and to turn this over entirely to the Interstate Commerce Commission. But the old State-rights theory blocks such a change. Nevertheless, the movement is well under way, and there is probability that the present Congress will do something radical. To quote again:

"Whatever is done will undoubtedly serve to restore confidence in railway securities as a safe investment. It needs restoration of confidence, and nothing else, to start a new and great railway-construction period. As indicated in another editorial in this issue, electrification of existing steam-railways is probably the most pressing change, if we except enlargements and changes in terminals and means of loading and unloading freight quickly.

"The next step will be the building of new branch lines as feeders to existing trunk lines. This will open up some new territory, but that is of far less economic consequence than better development of territory now tributary to railways. Branch lines are too far apart in the majority of agricultural States. In some of the States, notably Texas, there are so few railways that most of the land remains almost worthless.

"Railroads always have been, and in spite of the automobile always will be, the greatest agents in effecting development of agricultural lands. For some peculiar reason, the public has let political catarnets grow over its eyes till it can scarcely see the real worth of railways as general developers of agriculture. The suffering resulting from high food-prices, due to this partial blindness, seems now acute enough to lead to an operation that will bring permanent relief. Here's to the hope that Congress will wield the knife courageously and speedily!"

COLLEGE COOKERY

THE OLD JOKE about the college girl and her ignorance of cookery is fast losing its savor. The modern college teaches its young men to farm and its young women to cook. Our colleges, says an editorial writer in Table-Talk (Cooperstown, N. Y., December), are beginning to visualize the kitchen and the dining-room, as well as the library

and the schoolroom. Just as a young man goes to school to-day to learn how to build bridges, survey tracts of land, forge and build and farm, so the young woman adds the practical to her studies—

"Now comes the University of Wisconsin—Wisconsin where they set the pace for other educators—and fits up a model kitchen for its students of the Home Economics Department. Miss Abby L. Marlatt, of the department, having the supervision of the work, intends showing students and housewives what constitutes a model kitchen. I prophesy that every student who works in that model kitchen will be asked to become Mrs. Housewife as soon

as she receives her degree. There is nothing better adapted to matrimonial propaganda than a model-kitchen setting for a

pretty girl.

"The pretty girl is furnishing her friends and neighbors many a surprize. One, aged seventeen, living out in the Imperial Valley, California, is the youngest and best all-round feminine pig-producer in the happy valley. 'Pig culture isn't esthetic work, of course,' says this lovely girl. 'It can't be considered a finishing-school for débutantes, but there's money in it.' So it is her ambition to become the best expert on hogs in her district. She has established a record for developing her porkers for the market at a cost of three and one-half cents a pound.

"A most amazing thing developed recently in a tobacco inquiry. Two physicians of the United States Public Health Service, Dr. C. W. Stiles and Dr. N. Richards, investigated the use of tobacco and snuff by white children in a city designated as 'X.' They found that many small children were addicted to the tobacco habit in one form or another.

"Let every university and every individual in the land set forth to cure these baby tobacco- and drug-users of their eraving for stimulants by satisfying their normal appetite for good, wholesome, nourishing food. When you find a three-year, six-year, eleven-year-old child satisfying his stomach's craving with tobacco and drugs, it is because there is a poor cook at home. Or it may be an ignorant cook who knows nothing of what to serve her children or how to prepare raw foods properly.

"I recall the experience of a friend interested in charity-aid work, called to a home where, the report said, the baby was sickly, needing pure milk, and the husband had the habit of

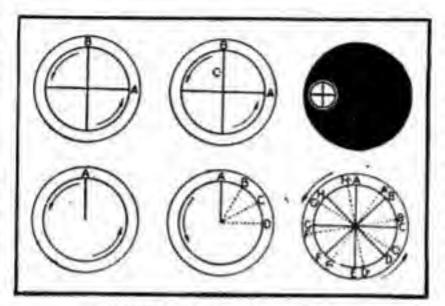
staying away for several days at a stretch.

"'It was a miserable cottage,' she described her call: 'floor thick with dirt, straw instead of earpet; bare table with old dirty coffee-pot and a loaf of bread; dirt and desolation everywhere. The slattern who came to the door looked at me and asked if I did not remember her. We had attended the same

Sunday-school, had been in the same class. She was the foster-daughter of a most estimable family, and was married to a sober, industrious man whose parents lived in another part of the city. These now had charge of her two little boys, and this was where her husband found refuge from her slovenliness. It was simply a case of a woman who refused to be on her job as mother and housekeeper. . . , My report surprized the charity office: "If I were her husband and her little boys," I said, "I would never go home. She is a slattern to her heart's core, The laziness is so deep that we can never reach the woman-she-ought-to-be. She should be placed somewhere where she could live amid the dirt undisturbed; but she should not be classed as a real mother, nor as a deserving one."

"This is a real and a pathetic case—a woman upon whom the bushand and the three little ones depended to make the home, to send them forth happy, well nourished, well clothed, absolutely shunning all these duties. She is not an exagger-

> ated type at all. Poorer distriets of all our cities and many of our tiny towns have these failures as housewives. No I hope our schools and universities will plant model kitchens in the heart of these districts in our cities and have extension courses in cooking for the women who have to cook three times a day for their families. There should go forth from the University of Wisconsin and from all these centers of learning hands of bright, enthusiastic, expert sooks, earrying the gospel of pure food and good cooking to their sisters."



DECEPTIVE MOVEMENTS OF MOVIE-WHERE.

The speed of the wheels may make them appear to stand still, as in the top row; or even to run backward, as in the lower row.

WHY MOVIE-WHEELS RUN BACKWARD — When a rotating wheel, as on a moving motor-car or locomotive, is

shown on the moving-picture screen it often appears to stand still or even to go around in the wrong direction at varying rates of speed. Of course, all of the motion on the screen, right or wrong, is an optical illusion. Nothing is really moving there at all; and in this particular instance the conditions of the illusion are such that it reproduces, not reality, but the reverse. How this happens is thus explained in The Papular Science Monthly (New York, December);

"When the moving-picture camera takes a picture the film is not exposed continuously. Instead, it is uncovered and then covered again in very rapid succession by a black disk edged with a circle of holes which are swiftly rotated across the front of the lens. In this way a series of pictures is taken which represents the successive movements of the subject that is photographed. But because of this very fact, the speed at which an object appears to rotate when the developed film is projected on the screen is very seldom the speed at which it netually rotated. Take, for instance, a four-spoked wheel, such as shown in the illustration, where the wheel rotates at a speed such that after one picture of the film is exposed the spoke A has turned around just enough to show A at the position of B when the next picture is exposed. It is evident that in a case of this kind, if the spoke and the camera keep turning at constant speeds, when the spoke is projected on the screen it will appear to be standing perfectly still. Again, the wheels on fast-moving ears often appear as if they were moving backward while the car is going forward. This would happen if the spoke A, shown in the bottom row of the drawings, had been revolving so fast when it was photographed that during the interval between one exposure and the next, the wheel revolved all the way around from A to B. When the next exposure was made the spoke appeared at C, and so on. When this film is run off and projected on the screen, the spoke will seem to run backward. No matter how many spokes there are on the wheel it is evident that the effect on each one will be the same, and the entire wheel will appear to turn backward at the same speed as that of each spoke. It is merely an optical illusion."

LETTERS - AND - ART

A MODERN SPANISH PAINTER OF PRIMITIVE

ULOAGA is making his second appeal to American suffrage. A few years ago, something like an epidemie of picture-madness seized New York, and uncounted thousands made daily the long journey up-town to the Hispanie Museum to see an exhibition of the pictures of the Spanish painter Sorolla. Following this exhibition was held one of a smaller group of works by Ignacio Zuloaga, and few went near them. Yet the judicious said that he was by far the greater artist. Time seems to bring about the proper adjustments, and

the exhibition of this painter, begun in Boston and continued in Brooklyn, now tarries in New York before going on to Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chieago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Detroit, and Toledo. And already he is becoming a man to talk about, the he still proves a stumbling-block to those who quickly sensed the snavities of Sorolla. "His material belongs to reality and is of the earth earthy," says Mr. John S. Sargent in his foreword to the official catalog; "but, as if whirled to another planet, it seems to acknowledge the grip of new laws and to acquire a keener life from new relationships imposed by this great artist's imperious will." He classifies with none of the modern cults. Indeed, he confest to Dr. Christian Brinton that he had "a horror of every manifestation of modernism. This distaste, he went on to aver, "includes, of course, painting, most of which, impressionistie, pointillistie, eubistie, futuristie, or whatever you may choose to term it,"

seems to him "feeble and neurasthenie." Declaring that he has remained "a sixteenth-century person," like the surroundings in which he grew up, he adds:

"The primitives and the early Egyptians, with their rigorous economy of line, form, and tone, afford me more pleasure than I derive from the work of my contemporaries. As to modern music it distresses me because of its complexity. I much prefer Palestrina and Bach, and in the way of literature, tho once a great reader, I now searcely open a book or glance at the newspaper."

Dr. Brinton tells us in the current issue of The American Magarine of Art that Zuloaga never set foot inside an art-school or academy, yet he "drew from the first with vigor and decision." His figures were "solidly constructed and his sense of composition correct, tho by no means conventional." We read on:

"Zuloaga's palet, the richly set, is restricted in range. He prefers as a rule warm browns, dark reds, green, yellow, purple, silver-gray, and black. Blue is unsympathetic to him and is rarely found in earlier compositions. It has been my privilege

on numerous occasions to watch him before the easel both at his Paris studio in the Rue Caulaincourt and in the solemn sidechapel of San Juan de los Caballeros, the silence broken only by faint eries from the street or the sound of countless church and monastery bells. Unlike most artists, he makes no preliminary sketches. When he wanders abroad to study native types and scenes at first band, or stands upon the terrace surveying the shimmering, wide-horizoned panorama of Vieja Castilla, he has with him no painter's kit, no brushes, tubes, or canvas. All he carries is a small, compact, leather-bound note-book, wherein he transcribes in free, legible script certain suggestions which

> he afterward translates into line, form, and color. 'Mis dibujos los escribo, he says. and these written sketches merely serve to recall impressions that might otherwise become fogged or effaced.

> "The capacity for synthetic observation implied by such an attitude finds appropriate expression when he undertakes the painting of a picture. A long process of incubation precedes the actual work upon each composition. He ponders deeply every detail, and when the mental pattern is sufficiently clear and the creative impulse sufficiently strong, he attacks one of his big canvases with confident surety. He first draws the main outlines boldly in charcoal upon a light-gray ground and then applies the pigment in firm, resolute passages instinct with rhythmic power. In a method so reasoned, so deliberate, nothing is left to chance. There are no surprizes, no accidents, fortumate or otherwise. All is preconceived, prearranged, and the touch is that of the sculpfor rather than that of the painter. Generations of ancestors who were accomplished modelers seem to have imparted to him a marked feeling for plastic form. (Don Plácido Zuloaga, father of the painter, was a 'veritable lat-

ter-day Benyenuto Cellini, a handieraftsman of consummate skill-a worker in metals-examples of whose art are to be found in the leading museums of Europe.) In looking at these sturdily constructed compositions where there is no suspicion of faltering or incertitude you are apt to recall the triumphs of past ages, the expressive statuettes of Alonso Cano, for instance, carved out of wood and colored in the image of nature. Zuloaga seems to belong to an older epoch. He appears to possess no nerves. His conceptions are wrought in rare strength of spirit and physical fortitude."

Zuloaga's masters are his great predecessors in Spanish art. particularly El Greco, whom he holds as "the god of painters." "Reactionary if you will," says Dr. Brinton, "the method of Zuloaga stands in direct contrast to the minute analytic notations so beloved of the impressionists and their following." Going on:

"It entails no scrupulous study of milien. Synthetic and stylistic, it endeavors to free itself from that which is capricious and ephemeral in order to attain that which is permanent and typical. Zulonga does not seek deftly to catch the smile of



SELE-PORTRAIT OF IGNACIO ZULDAGA. Spain's foremost painter, who will have nothing to do with the feeble and neurasthenic" extreme art-cults of to-day:

nature or sing the simple joys of labor and relaxation. Peopled with matadors and trianeros, sensuous gitanas, cynical priests, and seductive women of society, these canvases are instinct with passion and fatalism. They are primitive, sinister, and full of tragic implication, and as such unflinchingly reflect certain fundamental national characteristics. With its innate

structural strength, its superb graphic energy, and its confident grasp of what may be termed the technique of the whole, the art of Zuloaga is perfectly adapted to the task in hand. It depicts with convincing cloquence la España clásica, that Spain at once Gothic, romantie, picaresque, and legitimately modern to which it is dedicated-that immutable Spain-whether it be the Spain of the Gospel or the Spain of the Koran, the Spain of the Crucifixion or the Spain of the corrida. Finally, in the ultimate analysis, the art of Zuloaga attains, under stress of creative impulse, that purely emotional significance to which he refers -emotional and romantic, not, however, the romantic tinsel of Gautier, Prosper Mérimée, and Bizet, but the more enduring romance of reality. In its affiliation with the master tendencies of contemporary thought and feeling it has transcended Fortuny, Vierge, and the agreeable devotees of the rococo. It reflects some-

thing of the reasoned verity of Manet, the vital intensity of Daumier, and the satanic suggestion of Félicien Rops."

Century. Here is the letter:

"MY UNCLE DANIEL AND HIS FAMILY," BY ZULOAGA. Another version of this family group is in the Luxembours; Paris

EDITING MARK TWAIN

UTHORS OFTEN RESENT the intrusion of editors between themselves and their public, especially the authors who are young and unarrived. The old and tried, however, have had to submit to the pruning of their wild vines, as the recent publication of the "Letters of Richard Watson Gilder" shows. When he prepared Mark Twain's "copy" for the pages of The Century Magazine, he took the liberty of expunging some of the "coarse" phrases of the famous humorist, considering, as the New York Times puts it, "in spite of his gentleness and diplomacy, the welfare of the magazine as more important than the pride of the authors." Mr. T. B. Aldrich acknowledged, some time before his death, that he went through the contributions to The Atlantic, when he was its editor, and changed the phrasing wherever it offended his sense of literary style. Authors might feel their "personalities" pruned away, but Mr. Aldrich's magazine presented a uniform standard of impeccable English. Mr. Gilder's dealings with Mark Twain are set forth in the New York Times, where it gives the occasion for the editor's declaration of principles:

"In 1886 a Superintendent of Public Schools in the West wrote to The Century severely criticizing some of Mark Twain's writings which the magazine was printing. Mr. Gilder answered the letter, defending Mark Twain, but saying, 'at times he is inartistically and indefensibly coarse,' and revealing the fact that 'Huckleberry Finn' had been 'carefully edited for a magazine audience.'"

He sent a copy of the letter to Twain, saying:

"My DEAR CLEMENS: I am going to venture upon an indiscretion. I have had a letter from a Superintendent of Public "Dear Siz: We thank you sincerely for your kind and frank letter. We understand the points to which you object in Mark Twain's writings, but we can not agree with you that they are "destitute of a single redeeming quality." We think that the literary judgment of this country and of England will not sustain you in such an opinion.

Schools in a distant part of the West and am sending you my

letter to him. It was not written for your eye. I could go

over it and make it much more complimentary and leave out

something that sounds harsh, but I have concluded to send it

to you as it is as a sample of what often occurs here in The

"I ask you in all fairness to read Mr. Howells's essay on Mark Twain in the September number of *The Century* for 1882. To say that the writings of Mark Twain "are hardly worth a place in the columns of the average country newspaper which never assumes any literary airs" seems to us to be singularly untrue.

"Mr. Clemens has great faults; at times he is inartistically and indefensibly coarse, but we do not think anything of his that has been printed in *The Century* is without decided value, literary and otherwise. At least, as a picture of the life which he describes his Century sketches are of decided force and worth.

"Mark Twain is not a giber at religion or morality. He is a good citizen and believes in the best things. Nevertheless, there is much of his writing that we would not print for a miscellaneous audience. If you should ever compare the chapters of "Huckleberry Finn" as we printed them with the same as they appear in his book, you will see the most decided difference, These extracts were carefully edited for a magazine audience with his full consent.

"'Perhaps you know my friend Dr. George Macdonald, the celebrated novelist, lecturer, and preacher. He is one of the most spiritually minded men now living, and a most enthusiastic admirer of Mark Twain. Once, when Dr. Macdonald was staying at my house, he spent some hours in reading with great delight one of Mark Twain's books before preaching one of the most profound, moving, and spiritual sermons to which I ever listened.""

The Times wonders if Mark Twain was also the writer referred to in a letter written by Mr. Gilder to a contributor in 1909. Such a conclusion, it observes, might be gathered from the context:

"As to the phrase that you want to retain, make it as mild as you can, and we will see whether we can stand it. Really you

do not honor your art when you think it necessary to stir up a violent stench in the language in order to make it effective. It isn't necessary, and you have a finer art than requires such violence. I do not believe that a certain writer, who shall be nameless, but who is one of the greatest story-writers in the world, is sorry he took out at my suggestion a disgusting word from one of his most beautiful and famous stories, which was published in The Century."

DEPOSING THE MUSIC CRITIC

ANOTHER METHOD of deposing the music critic from the position of arrogant judgeship he is supposed by some to hold is offered by Musical America (New York). As the method suggested should appeal to producers not only considerably in advance of the opera's coming. A corollary to this suggestion is the proposition that newspaper and magazine articles describing the approaching novelty be issued several months before the première takes place—not immediately preceding the event. 'Francesca' was promised for production in America back in the season of 1914–15, and yet of those who heard it at the Metropolitan first night how many, except a few conscientious critics, had made themselves familiar with the nature of the work, save that it was based upon d'Annunzio's tragedy?"

The purpose of such reforms, comments Musical America, which wields somewhat of a big stick over the music critic, "is to put the public in a position to form its own judgment as to the acceptance or rejection of the new opera," so that the decision will no longer lie with a few men who have based their

conclusions largely upon "hearing of the dress rehearsals." True—

"The earrying out of the above suggestions may be impracticable, and the extra expenditure of money may seem unjustified. Would not such action, however, give the opera companies greater security against the contingency of having the chances of realizing on their investment for novelties swept away by the snap judgment of a handful of critics?"

"This is placing the question on a basis that is largely materialistic. yet there are possibilities for real altruism on the part of the operation promoters. By educating the public in this manner, they will in time convert this nation into a country of opera-lovers (such as we are not at present, considering the vicarious state of opera-giving here to-day .. When the country is thus converted operatically, the educational campaign of the managers-begun in altruism-will result in material benefit to themselves. The operation business will then stand upon a substantial footing, and will no longer be an artistic lottery, as we find it to-day-except in our one or two grand-opera strongholds.

Naturally enough, such an innovation on the part of the producer would sooner or later relegate the critic to idleness, save when he should perform the purely mechanical duty of enumerating the singers in a cer-

tain premiers. Thus the critic might gain, in this life, a little of the rest and quiet which a caustic writer in The Bellman suspects will never be his in the next. According to the Bellman's contributor, who is quoted in The Musical Leader (Chicago), several sorts of limbo may await music critics. He conjectures—

"Do they find a paradise in which there are concerts they do not have to attend, newspapers they do not have to write for, and nights when they can sleep? Are their sins too heavy to admit them straight to such felicity, and do they have to spend a few cons in purgatory, or, worse still, an eternity in some private limbo of their own? Probably the latter; their manner of life has rendered them too manifestly unfit for the society of other souls, and, besides, they need the protection of utter privacy in order to escape the vengeance of the musicians about whom they once wrote, and of the public which so consistently sets aside their verdiets.

"Fancy the entire lot of them herded together, with no other punishment than having to listen to one another. It is quite enough. A few of them, indeed, stay outside the angry throng, content to reflect on the philosophy of music, and to leave to others the praise and blame of individuals. These men were once critics, not simply reviewers of music. But the mass wrangle over this and that; they interrupt each other's vague paregyries, and smash each other's idols."



"THE VICTIM OF THE PETE."

Zuloaga has painted the actors of the full-ring in all their aspects. This one is a pathetic contrast to his superb mutadors. The appeal of pity is especially made for the borse.

as a valuable press-agent device, but, too, as a safeguard against failure of new enterprises, it may be realized in practise. Musical America is moved to expand the suggestion of a correspondent who writes it "deploring operatic waste in presentation of new works." His suggestions appeal to Musical America as presenting "constructive reforms in the way of a more scientific method of conducting the experiment of trying out an operatic novelty." First of all—

"He would have the public educated concerning the new work by intensive publicity begun longer in advance. Let us amplify one of his suggestions to read that the opera company should place in the hands of its subscribers a book describing the opera entertainingly, with perhaps a condensed thematic guide. Further, there is no reason why the management should not provide its patrons with lecture-recitals on the season's novelties, having the subject-matter presented intimately, as, for instance, Walter Damrosch acquaints the New York Symphony's public with his programs through his symphonic talks. An example of the benefit of education in such a palatable form is seen in the wide response to the Hubbard-Gotthelf operalogs.

"The writer of the aforementioned article also suggests the acquaintance of the public with the new operas through the circulation of talking-machine records of the principal arias

A WAR-CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW DISPENSATION

THE PALM FOR WAR-REPORTING was awarded to the American, Will Irwin, early in the war by the London Daily Mail. He has, however, written little of the later phases of the struggle, and an Englishman, Mr. Philip Gibbs, now fills the English eye. His work for the London Daily Chronicle and Daily Telegraph and the New York Times has been constant, and his success is laid by the English Bookman (London) to the fact that he is also a novelist. "He has been able to bring the wide, modern, romantic outlook to bear in his survey and analysis of fighting and the conditions of fighting." He is a war-correspondent of "a new dispensation," giving "not a realistic or a melodramatic vision of war, but a naturalistic vision." Yet the man in the street would never pick him out for the rôle he is filling, so Mr. W. Douglas Newton, the Bookman writer, says:

"He is not only built small, but built almost daintily. Ite looks frail. His features are delicately fashioned. They are neat, and well cut, and of a cameo kind to fit his cameo pallor. Some one has likened his features to those of a Victorian intaglio, and that is not inapt. He has, at first glance, the look of a student, a man who has, with a certain human austerity, withdrawn from the excitements of the world to live among books."

Gibbs had written more than half a dozen novels when the war broke out, and he became a newspaper correspondent. Most of his confrères, eager for news, were relegated to the background, but Gibbs attached himself to one of the ambulances working with the Belgian Army and went to the firing-line. We read:

"In a personal sense his experiences in France will be as valuable to him as an artist, as they have been fortunate for us his readers. The war came at a phase in his mental development when his heart and mind were becoming more and more absorbed in a psychological interest in humanity. That psychological interest has made his writing on the war so precious; but how will the war affect him? One ventures to think that it will deepen and strengthen his artistic outlook to a very profound measure. For him it has come—with all its opportunities for perceiving the humanity of human nature made emphatic under great stress—when his psychological curiosity had entered on a phase of great activity after a spell of what

one might call 'retarded action.'

"I mean by 'retarded action' that after starting out to consider human nature in sympathetic, spiritual fashion in his first novel, 'The Individualist,' a thoroughly interesting study of a woman beset by mental and emotional circumstances, he swung off on to a series of novels apropos, in which the story, the actual theme, assumed domination over the psychological aspect of his case. Of this group, 'The Spirit of Revolt,' 'The Street of Adventure,' and 'Intellectual Mansions, S. W.,' stand as examples. The theme of each of these novels, as well as their treatment, gives each the aspect of a journalistic coup rather than of a spiritual and humanly developed study. It was as the journalism had captured him and had given him that 'nose for copy' which had enabled him to perceive in each of his themes the great 'story' that the public would want. Spirit of Revolt' is a novel of demagogy, written at a time when the power of the labor men began to ferment the land. Street of Adventure' is the story of a great newspaper which failed just when it appeared to promise an influential earcerthe actual failure of that paper was a topic on men's tongues when Gibbs wrote. 'Intellectual Mansions, S.W.' caught the beginnings of the woman's suffrage and the suburban culture movements just when these phases of life were beginning to impress the public. . . . His book, 'The Soul of the War,' is as full and as poignant as any novel. Its human quality is enormously moving. It is a naturalistic study of Armageddon, not all glitter as the romanticists would have it, not all evil as the realists would have it. The actual war is there; courage and grimness, squalor and nobility, beastliness and beauty. There are a fearlessness and a lack of equivocation about the handling. But it is not kinematic. A sympathy and insight give the book a glowing and psychological verity.

"Philip Gibbs hates war as, I happen to know, he hates the thought that any personal notoriety (his own word) should come to him out of it. Yet it is fortunate for himself, as it has been fortunate for us, that he should have been so deeply intrigued with his present psychological phase of development when war came. He has helped to deepen and strengthen our knowledge of the facts of humanity at war, just as war must have helped to deepen and strengthen his knowledge of humanity for all time."



It is "humanity at war" in the mud that Mr. Gibbs tells of in a recent letter to the London Daily Telegraph. This is the way he describes these winter days of discontent on the Somme front:

"A white fog, dank and moist, lies over the battle-fields, so that our soldiers look like ghosts as they go trudging up to the trenches and disappear into this mistiness. At night all the moisture is turned to hoar-frost, and unless there is a rare gleam of sunlight in the day it does not melt quickly. The broken strands of barbed wire and all the litter of old battles are furred with it, and the breath of marching men is like smoke in the cold air. The men in the trenches are having a hard time. Up in the front lines there are no comfort, no shelter, no rest for them, and they need all their courage and strength to endure their wetness, their coldness, and the foul conditions into which they have been plunged by a month of rain. There is only one cheering thought for them. It is not so bad now as it has been."

There was one German trench that the Canadians greatly desired in November, "because men of a patrol who had been near it came back with glowing stories about it."

"It was, it seemed, one of the old-fashioned sort known to the men before the great advance, eight feet deep, beautifully boarded and revetted, nicely drained, warm, and cozy. 'Ye gods!' said Canadians sitting in mud-holes. 'That's some trench. It would be fine to live in such a place.' 'By gosh!' said other Canadians, 'that's the trench we've got to take, and pretty quick, too.' So on November 18 or 19 those wet, muddy, cold men set out for Desire trench, and fought like devils to get it, and killed many Germans, and got it.

"And then they swore great oaths, and laughed, and coughed, and lay down in the mud, because it had all been a fairy-tale, and instead of the eight-foot ditch and the nice revetting and draining and boarding there were only linked-up shell-holes with dead bodies in the water of them, and, around, a lake of mud."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

COUNTRY GIRLS IN THE Y. W. C. A.

THE COUNTRY GIRL comes to the city for more remunerative and more independent activity and more interesting recreation, and she is likely to find, in the new conditions that confront her, counsel, aid, and even shelter in the Young Women's Christian Association. Now, however, the Y. W. C. A. is going into the country to make

life so attractive that girls will not yield to the lure of the city, and to lighten the toilsome monotony that fills the days of many farmers' wives. The woman who leads in this branch of the Association's work is Miss Jessie Field. As rural school-teacher and later as country school superintendent, she attracted nation-wide attention by her zeal to arouse interest in the problems and the pleasures of farm-life. After considerable persuasion, she was induced to undertake the direction of the small town and country work for the national organization of the Y. W. C. A. Miss Field has been in her present work three years, so Mare N. Goodnow informs us in The Continent (Presb., Chicago), "during which time it has grown from the merest beginning to an organization of fifteen county associations made up of fifty-six branches in eleven States, with a membership of 4,420." Miss Field is the consulting expert and is assisted by six young women, known as "field county secretaries," who travel through six of the eleven fields (or groups of States) into which the country is divided. Mr. Goodnow goes on to describe the Y.W.C.A.'s country work as follows:

"The county Young Women's Christian Association members do not always have an entire building

for their use as the city association members generally do, but a meeting-place is chosen which is convenient to the greatest number. Sometimes school-houses are used as the community center; sometimes a church, or a few rented rooms in some building. In the small town the grange rooms are often used, and in one or two instances the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association have a building or rooms which are used jointly. The wide-awake country girls who make up this organization have demonstrated that the meeting-place is not the most important thing, but rather the spirit of the workers.

"Classes in county associations resemble very much those in the educational department of their city sister associations. There are country girls enthusiastically studying English literature, French, stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping all the commercial branches—and dramatic expression, as well as first aid to the injured, home nursing, thorough courses in plain sewing, dressmaking, millinery, domestic arts, and sciences. Girls are members of clubs for tomato, corn, and other vegetable growing, and of canning clubs, ranging from the preserving of garden vegetables to the most delicate of fruits, jams, and jellies. There are even classes in manicuring. In reality, the country girl is fitting berself for a useful all-round life, whether it be a business position or for the great job of some day being the head of her own household. It is not much wonder that the farmer boy to-day does not find the city girl more attractive than her country cousin, but prefers the girl he knows will understand him and his problems and will be an inspiration to him in his every-day life.

"Under the heading of practical talks, county associations report lectures on such subjects as suffrage, infant mortality, community service, recreation, nature study, thrift and efficiency, health, sensitiveness, vanity, current events, self-government, country-life leaders, betterbabies contests, home sanitation, building a home, politics in our town, why we need a public library, and a score of other questions which show that the country girl's mind is alive to all the big problems of the day.

"Up-to-date gymnasiums no longer belong to city associations alone, but are seen in many country sections. Then there are hikes, pienies, tennis tournaments, games, skating, snowshoeing and coasting parties, as well as volley-ball and basketball. In Gatesville, Coryell County, Texas, the girls in the county association promoted basket- and volley-ball so that it was enjoyed by five hundred girls in that section. In Montgomery County, Kansas, a 'Good Times Club,' which had an attendance of eighty-four, was formed among business girls, while a recreation club in that association gave nine special recreational occasions with an attendance of 273. The National Guard drill-hall was used for these meetings."

All kinds of community service are now being rendered by these girls, we read in *The Continent*, "from the opening of their Young Women's Christian Association rooms as a substation of the public

library to holding a better-babies contest at the county fair, opening rest-rooms at the fair or in the county-seat for the use of farmers' wives and daughters during the long, tiresome day while they shop and wait for their husbands to transact their business." For instance—

"These girls have promoted the singing of Christmas earols, better music in the churches, and community Christmas-trees. They have collected and dispensed clothing for poor families, have bought toys, candy, etc., for Christmas presents for poor children. In Gatesville, Texas, the county 'Y. W.' girls opened a rest-room for farmers' wives which was used by one thousand visitors in a year. These girls also maintained a residence for seven country girls, that they might attend high school. They also held a cooking and sewing contest participated in by fifty girls.

"In Lake County, Illinois, the county association members themselves distributed candy, toys, books, mittens, and hair-ribbons to the children of eighteen poor families. Through the visiting nurse they distributed clothing to fifteen other families and through the United Charities in Chicago they took care of



The expert on rural life who directs the Y W.C.A.'s work among country girls and young women.

one poor family of father and mother and eight children, providing rent, fuel, groceries, clothing, a Christmas dinner, and toys and candy for the children, while the father was out of work for several months. During the summer, the Camp Fire girls of Lake County, which is a branch of the association, made pajamas, skirts, and aprons for the women and children from a congested quarter of Chicago, who were attending the summer camp.

"All over the country, county association members are cooperating with other agencies in their locality for promoting all kinds of activities for the church; they are holding vesper services for boys and girls of the community, and in some sections they are holding Sunday services in small centers, using a schoolhouse where no church exists. They are helping to promote the work that is being done by women's clubs in the nearby towns and also are cooperating with the district superintendents of schools.

"An interesting phase of county work is the Eight-Week Clubs whose leaders are college girls who come home and gather about them their girl friends and all girls of the community who have not had the opportunity of going to college to share some of the good things they have had the privilege of enjoying. The activities of the club are divided into fun and recreation of all kinds. The leaders of these clubs report an interesting variety of community service performed, ranging

from cleaning up a church and keeping the lamps washed.
trimmed, and filled to providing tennis-court and grounds for
the country school, staying with babies so that their mothers
may go to church, and buying a black dress for a dear old lady
who could not go to church because she didn't have one."

CHURCH AND CORPORATION "SOUL"

HAT CORPORATIONS HAVE NO SOULS is a cynical adage which lost some value as proverbial tender in the closing weeks of 1916. This opinion, hinted at in various quarters, is based on the bonuses and wage and salary increases granted by industrial and commercial concerns and noted in the press. Furthermore, what is practically a new form of social service, as was recorded in our issue of January 6, is "group insurance" of employees. Such benefactions as these prompt the statement of The Presbyterian Advance (Nashville) that corporations are revealing much more soul "than is often manifested by those organizations which are in existence



DOING THEIR BIT FOR THE COMMUNITY.

An Eight-Week Club cleaning the school-house.



PUTTING MORE JOY INTO COUNTRY LIFE.

A playsoned exceed and directed by an Eight-Week Club.

primarily for the development of souls—the churches." This journal has in mind the particular case of "one of the largest railway companies of the Middle West" which surprized its office force by voluntarily making out the semimonthly pay checks for a larger amount than the employees expected to receive. With each check was a note explaining that because of the increase in the cost of living the railroad thought an increase in compensation was due its employees at this time.

The Adensee wonders, somewhat grimly, how many Church sessions have considered their pastors with equal understanding of the great problem of the salaried man. It holds that pastors' salaries have been actually reduced, for the they may receive the same number of dollars as they did a year ago, these dollars "do not represent the same purchasing power which they represented last year, and, indeed, it appears that month by month their purchasing power is being still further reduced." In other words:

"It takes more dollars to purchase any given articles than it did last year, and consequently there are

many ministers, along with many other salaried persons, who find it much more difficult to stretch their incomes over the necessary outgo.

"Both the cost of almost all sorts of provisions and also the wages paid to wage-earners are very much higher than they were a year ago, but over 80 per cent, of the men in America to-day are salaried men and in very few cases have salaries been increased. One searcely needs to dwell upon the increased cost of living. It is the more startling, however, when we notice the percentage of increase. Meats now cost about 25 per cent. more. That means that it takes \$1.25 to purchase the quantity of meat which could be bought for \$1 a year ago. Dairy products have increased in price about 50 per cent., which means that what could have been bought for \$1 now costs \$1.50. Flour and potatoes cost twice as much, and in some places more than twice as much, as a year ago. Contrary to precedent, for the prices of staple articles usually drop during the summer months, the cost of the common commodities used for food increased over 9 per cent. during the month of August, 1916, and the upward movement did not stop with August, as every one knows. As already stated, wages have been increasing also, but not salaries, with some exceptions. In view of these facts, ought not church sessions to give serious consideration to the question whether they ought not at least to restore the minister's salary to the purchasing power it had twelve months ago? Not to do so is not only unjust to him, but in many eases it will mean that he is no longer able to render as effective service to the Church."

THE PROBLEM OF THE CITY'S EDGE

THE SIN OF MANY CITIES in this country is in making their borders noisome and unhealthy with garbage-dumps, and what a writer in The Continent (Presbyterian, Chicago) calls "unpleasant industries," such as rendering- and glue-plants. Miss Mary E. McDowell, who has lived as a settlement-woman a score of years among the workers of the stock-yards, recalls that the regular phrase for such repulsive things used to be, "Put it on the edge of the city." But in Chicago, at least, a new order has been established, and the "motherhood" of the city is said to be largely responsible for the change. Learning of the heavy immigrant population that lives on the "edge," they decided that as long as children are born and bred there, they must be "free from evil and ugly things," for the "human output must be the test of the civilization of the city," and the "future welfare of American demoeracy depends on this human output." Our informant deseribes the reform as follows:

"We who had the unique experience of living on the edge of a garbage-dump, without losing the keen edge of sensitiveness, began a city-wide campaign of education to relieve the
cruel condition foisted upon a community of unskilled workers
of small wages and large families. We spoke to the citizens
and housekeepers who were responsible for this unjust condition. We told these comfortable and refined people where
their garbage was dumped. We told them of the death-rate
of babies near the dump—five times as great one hot August
as it was near the benutiful lake-shore where the garbage came
from. We told these ignorant well-to-do people what it meant
to these families whose homes were ruined by these garbagedumps. We described to them the plague of flies and bad
odors, of the waste of energy and wages that came to people
with small wages through sickness.

"On the northern boundary of this land of unpleasant things an open sewer had been permitted to be a menace to the community. Industrial waste had emptied into it from the nine-teen packing-houses, equal to the sewage from a population of over a million people. The industries were saving money; the community thought they dared not fight their bread and butter, and the municipality was undisturbed. At last we of this district who were free to disturb the peace of the municipality organized the community and the public opinion of the city, and now this open sewer is being buried under the ground."

The "great city frontiersmen" who must endure such conditions are not so picturesque as the pioneers of the West. Generally they are unskilled workers with "large families and a strong desire to have a home of their own." They are immigrants seeking to better their condition here, and we read:

"At first they live close to their job; then they read an advertisement of lots for sale by monthly payments; they hear that by paying down ten dollars, more or less, they may come into possession of that dreamed-of cottage. They buy the lot on the edge of the city, or perhaps just over the limit-line, for the real-estate agent says it will all be city in a short time. Part of the house is put up during the summer. Then father and mother go to work to earn the monthly payments. Boarders are taken in to the limited rooms, for the children are too young to work, and unless nine dollars extra are paid every month all will be lost. After a long, hard winter they build the rest of the house. Often there is no sewer and the ditches are the open sewers for several years.

"One day five Polish women from the prairie back of the 'yards' came to the settlement. Only one was able to speak English, and she told their grievance against this thoughtless, wealthy city of Chicago whose frontiers they were extending. This unpicturesque pioneer from the unsewered prairie told me that they had been twice to the aldermen and to the City Hall, but nothing had been done. 'Dey say not many houses enough yet for sewer or water, but we so many children, so many people,

we carry water for all the peoples from one block.' We then counted, not the houses, but the inhabitants of the houses and the number of children, and found that the population in the six houses was equal to many blocks where only single-family houses were built.

"I agreed to go to the City Hall with them to give to the Commissioner of Public Works this one fact—that the population of these six houses was equal to that of a block of single-family houses. The five Polish city frontiers women and I found the Commissioner very human when we gave the number of children for whom these mothers had to carry water from a fire-plug a block away, and when we begged for a sewer because of so many people in the six houses, he kindly said that we had proved our case and he would get action by the City Conneil."

The fight for improved conditions on the edge of the city was not an easy one, as may be judged from an instance given by Miss McDowell:

"Spring after spring the prairie, one mile west of the stockyards, between the great trunk railroads that come into Chicago, was flooded with water, and these pioneers often had to make flatboats to enable them to reach the street-car line. These little cottagers who were buying their homes, who had a longing for a piece of land to till, who wanted to get away from the smoke and the smell, had to bear the whole burden of opening up the edge of the city, for the absentee landowners who held on to the land for future speculation fought every improvement. One great estate-owner, who lived in New York City, fought the putting in of the main sewer to drain the flooded prairie.

"The citizens in the districts built for pleasant things are not cruel, nor do they mean to be selfish. They simply do not sewith their minds. They can not sense a bad odor that they do not smell nor feel a pain that others have. Their imagination is so limited that they do not realize the injustice of putting off their discomforts on to others less able to bear them. They, as individuals, think ethically, but have not yet learned to think collectively. It takes graphic pictures of realities and dramatic stories of suffering button beings and a constructive idea of a scientific plan to care for garbage and industrial waste before comfortable citizens are aroused."

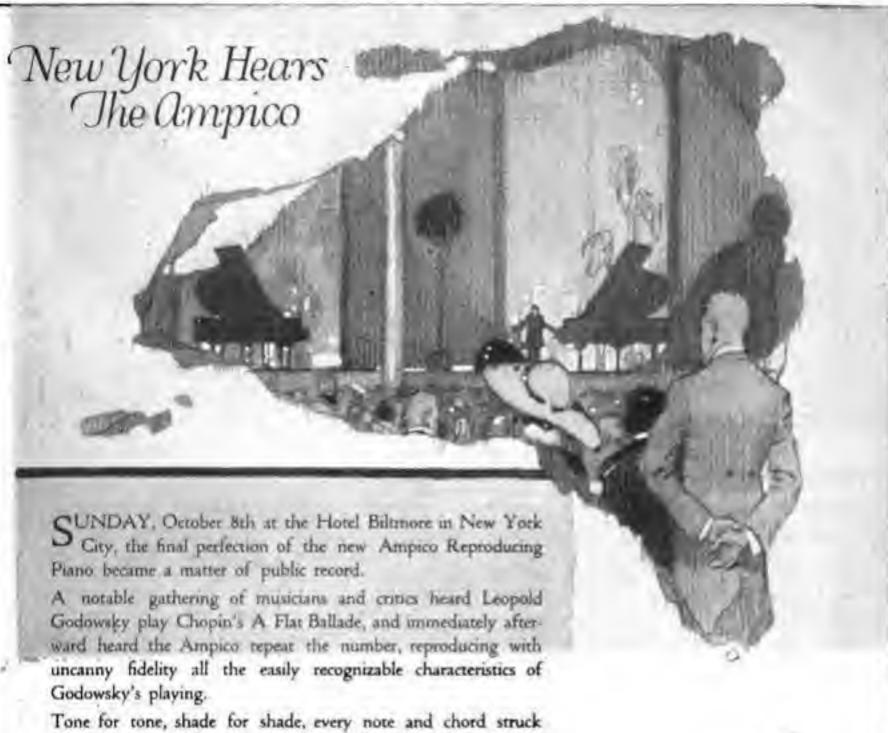
A GIFT OF LAST MOMENTS

NE GRATEFULLY APPRECIATED SERVICE done by the workers of the Young Men's Christian Association in France is to bring relatives to the bedsides of dying or fatally wounded soldiers. In urgent cases, we read in The Christian Endeavor World (Boston), relatives and friends are permitted by the British and French Governments to be to France "to visit those who will never again come across the Channel." From the moment the visitors land on French soil, we read,

"They are the guests of the Young Men's Christian Association, whose cars meet every boat, and often they have as many as two hundred and lifty guests in their charge at one time. They are driven to the place where their loved ones lie, it may be eighty miles away or more; and from the time of comian to the time of going, unless they wish, it need not cost them a cent. That is not the losst beautiful and tender of all the ministries of the Association.

"Many of the cases are infinitely pathetic. Not long are I read of one wife going in sad hope; but the boat was delayed, and when she arrived she was just a few hours too late.

"Mr. Yapp tells of another case, the wife of a soldier-lad. The Young Men's Christian Association took her to the hospital; outside the ward a nurse told her that he was very didelirious all the time, and there was no hope of his recognizing her. They went in. For fifteen minutes she sat there beside him, and there was not the slightest sign that he knew. The she just spoke to him of the little ones at home, his two children, Lizzie and Freddie. 'You remember them?' she asked And for one moment there passed over his face a look of remention. Then the darkness closed in again. But that one mement—so little in one sense, for the days for most of us are full of such moments—was to her priceless—'worth coming all the way from England for,' she said."



Tone for tone, shade for shade, every note and chord struck with the same delicate precision as before—it was Godowsky and no other.

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If you do not get an opportunity to hear one of these recitals, have your music dealer arrange a private demonstration. The Ampico is both a Reproducing Piano and a player piano, playing any standard roll. And the tone and touch of the instrument are unimpaired for hand playing.

The Ampico may be had in the world's oldest and best pianos: the Knabe (1837), Haines Bros. (1853), Marshall and Wendell (1836) and the celebrated Chickering (1823). A handsome illustrated catalogue will be sent on request. The AMPICO Reproducing Piano

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WORLD'S LARGEST MAKERS OF DISSOLVED ACETYLENE

CURRENT POETRY

CHARMING simplicity of expression and appealing naiveté of idea make Katharine Lee Bates' "Fairy Gold" (E. P. Dutton & Co.) one of the most attractive of the recent books of verse. This poet writes best of children and of fairies, and few, indeed, are the modern verse-makers sufficiently deft and discerning to treat these delicate themes successfully. The ballad which we quote is perhaps intended for childish readers, but is interesting and dramatic enough to please all who enjoy a good story put into good verse.

REBECCA AND ABIGAIL

BY KATHARISE LEE BATES

When the Clims of the Open Hand convene And our values are released.
Remember the year eighteen-location And our proud September first.
When ye write the roll of our heroes down Oh, he not the deed ignored
Of two little heroines, bonny and brown.
Whose wit was sharp as a sword.

Careless she sat in the lighthouse door,
Lass of the laughing lip,
When there have in sight off the Scituate share.
The sails of a British ship.
Rebecca Baiss was the merriest maid.
Between Cape Cod and Cape Ann,
But her quick breath sobbed, for, old fears allayed.
The post had never a man.

Over her shoulder Abigaii peered
With the soft brown eyes of their race.
And the sisters watched as the frigate neared
And anchored against the place
Where guards had been stationed till yestere en.
But now had no garrison more
Than the keeper's wife with her gentle mien.
And the girls in the lighthouse door.

The work-worn mother, all unaware
Of the blow about to fall,
Dozed in her faded rocking-chair,
While the kitten teased the ball
That had rolled from her knitting, and not until
Two leaves in stealthy guise
Put off from the skip, had the girls a will
To waken those weary eyes.

Then her dream was pierced by the shrilling fife.
And crushed by the rolling drum.
She swayed to her feet. "O Lord of Life,
Is the hour of bloodshed come?"
White she sprang to the empty door
And saw the redenate, stayed
By that martial note, had raised the oar,
Mistrusting an ambuscade.

A sulien gun from the ship warned back.
The beats, and with burried stroke.
They traversed again that foaming track.
To the shelter of British oak.
While "Yankee Doodle" rang out the fife.
And the drum was calling to arms.
As if mustering men for desperate strife.
From a hundred rebel farms.

Murmured the goodwife: "God be praised!"

And next: "But how shall I feed
This patriot army Thou hast raised
To succee us in our need?"
Then around the cottage, as large as life.
She saw that army come—
Laughing Rebecta who waved the fife.
And Abigail with the drum.

At last Mr. W. H. Davies's poems are readily accessible to the American public. From the press of Alfred A. Knopf comes "The Collected Poems of William H. Davies," with a frontispiece portrait of the poet by William Rothenstein. In England he has for years enjoyed considerable fame, having been the recipient of praise higher



Uncle Sam's Mail Carriers

Have brought thousands of letters relling of the health-benefits following a change from coffee to

POSTUM

Some people seem able to drink coffee, for a time, without much apparent horm to health and comfort. But there are many athers to whom it is definitely injurious to heart, stomach and nerves.

If you are one of those with who is coffee disngrees, a change to the pure, delicious food-drink, l'estim, would seem advisable—and



than that usually given to a living poet. The London Morning Post said of his songs, "They would be most fitly described as poems which Herrick, Wordsworth, and Blake left unwritten," and the London Nation spoke of his "exquisite intimacy with the earth." This last phrase seems especially apt when considered in relation to the three lovely lyrics we have chosen for exhibition.

THE ELEMENTS

BY WILLIAM H. DAVIES

No house of stone
Was built for me:
When the Sun shines
I am a bee.

No sooner comes

The Rain so warm,
I come to light—
I am a worm.

When the Winds blow, I do not strip, But set my sails— I am a ship.

When Lightning comes.
It plays with me
And I with it—
I am a tree.

When drowned men rise At Thunder's word, Sings Nightingale— I am a bird.

APRIL'S CHARMS

BY WILLIAM H. DAVIES

When April scatters coins of primrose gold Among the copper leaves in thickets old, And singing skylarks from the meadows rise, To twinkle like black stars in sunny skies;

When I can hear the small woodpecker ring Time on a tree for all the birds that sing; And hear the pleasant cuckoo, loud and long— The simple bird that thinks two notes a song;

When I can hear the woodland brook, that could Not drown a babe, with all his threatening mood. Upon whose banks the violets make their bone. And let a few small strawberry-blossoms come:

When I go forth on such a pleasant day. One breath outdoors takes all my care away; It goes like heavy smoke, when flames take hold Of wood that's green and fill a grate with gold.

DAYS TOO SHORT

BY WILLIAM H. DAVIES

When Primroses are out in Spring
And small, blue violets come between:
When merry birds sing on boughs green.
And rills, as soon as born, must sing:

When butterflies will make side-leaps.

As the escaped from Nature's hand

Ere perfect quite; and bees will stand

Upon their heads in fragrant deeps;

When small clouds are so silvery white Each seems a broken rimmed moso— When such things are, this world too soon, For me, doth wear the veil of Night.

Arthur Peterson puts a pleasant memory into pleasant verses in his "Summer Evening." which we quote from his "Collected Poems" (G. P. Putnam's Sons).

SUMMER EVENING

BY ARTHUR PETERSON

A night of June, the stars were bright.

And all the air was warm and soft.

And round about us floated oft

Some sweet perfume, and then took flight.



A Belt Is No Better Than Its Friction Surface

The friction surface of a Blue Streak Belt is like the tread on a good tire.

It grips the pulleys and efficiently delivers the power of your engines to your shafts and machines.

How long would the best of tires last if it had an inferior tread or no tread at all? About as long as a belt with inferior friction surface, or none at all.

The excellent friction surface of Blue Streak Belts withstands the most grilling work, assuring increased length of service per dollar of cost.

Blue Streak Belts are balanced belts. The duck and the rubber impregnation are as good as the friction surface. They will further economy as well, and serve as long.

The duck is a special weave which greatly increases the tensile strength per unit of weight.

This superior strength permits a reduction in the number of plies used. And the fewer the plies, the greater the pulley contact and the amount of power saved.

These plies are impregnated under such enormous pressure that the rubber is forced into the very fiber of the duck, welding the plies indissolubly and absolutely waterproofing them.

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Write for our Encyclopedia of Mechanical Goods, containing specific recommendations for every operation in mills, mines and factories. Both master mechanics and administrative executives are using it in revising operating costs downward. Have your secretary send for it today.

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In the Name of God the Father

Let Us Stop the Slow Starvation of One Million Belgian Children After two years and a half beneath the upper and nether millstones of war, the Belgian people find themselves facing ow starvation of more than one million children. a new peril-the sl

that Commission has been able to supply is less than that provided to British prisoners in Germany, less Government. It is enough to keep body and soul together in an adult. It is not enough to do even that for the growing The meagre rations that have barely sufficed for adults have proved insufficient for growing children. There are than that provided German prisoners in England, and about two-thirds that supplied to poorhouses of England by the British ,250,000 of these children who are directly dependent upon the food supplied by the Commission for Relief in Belgium. children. It consists of "a hunk of bread and a bowl of broth each day," and it costs about six cents The ration which

One Million Belgian Children Must Have an Extra Ration Each Day or They are Going to Die of Slow Starvation

This extra ration consists of a biscuit made with lard or fat, and a cup of cocoa. That is all; but it is enough to arrest the degeneration of the growing child. That is all; but it is enough to check the ravages of tuberculosis, rickets, and other diseases that have begun to develop with appalling rapidity among the under-nourished children. That is all; but it means the difference between life and death, between continued vitality and slow starvation. One biscuit a day! "A little more, and oh, how much it is!"

One Dollar a Month Will Supply This Extra Ration and Save a Child

The appeal comes to the United States to furnish that money and save these children. It comes from Herbert Hoover, Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. It comes from the Pope, in a letter to Cardinal Gibbons. It comes from American physicians (Dr. Lucas, of the University of California, is one of them) who have made examinations of these children for the Commission. It is an appeal that comes from the most distrest nation on earth to the wealthiest nation the sun ever shone upon.

In God's Name Can Such An Appeal Be Disregarded?

Think of it, you Americans who read this, you fathers and mothers of growing children! The Controller of the Currency, in Washington, a few days ago proclaimed the wealth of the United States as 220 billions of dollars. On the first day of this new year, one single industry—the railways—had \$412,000,000 to be paid out as interest due that day on railway bonds. For two and one-half years (nearly) Belgium, formerly 'the beehive of Europe,' has been rescued from destruction at a cost of over \$200,000, and the United States has contributed less than \$9,000,000 of this sum. Yet the Comand the United States has contributed less than \$9,000,000 of this sum.

THE CHILDREN OF BELGIUM FOR WHOM THIS APPEAL IS MADE
Under 3 years of age. 465,000
Between 3 and 7 years. 609,000
Between 12 and 12 years 730,000

and wore them proudly week after week. It is to America that their hearts have gone out. Yet while France and England have been between them providing \$7,000,000 a month for the support of Belgium, the people of the United States have contributed less were capable of earning the highest salaries paid—winning for their country and their flag imperishable honor and gratitude, the support they have received from their own countrymen has been pitifully inadequate. For all the distrest people of Europe, Asia, and than two years. While scores of Americans have been devot-work of relief, without a dollar of recompense—some of them ing their whole time to the than \$9,000,000 in more

Africa, according to the Controller of the Currency, we have contributed, since the war began, less than one-twentieth of one per cent. of our aggregate income. That is to say, we have diverted one dollar out of \$2,000 of income to the relief of such distress as the world has never before seen. And in this same time, provisions for the Belgians alone have been purchased from this country to the amount of over \$100,000,000, according to the official documents of the Relief Commission.

These Letters from Children of Belgium in the Light of the Facts Just Presented Read

The following letters are printed by Edward Eyre Hunt, who was agent of the Commission in charge of the Province of Antwerp, in his revently published book, "War-Bread."

BOY OF NINE FROM A

Good People of America:

much for you and never forget you. I would fly to America to thank the If I had a flying-machine I brave people there. I haven't tell you that I shall pray very

FROM A GRATEFUL LITTLE GIRL

Oh, dear Americans, I am still small. My words can not tell you very well how I want to thank you, but, dear Americans, you

must feel my heart. I pray every day to the good God that He shall bless your lives and that He shall spare you from war, hunger, and all other horrors. Take, then, loving and noble gentlemen, with my deepest feel-ings, the thanksgiving of my elder brothers and sisters.

ing because she could not give us the bread we asked for, because there was no flour. But you have dried her tears with the good flour

FROM ANOTHER LAD OF TEN

which you have sent.

Dear Americani

I often saw mother weep when we came down-stairs in the morn-

FROM A BOY OF EIGHT

GERALDINA VAN DER VOORDT.

I thank you because you sent great big boats over the great sea -eat-boats --rice, com, bacon, stockings, clothing, and shoes. I know that you like the little Belgians, and I like you, too. ACHIEL MAIS.

Letters like the above have come to the Commission not only ALFONS JANSSENS. by hundreds and by thousands, but by hundreds of thousands.

It is war here. We have known hunger and need. We have been fugitives. But, thank God, America has helped us out of need by sending us clothing, hears, bacon, and bread. We thank America and the Americans also, and every day we pray Our Father for brave

What Will "Brave America" Do To Merit This Gratitude of Belgian Children?

It is not generally understood that, even in times of peace, Belgium has to import 78 per cent. of her breadstuffs. Even in normal conditions she produces but 22 per cent. The harvest of 1914 was never reaped. The American commissioners all testify that those Belgians who have means have done and are doing their utmost in

relief-work. It is "up to" America to save these million slowly starving children, if they are to be saved—to give Alfons, and Josef, and Geraldina, and Achiel, and the rest, a biscuit a day as a supplementary meal, in addition to the less than poorhouse rations they are now getting.

Twelve Dollars Will Give That Extra Meal to One Child for a Year

THE LITERARY DIGEST appeals for contributions in \$12 units. you can't contribute that sum, get friends to help make it up.

Every cent or every usual man some along the line for postage or Not a cent will be deducted anywhere along the line for postage or money will be applied to the purpose for which it is given, through or more will be acknowledged in our columns. Every cent of every dollar will go to the feeding of a Belgian child. clerical help or transportation or administrative expenses. the Commission for Relief in Belgium. All sums of \$12

LITERARY DIGEST will start the list by taking care of 500 children for Let the response be quick and prompt and generous.

LARS. Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST alone should do that, and do it quickly. How many children will YOU save from slow starvation during the year 1917? One thousand? One hundred? one year \$6,000. Remember, \$12 will save a Belgian child from slow starvation. HELP US TO RAISE ONE MILLION DOL-Ten? It is a time for Americans to show to the whole world the size of their hearts.

Make checks, money orders or other remittances payable to BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND, and make them as large as possible, and address all letters to Belgian Children's Fund, care of THE LITERARY DIGEST, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York.



Planning for Power!

Production—production and more production!! That is the efficiency-gauge of the modern plant. Of all else, "production" is ever the master word.

It calls for uninterrupted operation—for a plant dependable day in and day out—no shut-downs through equipment weaknesses.

Thus, in planning for efficient, reliable power, business heads demand Robbins & Myers Motors for the twenty-one years' record of successful performance behind them.

Whatever the size -1/40 or 25 horsepower; whatever the service—large machine or small; whatever the circuit—direct or alternating current—there is a particular Robbins & Myers Motor for the purpose.

Makers of the best motor-driven equipment also prefer Robbins & Myers Motors for their dependable qualities. Whenever you see any electrical device equipped with a Robbins & Myers Motor, whether it be a vacuum cleaner for the home, an adding machine for the office, or a drill press for the machine shop, be assured that it is a high grade product throughout.

You will rarely find a Robbins & Myers Motor on any appliance that does not measure up to the Robbins & Myers standard,

If you are a motor user planning for more and better power, write for data on motors to suit your particular needs.

If a manufacturer of motor-driven equipment, let us submit sample motors for testing. No obligation involved.

If a dealer, more facts await you regarding Robbins & Myers service.

The Robbins & Myers Company, Springfield, Ohio
The Burlet's Largest Exclusive Municipal Cities
Branches in All Principal Cities



Robbins & Myers Motors

Your dress was some pale summer stuff,
Its light was all we cared to have.
I at your feet, and near enough
Sitting to feel your fan's slow wave.

Of ghosts we talked, told mystic tales
Which made both turn, almost afraid.
And peer into the woodbine's shade.
Moved to and fro by gentle gales.
In the late evening, growing still
At last, you gazed long at the stars.
And I at your fair face, until
Midnight struck through the lattice-bars.

Here is a poem on an unusual subject, a poem distinguished for its strength of phrase and for the truth of its psychology. There is an important lesson in these lines. They are quoted from Ruth Comfort Mitchell's "The Night Court and Other Verses" (The Century Company).

REVELATION

BY RUTH COMPOST MITCHELL

He had not made the team. The ultimate moment-

Last practise for the big game, his senior year— Had come and gone again with dizzying swiftness. It was all over now, and the sudden cheer

That rose and swelled to great the elect eleven Sounded his bitter fallure on his ear.

He had not made the team. He was graduating. The last grim chance was gone and the last hope fled:

The final printed list tacked up in the quarters:
A girl in the bleachers turned away her head.
He knew that she was trying to keep from crying;
Under his tan there burned a painful red.

He had not made the team. The family waiting His wire, up-State; the little old loyal town That had looked to him year by year to make it.

And laureled him each time home with fresh renown;

The men from the house there, tense, breathlessly watching.

And, after all, once more, he'd thrown them down.

He had not made the team, after years of striving:

After all he had puld to try and held it cheap—
The sweat and blood and strain and iren
endurance—

And the barassed nights, too aching-tired to sleep:

The limp that perhaps he might be cured of some day:

The ugly scar that he would always keep.

He had not made the team. He watched from the side-lines.

Two days later, a part of a sad patrol, Battered and bruised in his crouched blanketed body,

Sick and sore to his depths and aloof in dole.
('ntil he saw the enemy's swift advancing sweeping his team-mates backward. Then from his soul

Was cleansed the sense of self and the sting of

And he was one of a pulsing, straining whole, Bracing to stem the tide of the on-flung bodies. Helping to halt that stendy, celentless roll; Then he was part of a fighting, frenzied unit

from he was part of a fighting, frenzied unit forcing them back and back and back from the seal.

There on the side-lines came the thought like a whip-crack

As his team railied and rose and took control!

He had not made the leam, but for four long seasons, Each of ten prinding weeks, he had given the flower, The essence, and strength of body, brain, and spirit. He and his kind—the second team—till the power To cope with opposition and to surmount it Into the team was driven against this hour!

What did it matter who held onto the leather, He or another? What was a four-years' dream? Out of his heart the shame and rancor lifted.

There burst from his throat a hoarse, exultant scream.

Not in the fight, but part of it, he was winning! This was his victory: he had made the team!

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

CANADIAN WOMEN AND THE GREAT WAR

HIRTY-FIVE hundred women doing work previously done by men in Canadian banks, three thousand in munition-factories, five thousand nursing the wounded at the front and in the base hospitals—these figures give a hint of the spirit in which the women of the Dominion are meeting the demands of the war. To release their sons and brothers for service in the trenches, they are turning to unfamiliar duties in office, counting-house, and ammunition-plant, while others have successfully turned their energies to the raising of great sums of money for war-relief. Like their English sisters, they are working long hours to keep their fighting forces supplied with ammunition, they are knitting, canning, gardening, street-cleaning, for the men at the front. Describing these activities in a letter to the New York World, a Toronto correspondent writes:

When Great Britain entered the war, Canada automatically did likewise. Never perhaps in the history of nations was there a land less prepared for conflict than Canada. Militant Canadians to that date were exceptional; the bulk of the press and the public was distinctly anti on the preparedness question, and there were not over ten thousand men in the Dominion versed in the arts of war.

Yet within six weeks Canada sent on board transports in Gaspé Basin on the Atlantic coast thirty-three thousand men fully armed and equipped with everything an army on active service needed. Since then, 368,346 men have joined the Canadian forces to October 31 last.

This mention of the Dominion's military achievement, one of the greatest in history in view of Canada's sparsely populated territory, which, tho 111,992 square miles larger than the United States, contains only one person to two square miles, or a total of 8,075,000, has been made so that the reader can understand what a task was given the Canadian women to do when their land was being looted of its ablest men. And they have done their task thoroughly.

According to Canadian census statistics there are 2,186,000 women between the ages of fifteen and eighty in the Dominion. Of these, 1,251,182 were married, and 364,-821 were occupying paid positions in store, factory, or office, etc., previous to the war. There are also some 60,000 rated as belonging to the leisure class, and 509,997 unlisted for a total of 2,186,000 to take up tasks left by the departure of 368,346 fighting-men.

These women, we are told, immediately began activities of all sorts, doing everything which would aid, directly or indirectly, in approaching the hoped-for victory. One of these activities was the collection of funds for relief—always the first thought of woman. In conceiving new methods along this line, the women proved amazingly efficient. We read, for instance:

In one far-western Canadian city, on one occasion, the ladies of a small society



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People eat Puffed Grains for breakfast-with sugar and cream or mixed with fruit.

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rounded up all the children in the town owning Shetland ponies. With collection boxes on each side of the animals and the flag of the country for the sufferers of which the money was being gathered also adorning the animals, the little boys and girls patrolled the town from end to end seeking

The appeal was no different than had women stood on the streets with boxes and plates, but by adding novelty to the idea and shoving the collection box under the nose of the individual in such a way much more was collected than had the old-style. commonplace methods been adhered to. The numerous things of such nature, showing almost a genius for campaigning and organization, are too many to bear fullest mention.

Probably the most novel scheme and one which required real hard work was done here in Toronto. Last spring the women of the Red Cross Society started a "waste conservation." The financial results almost instantly accruing brought them realization that they had a miniature goldmine. For instance, one hundred pounds of newspaper was worth forty-three cents. An appeal to all the school-children as well as adult householders was made for old magazines, newspapers, bottles, rags, jutebags, books, metal, etc.

Everybody helped. The big banker boaned his motor-car; little Johnny, the day-laborer's son, brought a load in his wheelbarrow; girls brought great baskets full by arm-power, and the children's toy wagons proved as zealous and important carriers as the huger trucks. The Harbor Commission gave a commodious warehouse, where a large staff of girls and women work continuously sorting and packing. The first month's proceeds were \$1.619, and those in charge now claim that the year's total business will be well up to \$25,000.

How important their work along this line was may be better understood when the Waste-Collectors' Union made a protest to the City Council shortly after the women had put their scheme into operation. The union had six hundred members, and through the activity of the charitable ones their receipts had been cut considerably more than half. However, they received no civic sympathy and tried in vain to buy the women's business, offering eight thousand dollars for it.

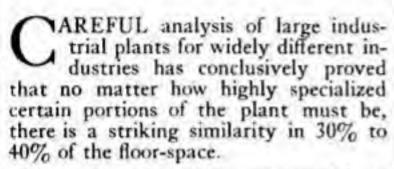
The record for cash collections in any single day or campaign since the war began was established here by the Secour National Society of Women, On July 14 women and girl collectors took in twentyfive thousand dollars in a little over ten hours' work. The feat is the more remarkable because for two years previous to this the people had been importuned almost every day, at least every week, to give to one or another charity.

Turning away from the question of hard money, there is presented the work of supplying comforts, such as wearing-apparel to the men at the front. Truly, millions of pairs of socks have been knitted for the troops. We are told:

For the first two years of the war the supply of socks averaged better than five hundred thousand a month. From the very nature of this work, knitting is, of course, an individual duty, and how seriously and steadily women have applied Complete Industrial Plants

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Prompt connections, the speed of answer in principal cities averaging about 3½ seconds.

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In Europe:

Nine-tenths of the exchanges are closed at night, and in many cases, at mealtime.

Not one person in a hundred has a telephone.

Not one-eighth as many miles in proportion to population and territory.

In the principal cities, it takes more than twice as long for the operator to answer.

No such provision made. Telephone users are expected to await their turn.

As to cost, long-distance service such as we have here was not to be had in Europe, even before the war, at any price. And exchange service in Europe, despite its inferior quality, cost more in actual money than here.

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themselves to it is evident wherever you go to-day in Canada.

Traveling on the train you will find the lady in the chair-car moving her fingers swiftly and surely to the task. Her humbler sister in the way of life as judged by money standards you will find busy at the same in the day-coach ahead. Grandma knits at home, so does sister and mother. Girls of eight vie on the stitches, plain and purl, with old ladies of eighty. In the concert-half, loath to lose a moment, not one, but dozens of women may be seen almost daily bending the long needles to this task.

Some have become so proficient that light no longer is necessary to their toil. So in the darkest of the motion-picture theaters, while desperate villains, merrymakers, and sad heroines, eternally opprest, flit across the screen, you will hear the faint click, click of the knitting-needle.

Before the war the ability to create warm, well-fitting, and comfortable woolen socks out of a ball of yarn by means of a few slender lines of steel was almost a lost art among the Canadian women. The pioneers of the '70s and '80s had done it. But the new generation, what with great factories and the like, had found it no longer a matter of necessity. To-day all is changed, and it is safe to venture that 70 per cent. of the women in Canada at the present moment can turn out a very fair stocking.

There is never a human activity without some one expressing it in rime. As an evidence the following very humorous little verse is given, voicing the determination of one of the newer generation taking up a strange task:

The time I've spent on these here socks is like a thousand years to me, Dear lad, how do they look to thee? Thy hostery, thy hostery,

Oh, maddening stitches, plain and puri, How oft they've made my poor head whiri, For men must fight—but I'm a girl. And so I'm knitting socks for thee.

My mother taught me how to knit, I hope with all my heart they fit— If not as secks—well, as a mitt, Or pass them on, thy boslery.

A party of expert and very active knitters were the other day discussing the fate of knitting after the war. Will it die? The majority seemed to believe it will not. "Why," said one, "we'll make ourselves the heavenliest jackets, rose, yellow, and blue, to match our varying skirts."

This seems like an awful job, but after a comparison was made later it was found that the amount of work required to make a short-length jacket was only slightly more than twice the number of stitches required to make a pair of regulation twenty-four-inch-long army socks. The members of this little knitting circle are authority for the fact that it takes 86,480 stitches to make a pair of socks.

But there was work to be done at home, too, as well as labor for the direct comfort of the trenchmen. If a city gives its men to Flanders, its women must take charge of the men's work, and see that it is carried through. Just how well this was done is evidenced by the report:

Practically the major portion of the office staffs of banks, bonding, brokerage, and commercial houses throughout Canada to-day are made up of women who, twentysix months ago had no part in commercial life, their places being filled entirely by men who have now gone forth to fight, many of them never to return.

Thirty-five hundred women hold positions in Canadian banks alone who were not there before the war. As their work is similar to those of other women of about an equal number who have taken up duties in commercial, brokerage, and other business houses, their progress is indicative of women's success on the whole in these new environs, and while particular reference is here made to those engaged in banking institutions, the same remarks may be attached to the majority of the others.

Of the women engaged, a certain percentage had some slight experience previously in bookkeeping or were possest of other forms of commercial training, but many of the workers—indeed, more than half—had never previously turned their hands to other than slight household duties at home. These latter made the most energetic and enthusiastic of employees, because for the first time they are enjoying real independence.

Fluffy-haired, rather frivolous débutantes, who entered banks not knowing the difference between a check and a draft, became in a few weeks' time serious-minded, careful presiders over sets of huge and imposing books. These recent sojourners in the marts of money have made good in all lesser positions, and a few have arrived at the actual handling of cash in the paying and receiving tellers' cases.

While a certain amount of these rapid promotions can be accredited to the exigencies of war—some of the girls in six weeks attaining to places which formerly occupied men six months and even a year to reach—the majority of promotions were due to sheer ability.

When, in 1915, the output of the Canadian munition-factories began to fall short of the quantity required, the women met this emergency also, until to-day there are three thousand women engaged in making war-munitions in the Dominion, and the number is rapidly increasing. The writer goes on to say:

Yet again, and for an entirely different phase of the war, did Canada offer the best of her womanhood. Through the burning, war-ridden regions of Egypt, in the Gallipoli expedition, Canadian nurses played a noble part. In English hospitals, in hospitals along the French and Belgian fronts, on hospital-trains, and in temporary quarters close to the line of fight, Canadian nurses are working to-day. Over five thousand of the best of the Dominion's womanhood have donned the neat little army uniform and gone forth to take up their share in the great struggle.

This, then, is what Canadian women have done as their share in bearing the burdens of the war. They have not only given their sons, but they give their efforts night and day that the war may be brought to a speedy end, says the account, and, summing up all that the great stayat-home army has done, it concludes:

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To suffering soldiers and foreign noncombatants have been rushed colossal mountains of food- and clothing-supplies. Fresh fruit they have canned in thousands of quarts for the fighters at the front. And at home, eternally vigilant, always alert to fight, they have beaten food-comhines and driven prices down. Even into the great factories, where come the things of death, they have gone and worked and become experts in the art of munitionmaking.

In no single thing have they failed; no single call have they left unanswered. Greatly they have striven and greatly achieved.

AN AMERICAN BOY WHO DIED FOR ENGLAND

A MONG the lives that have been taken as British toll in the great war are many upon which England had no bloodelaim, but which were given for her because of the love borne for her as a nation. French and Germans have fought under the Amerlean flag in our wars, but not many British. Large numbers of Americans, however, are wearing the King's uniform. One such was Harry Butters, a young Californian whose death in France called forth nation-wide eulogies from British personage and press. It seems, according to published accounts, that young Mr. Butters had been educated in San Francisco, and later entered Beaumont College, in Old Windsor, where, amid seenes replete with England's richest rural charm and tradition, he learned to love the country which sheltered him, and felt the debt of gratitude he owed the land.

When the war came, we learn from the London Observer, altho he had returned to America, he went back to England to enlist, and it was as an officer of the British Army that he died. It is stated of him:

This American boy—and what a straight, upstanding pattern of youth and strength he was—owed us no duty and he gave us all. He gave it not impolsively nor in adventurous recklessness, but with a settled enthusiasm belonging to the "depth and not the tumult of the soul." How much he gave is worth considering. His personal endowments and opportunities were such that when he made up his mind to quit everything in his bright California and to come into the war, his choice was heroic in the fullest sense of that word.

When he went back to America after leaving college, he was a young man of mark, framed to excel both in sport and affairs. He was very tall, supple, active, frank, and comely of face, as gay as he was good-looking. You saw by a glance at his hands that he had a born instinct for management and technique. He had been a good deal at sea. He knew all about horses and motor-cars. He was a crack shot and a fine polo-player. His business ability was shown as soon as he took over the management of his father's estates. With this practical talent that could turn itself to anything he had other qualities, One remembers what a delightful, level, measuring glance he used to give suddenly from under his brows when he had finished rolling a cigaret and went on with his keen questioning about men and things. To talk with him was to receive a new and promising revelation of the mind of young America. Like so many of our own young soldiers in their attitude toward polities, he was not content with either of the old parties in the United States. He thought that his own generation, if it was earnest enough, might make a better hand both of social problems and world-relations. He hoped to play his part. Tho he always thought of himself in a fine spirit as "an American citizen," he wanted the United States to take a full share in the wider life of the world, and especially to work as far as possible for common ideals with the whole English-speaking race.

So when the news of the war came to San Francisco, he put aside as fair a prospect of wealth, success, happiness, and long life as could well open before a young man, and determined to throw in his lot with the old country and the Allies in the fight for civilization against all the armed might of lawless iniquity which had flung itself on

Belgium,

He was then twenty-two. He arrived in England in the early part of 1915 to join the British Army, and no military eye could doubt that the British Army had got a rare recruit. Harry Butters got his first commission in the 11th Royal Warwick-shire Regiment. Afterward his technical faculty found more congenial scope when he transferred to the Royal Field Artillery. While training, he stayed a good deal at the rectory, Stow-on-the-Wold, Glos. The rector writes: "He was a warm-hearted, fearless young officer, as fine an American gentleman as ever crossed the Atlantic," It is much to say, but it is true.

An associate continues the tribute with a picture of young Butters after the first baptism of fire at the front, not in his own words, but in the words of the young American himself, as he wrote to his family in a letter afterward published in a San Francisco newspaper. The new recruit wrote:

"I am no longer untried. Two weeks' action in a great battle is to my credit, and if my faith in the wisdom of my course or my enthusiasm for the cause had been due to fail it would have done so during that time. But it has only become stronger. I find myself a soldier among millions of others in the great Allied armies, fighting for all I believe right and civilized and humane against a Power which is evil and which threatens the existence of all the right we prize and the freedom we enjoy.

"It may seem to you that for me this is all quite uncalled for, that it can only mean either the supreme sacrifice for nothing, or at best, some of the best years of my life wasted; but I tell you that not only am I willing to give my life to this enterprise (for that is comparatively easy





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except when I think of you), but that I firmly believe-if I live through it to spend a useful lifetime with you-that never will I have an opportunity to gain so much honorable advancement for my own soul or to do so much for the cause of the world's progress, as I have here, daily defending the liberty that mankind has so far gained against the attack of an enemy who would deprive us of it and set the world back some centuries if he could have his way. I think less of myself than I did, less of the heights of personal success I aspired to climb, and more of the service that each of us must render in payment for the right to live and by virture of which only we can progress.

"Yes, my dearest folks, we are indeed doing the world's work over here, and I am

in it to the finish."

The writer of The Observer account comments on this:

This is a magnificent letter in the height of character, the earnestness of thought, the steady strength of mind and heart it reveals. None of us can read it without being moved and fortified. That phrase about "honorable advancement for my own soul" is one that deserves never to die. Harely has the cause of the Allies been vindicated with more moral force; never was that cause sealed by a purer sacrifice.

His captain writes that, "He was with his guns, and no one could have died in a nobler way. He was one of the brightest, cheeriest boys I have ever known, and always the life and soul of the mess. . . . We all realized his nobility in coming to the help of another country entirely of his own free will, and understood what a big heart he had. He was loved by all."

He is in it to the finish, indeed, with comrades of his adoption, who have passed with him. He takes his last sleep out there with so many of the brave and true where none was braver and truer than he, and among the recollections of the great war, his name will not be forgotten. Beaumont will take care of that. In his old college we doubt not he will have his permanent memorial. In our thoughts the flags of Britain and America cover his heart with double honor. We shall never see them entwined again without thinking of him. No American can read these lines without being proud of him. No Briton can read them without feelings deeper, more moved than can be said in any words. We are grateful, as he would have liked, to his America that bred him.

What this brave lad was to his intimates and family is revealed by a letter written by an Englishwoman who was wont to call herself his "stepmother," because of the filial affection he had for her, altho there were no ties of kindred between them. She is Mrs. Denis O'Sullivan, the widow of the famous Irish singer who was so eulogized by Mark Twain in his "Memoirs." Of Harry Butters, she wrote to friends:

Do you remember in poor Synge's "Riders to the Sea"—the old mother says that now her last son is drowned, she will

be able to sleep o' nights?

The harrowing anxiety of every day in this time of war is over for me, too. On July 22, as you know, Gerard, my first stepson, was killed. And on August 31, at night, too, my last—Harry Buttersthey were both as dear to me as my own—but Gerard had his own people here—he was not dependent on me, while in a way, Harry had only me—his sister was six thousand miles away. I haven't been able to say much of him these last months as he had been getting the carbon copies of my letters to you. Yet it was so often on the tip of my fingers to enlarge upon the boy—his charm, his capabilities,

More still upon the drama of his last experiences-from the moment when he burst into Aldwych his first day in uniform. so big, so startlingly handsome—above all, so gay-a shout of "stepmother!" that raised the dust in that crowded, smoky refuge where the hundreds of tired Belgians looked around in astonishment that anyone left in the world could be so fresh, so dazzling-through those months of his watch beside his guns or directing fire from his exposed shell-swept hillside - that awful moment when the enemy found the range and poured death down upon the shelter that was no shelter-when all the other officers within call took refuge there, fourteen in all, Harry, the youngest, but the one who dashed out under fire to earry what was left of one of his telephonists to the first-aid station-a poor mangled mass of humanity, still breathing and crying out, a deed that in a smaller war would have meant the Victoria Cross, but in this, only one of a thousand such daily -after it his sudden collapse from the shock-("No one knew it, stepmother! I managed to bluff it through!") But his colonel had been through the same experience and backed the doctor up in sending him to the base for a few days.

Then his June leave, luckily due anyway, brought him over to No. 7 where he could be petted and taken care of—but it was a quiet Harry—no less clear-eyed and vig-

Then Winston Churchill and Garvin trying to make him take three weeks' extra leave, the boy's refusal, his return to France, some weeks in the ammunition column, where, knowing him to be comparatively safe, I could carry an easier heart, then a hasty line: "Just going up to one of the batteries to replace a casualty. It's too bad it comes while I'm in bad shape, but it can't be helped, and it surely is what I'm here for, after all. Don't worry any more than you can help."

That was August 22, only short notes after that, the he could find time to write, "I'm going to try to get over to Gerard's grave. If I can find some flowers I'll decorate it for you."

His friend, Captain Zamora, to whom he'd given my address, could not have been with him at the last, for he had also had shell-shock and was with the ammunition column, but he wrote on the 1st of September that Harry had been with his guns the night before, when the call came, had gone in apparently the best of spirits—and the same shell killed him and his battery commander.

I was in town—went up Monday and, on Tuesday, the 5th, came this letter, sent to No. 7. I cabled Harry's sister, through Oscar, that he died splendidly—the boy himself had written when Gerard was killed, "What a magnificent end it is for his life, the greatest luck that can come to any man."

It has been so beautiful this week. I've never seen a harvest-moon more wonderful. One can only think what a world it is—and Harry and Gerard both out of it.



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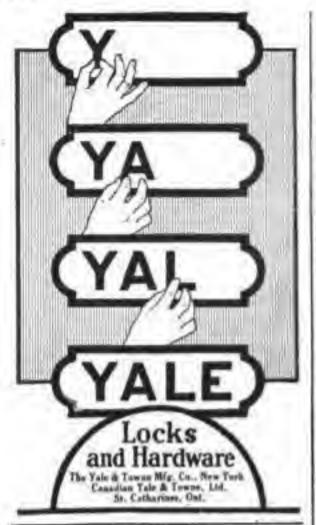
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WILD LIFE AT THE ANTIPODES

SHORT time ago, Dr. Carl Lumboltz, A the famous Norwegian explorer, set out on an expedition through the wilds of central Borneo. He had lived several years among the aborigines of Queensland, and as it had long been his ambition to visit and explore New Guinea, he procured the necessary governmental permits and started for this famous island, the goal of all those who seek fresh secrets of natural life. But just at that time the war broke out, and his plans were perforce changed. He explains to us in the Chicago Daily News:

The Governor-General, under the eircumstances, regretted his inability to give me either ship or military escort and advised me to wait for a more favorable opportunity. While waiting, I decided to make an expedition to central Borneo, large tracts of which were unknown. In the enterprise I received valuable assistance from his excellency the Governor-General and the higher officials of the Dutch Government, to all of whom I wish to express heartfelt thanks.

Briefly, my plans were to start from Banjermassin in the south, ascend the Barito River, branching thence into its northern tributary, the Busang, and grossing the watershed to the Mahakkam or Koti River, and following this to its mouth, should reach the wea on the east coast near Samarinda. The journey, I found, would take me through a country where the tribes had never been scientifically studied.

On August 15 of last year, I left Batavia for Dutch Borneo, returning September 21, while waiting for fresh photographic supplies from London. The first two months of the expedition were spent among the Murang Dyaks on the Laong, a distant tributary of the Barito. December 9, 1915, I was able to begin my journey through central Borneo. The Government sent with me a licutenant, a sergeant, and five native soldiers, as an escort, and also a photographer and surveyor. We embarked at Banjermassin on the river steamer Otto, which, on account of the shallows, is propelled by large stern wheels.

We enjoyed beautiful weather and therewas not a ripple on the water of the broad river which winds in large curves. Its placid surface reflects the sky and the jungle on the banks with wonderful accuracy. After about five days of traveling and anchoring at night, the water became reddish and speckled with foam. In this neighborhood eleven years ago the Government put an end to a violent Malay revolution, the revolt as usual being headed by a pretender for the sultanate. The steamer in which I traveled as a reminder of those days had gun mountings on the deck and my cabin was armored.

Leaving the steamer for six native boats. ter some difficulty we secured Malay boatmen, the far better Dyaks having been pushed inland by the domineering Malays. The higher up the river we went the more difficult it was to retain the men. who demanded exorbitant wages. Finally, all returned except four. This happened at a critical stage, just when we were about to enter a great accumulation of rapids which makes travel on the Busang a matter of peculiar difficulty. We had already ascended very considerable rapids

on the upper Barito, one being more than half a mile long.

But more difficult rapids were yet to come. It is a somewhat hilly country, and when it rains the current flows with such violence that traveling is impossible. I have seen the Busang rise more than six feet in a couple of hours and seven or eight inches every two minutes.

Dr. Lumboltz tells us that usually February and March are the wettest, and that travel is badly hampered by the delay of two months of high water. However, a certain portion of the distance overland could be covered, especially among the hills, and to press ahead, they sent a lieutenant to a village on the upper river to try to hire men for transport. He writes of this attempt:

We got twenty-six carriers and were enabled to resume the journey. Meanwhile the photographer and the surveyor recovered from attacks of dysentery. The photographer suffered from other complications and was obliged to return to the coast, so that I had to undertake his work myself. As the taxidermist also was attacked by dysentery he had to go home, and I taught a soldier how to prepare

the skins of our specimens.

The weather was favorable, and in ten days we had ascended the principal rapids. Frequently the stores had to be unloaded and carried overland. The boats also had to be dragged over the big stones forming the banks. When we came to the Penyabong country we encountered natives from the Muller Mountains. They are quiet and of hardy, nomadic habits, Lately they have been induced to form villages and cultivate rice. It is the custom for a young man to pay for a bride with a sword or a gong. However, there is no marriage ceremony and divorce is very rare. If the bushand dies the widow fasts on alternate days for one year. She is expected to weep morning and evening. At the end of the period she is allowed to remarry.

I met six natives who had been hunting rhinoceroses in the west. The horn of the animal, when powdered, is in great demand by the Chinese as medicine and fetches a high price. Such hunting may last two months. The hunters carry no provisions, but live on sago and such animals as they can kill. When there is a scarcity of food, and they are frequently three or four days mainly on the water, they stay their hunger with tobacco. I was told that a man would tackle a rhinoceros and spear it, single-handed, tho the beast is very difficult to kill.

We proceeded in our boats, which for the most part were poled only in the shallow stream. One day we were surprized by the arrival of a Saputan chief and two companions in a boat. They brought a dog and a blow-pipe for darts and they had recently killed a pig. Rumors as to our party had reached Saputan in the country north of the watershed. The chief and thirty men had been awaiting our arrival for nine days at the watershed, but the provisions gave out and all returned except the three, whom we welcomed.

The current was very swift and a distance taking only a few hours to descend may occupy several days in ascending. Occasionally quiet pools are passed. Graceful trees, many colored with orchids of





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The watershed was easily crossed at a height of about 1,400 feet. Not far from the Muller Mountains we came upon the upper Kasso River, the banks of which are inhabited by the Saputans, a crude, friendly people, who a century ago were mere cave-dwellers in the mountains to the east.

It was during his stay with these aborigines that the explorer managed to get a cinematograph picture of the ceremony of piercing the ears of a chief-for all the powers of the tribe are entitled to wear fearful and elaborate ear-ornaments. The rank held by this particular chief entitled him to wear a tiger's tooth through a hole in the upper part of his ear. They had seated him in a comfortable place, placed a board behind his head, while his friends and retainers were zealously engaged in forcing an empty rifle-cartridge through his ear-rim. The man was near to fainting. The narrative continues:

A medicine-man was burriedly summoned and elapped his hand over the ears. Then he produced a small stone, which he threw into the river, I was told that the stone was supposed to be the cause of the chief's illness. The seene was brought to a dramatic conclusion and the exhausted ebief was ignominiously carried away on the back of a young man. During the afternoon more pubbles were produced by the same sleight of hand and a pig was killed in order to appease the bad spirits which caused the chief's illness,

On a fresh, beautiful morning we made a start down the Kasso, which was swollen and discolored. On a yellowish - green current we drifted swiftly, and now and again the most enchanting fragrance was wafted to us from the white flowers of a large tree which grew profusely on the banks. The natives we had with us were very accomplished boatmen and took us safely through the rapids amid rushing and foaming waters, where a false move would have been awkward to say the least. But the rapid movement and the turbulent, roaring stream gave a delightful feeling of physical exhilaration despite the burning sun.

The most exciting passage was reserved for the afternoon. We were being rapidly carried with the current when suddenly we came upon a small waterfall and, turning sharply to the left, we encountered another. More than a third of the boat was in the air as it jumped the fall.

After a few moments of comparative quiet, we again dashed into boiling waves. and, making a turn to the right at furious speed, we glided after a time into smoother waters. These common, but nevertheless. exciting, experiences reminded one of tobogganing in Norway, and it was great fun, the the enjoyment was always mingled with anxiety for the cameras and instruments.

While the native boatmen seem quite reckless, they are very skilful and generally manage to steer clear of the almost invisible rocks with which the river is studded. A man stationed in the bow shouts warnings of the hidden danger and all the boatmen start, with every nerve at full tension. A foot or two one way or another may make all the difference between safety and disaster. One of our boats was upset in this way, but luckily the damage was not irreparable.

In the region of the upper Mahakkan, where we now arrived, the first European to enter was the Dutch ethnologist, Nieuwenhuis, who came from the west. In addition to scientific research his mission was political. He sought by peaceful means to win the natives to Dutch allegiance. In this he succeeded, but not

without difficulty and danger.

The he was considered generous, one of the chiefs twice tried to kill him. The Dyaks of the upper Mahakkan are friendly to strangers, and as the great rapids down the river form a natural barrier they seldom receive visitors and are little changed by outside influences. For instance, the Mohammedan Malays have never been able to extend their influence above the rapids, luckily for the Dyaks and incidentally

These natives possess fine muscular development. The women are well-formed and move with grace and freedom. Head-hunting, a part of the native religion, has been practically supprest by Dutch influence, and as far as can be ascertained the last case of the kind in this region occurred at least five years ago. Apart from this repulsive custom the Dyaks have many good qualities. They are quiet, trustworthy, and industrious. Theft is unknown. Their carving is good, and even the wooden piles of their huts

are artistically arranged.

They recognize classes and nobles whom the rest obey. The their clothing is very scanty, they bear themselves with great dignity. Women as well as men practise their primitive medicine, and the women doctors are as much in demand as the male doctors. Part of the treatment consists of a dirge sung by the practitioner, and when there is an epidemic the night is made very melancholy by the professional chorus.

The tattoo-marks on these natives generally represent some part of the durian-tree, about the famous fruit of which so much has been written. I may add that a taste of the durian fruit is worth a journey to the Orient. One of the favorite games of the natives is top-spinning, which they also use as a means of tossing up when in doubt as to the best site of new rice-fields.

I should have liked to stay in this region for years instead of months. In spite of their objection to photography and anthropological measurements, I was able to obtain many photographs and cinematograph films. I also took measurements of 174 individuals. My ethnological collection is fairly comprehensive and includes children's games, folk-lore, and numerous short vocabularies. One of the tribes has an elaborate legend of a flying-boat which foreshadowed the Zeppelin and the aeroplane, neither of which, of course, had been heard of in these parts.

Nearly 1,000 birds and mammals were collected, besides fish and reptiles. I bring back also an excellent map, cor-



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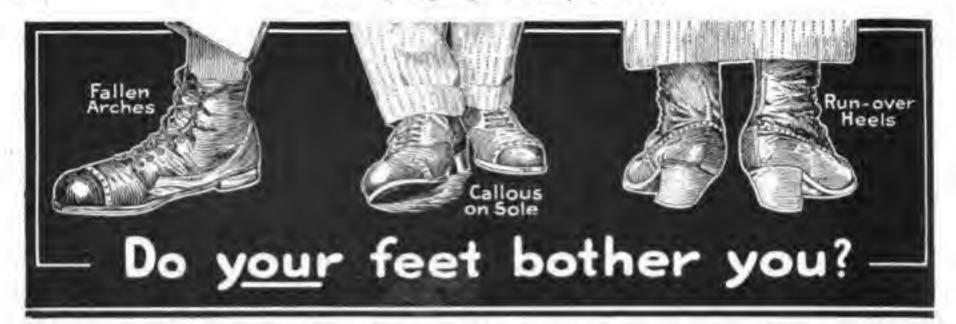


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1608 Locust St. St. Louis, Mo. recting the errors of previous cartographers, especially as to the watershed region of central Borneo. For six months we were without mail. On our return we passed safely the great rapids of the Mahakkan in three days. Many Dyaks have lost their lives there and only recently a foreign trader was drowned. We arrived at Samarinda, August 22, having in nine months covered by river more than 1,000 miles in native boats and nearly half that distance by steamer.

A STUDY IN SERVANTS

THIS happened in Saloniki, not in a private home in the West End, and the principals were a British officer and his servant, supplied to him by the Government. The servant was called Howlett, and had been, before enlisting, a stable-lad attached to a famous English racing stable. At least this is what the officer said in his account of his experiences with this particular version of the servant problem, according to the Westminster Gazette, which printed it.

He tells us with no small show of gusto:

Howlett would come to me after dinner and put the regulation question: "Any orders about the horses, sir?" "Six-thirty, with feeds." "Very well, sir, good-night, sir." "Good-night, Howlett." Five minutes before the appointed hour in the morning, Black would be in silent evidence with the two mounts, perfectly groomed and everything else as it should be. In his work he was faultless and silent.

Howlett was a slack, undisciplined character of about nineteen, with the makings of a man in him, the lacking Black's great merit, knowledge of his work and soothing silence. The H.Q. servants used to take it in turn to be mess orderly, and, as one of them was a professional butler, I advised Howlett to learn what he could of his duties from this paragou. I'm afraid his idea of learning was to superimpose his own superior polish on a hasty misconception of his model's methods.

One evening we had a gingery little General to dinner, who would eat very heartily of any of his favorito dishes. Naturally, we saw that one of his pet foods figured in the menu, and, sure enough, he whacked into it in proper fighting style. Now, Howlett's model, on seeing the General's empty plate after the first assault, would have been quietly at hand, and, more by suggestion than direct appeal, the General would have been plying his knife and fork again, and no one the wiser. Not so, friend Howlett, who was mooning inanely on the company at large instead of being ready to anticipate the wants of the guest of the evening. The General had already unwittingly or hintingly picked up his knife and fork on an empty plate before I could wake Howlett up with a sharpish, "Howlett! the General will take some more 'Bouille à la Heinz.'" structions: Open one or more tins of bully beef, and one or more tins of Heinz's beans, according to number of guests. Serve on one dish, if large enough, or on separate dishes if you've got them. Should be served up quick before the flies get at it.) An unnecessary nihil obstat in the shape of a "Yes, sir, sut'nly, sir," from the awakened and flustered ex-slaughter-house

apprentice advertised to the assembly that the General was making a glutton of himself. But Howlett was now on the No sooner had the little man qui vine. prodded the last dainty mouthful of his second dose than the dish clattered round his shoulder, and Howlett had us all on the raw with, "Hev you hed qualit enoof, sir?" The startled brass-hat turned round with an abrupt "What!" There was poor Howlett, staring straight into his face with the frightened gaze of a cow. I could see his poor brain trying to work. Instinctively he knew he had put his foot into it somehow or other. The phrasoology of his simple question was no doubt unsuited to a high-class table like ours. Which was the jarring word? Ab, yes! It must be the homely "enoof," That was it, sure. With a gleam of reassurance, he nodded to the delectable remnants on the dish and essayed his second string: "Hev you hed quaht sooficient, sir?" I was really dreading that he was about to extricate himself by offering generously to open another tin. The sweat on his brow drew attention to his upstanding crop. The General's scrutiny of the wretch satisfied him that there was no guile, but merely an unsophisticated gaucherie. With a genial, "No more, thank you," he relieved the situation, and in his masterly manner he was soon recounting to us some thrilling episode of his earlier days on the Indian frontier.

After the departure of this personage, it was unanimously decided that as a waiter Howlett was a splendid stable-boy, and, accordingly, he was removed from those duties to the lesser ones of washing up plates. This was quite congenial to his individual temperament until a month or so had rolled by, and then the officer lost him. It happened, we learn, this way:

A bunch of soldiers' letters was brought to my "bivvy," by the orderly with a note from the Adjutant, somewhat to this effect: "The accompanying letters have been returned by the Brigade, and I am to point out that officers in consoring letters must affix their full signature on the bottom lefthand corner of the envelopes. Initials only are not sufficient." The Adjutant was passing by at the time, so I asked him what it was all about. "Well, you see, the letters have been opened by the Brigade and the writer has been found to be your man; so I suppose those initials on the envelopes are yours." Now I always sign in full on letters that I censor, and my signature is not an easy one to copy. There were a number of dirty. elumsy scrawls-limited to initials-here and there on the envelopes which I could now see were intended to be mine. They were in copying-ink, and an effort had been made to disguise the penmanship by smudging them over with wet and making the ink run. It was a painful eight, and hopeless in its crudeness, and I really hadn't the face to say they were mine. A term back with his troop, I thought, won't do him any harm; so his punishment took that form.

Black's successor is my present orderly, Mitchell, a rough, independent specimen, but full of merit. He confided to me early on how it was he came to join the Army. He was working in a colliery the first year of the war, and was earning 10s. a day easy. Possest of considerable force of character. TOTAL STATE OF THE GUNG OF THE

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after 40 years of age. Inflamed or receding gums. which eventually lead to loosening of the teeth, are symptoms of Pyorrhea (Biggs) Disease), Tr Your Genes are painful, CONSULT Your DESTIST and be guided by his advice, because his trentment is absolutely necessary. Forhan's Pyorthen Preparation is used and prescribed by many of the leading dentials, as a part of their own treatment. 11 Виския Рискот Realer in most causes. Use dolly: as a preventive (in the sameway m a deutlfrice m ened); it will praitively procont Pyperhea and keep the year? time and healths. Very agreecable to Min taste.

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he soon became top dog in his shift, with only one man disputing his supremacy. The technicalities of the pit take me out of my depth, but I understand there was some trouble between the two on the question of buckets. "One of us'n's got to be able to say, 'Aye' or 'Nay'; and Ah'll faght you fur it." They fought, and were interrupted by the pit-manager. They were each fined £1. "What for?" says Mitchell. "For fighting," says the manager. "Very well," says Mitchell, "Ah knows wheer Ah can faght wi'out having ma mooney took awaay." And, then, slinging his recently acquired Egyptian "bat," he told me, "And so Ah 'Imshied."

"Imshi," of course, is the Gyppy equivalent of "Na'poo." Not that it means the same originally. What, indeed, does either of them mean? They have been seized on by the Tommy as the medium of exchange in the West and the East, and if you want payment in French currency you get a flexible "Na'poo," or an Egyptian "Imshi." In Saloniki the native is being offered a choice of either, but he will probably insist on his own variety.

WHY SHOE-PRICES ARE HIGH

OUBTLESS some will think it is due somehow to the war; everything seems to be due to the war. But this time the amateur economists are in the wrong. Shoes have gone up because of the astute business ability of a Los Angeles shoedealer. The story, and it is vouched for by the veracious Kansas City Star, reads like the old saying about "For want of a nail, . . . the kingdom was lost." The high cost of shoes, if we are to believe what The Star says, was sprung, like the great oak, from the scorn of a business man's desire for increased trade. Here is how it was done:

A local shoe-dealer—a man who deals exclusively in women's shoes and the higher-priced women's shoes-divulged the

"Women's shoes began to jump about two years ago," he said, " and a little before this jump was noted you may have observed that the women were beginning to wear high-top shoes—shoes with tops higher than they ever had been before-and in colors that presented a rainbow medley when you got enough of them on the street at the same time.

"Naturally, the dealers now cry that the shortage in leather has sent up shoeprices, and, while that is true in a sense, the war has had very little to do with the leather shortage. Responsibility really rests with an enterprising retail shoedealer out in Los Angeles. Follow me elosely:

"I think it was three summers ago that this particular Los Angeles shoedealer, owner of the largest and smartest shoe-store in the town, conceived the idea that something extraordinary would have to be done if he were to sell shoes to women who were touring in California from the East. There had always been high-topped shoes for women and always shoes in many colors, but they were the kind of shoes (or boots) that one usually saw on the stage. They looked good on the chorus girls and the prima donnas, see?

"Well, this Los Angeles man sent an agent East and he bought up all of these fancy boots that he could find. In the course of a short time there was received by the Los Angeles dealer a job lot of women's fancy shoes that looked like the dream of an opium-cater."

No specialist in futurist art, we are told, could evolve a greater variety of colors than these which tinted the wares he received. There were champagnes, ivories, Havana browns, mouse- and pearl-grays. chamois, smoke-grays, pinks, and redsand, it is whispered, no lack of the strange, exotic tones so romantically called elephant's-breatn, song-of-roses, pigeon-milk. negro-head, and a thousand other indescribable shades purloined from the "Arabian Nights." Then, adds the narrator:

"The dealer makes a great window display of these fancy boots and the women tourists in Los Angeles look upon them, then gasp for breath, then wonder what has happened in the East-or in Paris-and straightway start to buy.

"In the course of a few months the tourists from California, returning East, began to startle the women who had remained home and were wearing the common old blacks and tans. The stayat-homes started a rush on the home shoestores, the home shoe-stores started a rush on the manufacturers and, as a consequence, the leather-market was upset and the manufacturers were kept busy night and day making new patterns in a dozen different colors, and totally unaware all the time as to the identity of the man who had started all the excitement.

"Manufacturers, of course, don't let golden opportunities skid down the toboggan. They shot up prices and women's boots of the more than ordinary pattern now range in price from \$12.50 to \$25 a pair. The women would have them and the manufacturers decided that the women must pay for their fun. Not meaning, you understand, that these high-priced boots are not made of expensive material nor that they are not actually worth far more than the fancy boot of an earlier day. But that is the story. The Los Angeles man did it. If it hadn't been for that Los Angeles fellow, I dare say the women would still be wearing blacks and tans, leaving the richer and more colorful boots to the musical comedies, which, in my candid opinion, owe a large measure of their decline to the competition which is now offered by female pedestrians on our most frequented highways."

"What price shoe will the average woman buy who enters your shop?" the dealer was asked.

"I should say that \$15 per pair would a fair average. Many go as high as \$25, others drop down to \$10. Many buy shoes at \$12.50 per pair. I should say that \$15 would be the average price."

"How long have you been in the shoe business?" the dealer was asked.

"Fifteen years," he replied.

"Now, fifteen years ago," the visitor continued, "how many pairs of women's shoes did you sell at, say, \$12.50 a pair?"

The dealer smiled. "Let me tell you something," he said. "If a woman came into the store fifteen years ago and paid as much as \$6 for a pair of shoes, it caused





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THE CARRIE NATION OF ALASKA

CHE doesn't smash saloons, nor deliver public lectures on temperance, but she is doing a great work toward eliminating the use of whisky in the huge Northwest Territory of America. Her name is Mrs. Dabney, first name unknown, for in the Alaska country men either call you by your first name and forget your other one, or, if they have a great deal of respect for you, you are called Mr. and Mrs., and the name your parents gave you is forgotten. And respect is exactly what Mrs. Dabney gets-from every miner and traveler, every trader and wandering wayfarer. They know better, she says, than try to deceive her when they appear at the camp with a bottle in the back pocket. In The Union Signal, Miss Ella A. Boole, of the W. C. T. U., tells us all about a visit to Mrs. Dabney. We read:

Mile Twenty Three And A Half is a station on the new Government railway between Seward and Anchorage, Alaska. It is a square building made of logs and, altho everything about the place is primitive, it is scrupulously clean. Sometimes seventy-five men who work on the railroad take their meals there. Mrs. Dabney is housekeeper and a good cook and, with the help of a friend, does all the work.

When the Government began the construction of the railroad it established its base at Anchorage at the head of Cook inlet. In two years' time this has grown to be a town of 8,000. The Government made it a prohibition town and also let it be definitely known that no drinking would be tolerated among employees and no liquor could be sold at the road-houses.

All types of men are at Mile Twenty Three And A Half, and last Fourth of July twenty-five of them secured a demijohn of whisky and several bottles. Mrs. Dabney walked in upon the company while they were drinking. She ordered the owner of the house, her employer, to go to his room, escorting him there. She told him to go to bed and locked the door. Going back to the company, she attempted to break the demijohn, but the bottle was too strong. She then poured out the whisky, smashed the receptacles, and threw the bottles of whisky into Kenai Lake. When one man called her a second Carrie Nation she simply said that she did not propose to clean up after men who got drunk, that the Government rules forbade the use of liquor and she would see to it that they were enforced, and that no man could come to her table who had been drinking. It is said she enforced her words with a threatening finger. The men submitted, and while they were at dinner the construction "boss" came in and, before all the men, apologized. He said she was right and that he would not ask her to serve meals to him or anybody else who had been drinking. No man took offense at her action, knowing it to be right.

We had heard the story from others, but it was interesting to hear Mrs. Dabney



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tell it berself. She added, "I can find whisky any time they bring it in. The other day a man appeared with a suit-case. I suspected he had liquor and I went up to him and said, 'Give me that whisky.'" She said he meekly opened his suit-case, took out the bottle, and handed it to her. She threw it into the lake.

If you could see this little white-haired woman and learn how firmly she stands for the enforcement of the law, and then realize how seventy-five men submit to her martial law, you would appreciate it, and you would know how the men respect her. It had hurt her a little when the men called her Carrie Nation, but when I told her how Carrie Nation never attacked any saloon except illegal ones, and how the people of Kansas so respected ber memory that they were about to build a memorial to her, she was encouraged and permitted us to take her picture. We were there on the birthday of the mayor of Roosevelt, which is the other name for Mile Twenty Three And A Half. As we went away, she said, "Al says he is going to celebrate to-night," and then, with a twinkle in her eye, she turned to me and said, "but he won't, even if he is mayor."

Mrs. Dabney is providing those menwith a clean place in which to sleep and plenty of good, clean food, and she demands that they obey the Government rules, and that they do not do things which make her work harder and cause her extra trouble. There is no greater evidence of the respect in which the men of Alaska hold good women, than the way the men at Mile Twenty Three And A Half submit to the law's administration at the hands

of Mrs. Dabney.

Being Kind to Her .- A colonel's wife, who is doing real nursing at a certain London hospital, was recently offered a tip of sixpence by an honest old couple in gratitude for her care of their soldier-son. Tact personified, she slipt the sixpence back into the father's hand, saying, amilingly, that nurses weren't allowed to accept gratuities.

"Oh, that'll be all right, sister. I'll not say nothing about it. Just take it, and get yerself a drop o' giu in your off-time! "-Tit-Bits.

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Habit.-Sr. Peter-" Give this man a pass into heaven."

QUICK-LUNCH WAITER-" Make it two." -Record.

Surprized.—Bentin (whose motor has broken down and who is compelled to ride in a trolley)-" Bah Jove! I had no idea these affairs were so popular!" Judge.

Just as Good .- Guest-" We want to play poker. Can you direct us to the card-room?"

CLERK—" Sorry, sir, it's being used; will the anteroom do?"—Pelican.

Not This Time.—" Quick, hand me that satchel!" yelled the physician, "a man just telephoned me in a dying voice that he couldn't live without me."

"Wait," declared his wife, who had taken up the receiver, "that call is for Edith."-Punch Bowl.

Quite Right .- VISITOR -" How long are you in for, my poor man?"
Prisoner—"I don't know, sir."

VISITOR-" How can that be? You must have been sentenced for a definite period of time.

PRISONER-" No, sir. Mine was a life sentence."-Record.

Never Again. - A recruiting sergeant stationed in the south of Ireland met Pat and asked him to join the army. The latter refused, whereupon the sergeant asked his reason for refusing.

" Aren't the King and the Kaiser cous-

ins? " asked Pat.
" Yes," said the recruiting sergeant.
" Well," said Pat, " begorra, I once interfered in a family squabble, and I'm not going to do so again."-Chicago News.

No Time for a Loaf.—Some time ago, when a local corps was reviewed by Sir lan Hamilton, one officer was mounted on a horse that had previously distinguished itself in a bakery business. Somebody recognized the horse, and shouted, " Baker!" The horse promptly stopt dead, and nothing could urge it on.

The situation was getting painful when the officer was struck with a brilliant idea, and remarked, " Not to-day, thank you." The procession then moved on,-Weekly Telegraph.

Real Penalty.-" I have come here," said the angry man to the superintendent of the street-car line, " to get justice; justice, sir. Yesterday, as my wife was getting off one of your cars, the conductor stept on her dress and tore a yard of frilling off the skirt."

The superintendent remained cool.

"Well, sir," he said, "I don't know that we are to blame for that. What do you expect us to do? Get her a new dress?"

"No, sir. I do not intend to let you off so easily as that," the other man replied gruffly. He brandished in his right hand a small piece of silk.

"What I propose to have you do," he said, " is to match this silk."-New York

Times.

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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York Apt.—"Why do they call the baby Bill?""

"He was born on the first of the month."

—Awk.

Page Sir Galahad.—SHE—" Can a man tell when a woman loves him?"

Hs-" He can, but he ought not to."-

"We do all our cooking by electricity here."

CUSTOMER-" Take this egg out and give it another shock."-Record.

His Morning Run,-" I missed my regular morning exercise this morning."

"How was that? "

"The seven thirty-five was late, and I didn't have to run for it."—Tit-Bits.

Pretty Familiar.—Processon Funce.—
"What do you mean, Mr. Jones, by speaking of Dick Wagner, Ludie Beethoven, Charlie Gounod, and Fred Handel?"

Jones—"Well, you told me to get familiar with the great composers."— Musical America.

Mistake in Terms,-Willis-" Going to the party?"

Gillis-" No. I haven't any lady."
Willis-" Come with me. I've got
two extras."

GILLIS-" Who are they? "

William "Miss Oldbud and Miss Passe,"
Gillas — They're not extras. They're
early editions,"—Tu-Bits.

Jersey a town building caught fire, and the extinguishers failed to do their work. A few days later at the town meeting some citizens tried to learn the reason. After they had freely discust the subject, one of them said, "Mr. Chairman, I make a motion that the fire-extinguishers be examined ten days before every fire."—
Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Why It Failed.—A certain chemist advertised a patent concection labeled: "No more coughs! No more coughs! Price 1s. 15gd."

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

EASTERN FRONT

January 4.-On the Struma front the British forces raid Keupri, inflicting casualties and taking twenty-eight prisoners.

The battle of the Screth begins, as the Teutons struggle to cross the stream between Braila and Foesani. Dobrudja, save for a narrow spit of land toward Galatz, which is held by the Russian rear guard, is declared freed from Entente forces.

January 5.—German and Bulgarian troops take Braila, and are reported advancing on Galatz, fifteen miles distant. The Russians lose Gurgueti and Romanul, with 1,400 prisoners and six machine guns. The clearing of the Dobrudja is announced by Berlin.

January 6.—Fighting continues at the Screth as the Teutons reach its southern bank in two places, driving the Russo-Roumanian forces across the stream in numbers. Galatz is now reported under gun-fire.

The Russians on the Riga front begin an offensive, and flerce fighting, with some Russian success, is reported from this northern sector.

January 7.—The Russians take the offensive on a fifteen-mile front along the Sereth, driving the Teutons at one point back to the line of Raspitza Lake. On the Riga front, the Teutons are said to have been unable to retake any positions lost, but Berlin denies that renewed Russian attacks have accomplished any results.

January 8.—The Russians lose the battle of the Screth, and are driven toward the river, as Focsani falls into Teutonic hands, with 4,000 prisoners. The Muscovite forces are admitted by London to be falling back in great disorder. On the Riga front, additional Russian successes are reported, consisting of the storming of a number of German trenches, and the capture of an un-named village. The substance of the Russian Riga reports is admitted at Berlin.

January 9.—The Russian offensive on the Riga front gains in force as the Museovite troops attack near the Riga bridgehead. Attacks are renewed near the Gulf of Riga also, but Berlin states that the Russians have been driven back on both sides of the River As.

Further south, von Mackensen's forces, take Galreaska, on the Putna River, in Roumania, with nearly 5,500 prisoners. On the west frontier of Moldavia, says Petrograd, the German attacks in the Oituz and Suchitza Valleys are beaten off, but the Roumanians are forced back slightly in the Kasino Valley.

January 10.-Von Mackensen's troops continue to force the Russians beyond the Screth, having fought their way across the River Putna, pushing the enemy ahead. Along the Riga front, the Russians continue to make a slight headway, advancing more than a mile in the bend of the River Aa.

WESTERN FRONT

January 4.—A dispatch from the British front states that General Haig is now in command of the largest army Eugland ever levied on her soil, including nearly 2,000,000 trained and officered

Berlin reports that 53 per cent. of the



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captives taken from the French forces in the Somme fighting are boys of 18 and 20 years. Of the British prisoners, 30 per cent. are rated as "too young."

January 5.-A German raid pierces the British front near Loos, and returns after penetrating to the fourth-line trenches, blowing up galleries and taking 51 prisoners.

January 6.—British troops raid the German trenches near Arras, cutting a way to the third line and doing, says London, much damage.

January 7.—The troops of the Crown Prince attack again west of the Meuse, at Verdun, and serious fighting is also reported around Morte Homme Hill and Hill 304, but without material success to the Teutons.

January 9.—Paris announces small activity on the Western front, consisting mainly of a French air - raid on a German supply-depot in Alssee at Illfurt, and patrol engagements near Navarin, in Champagne.

January 10.—Revived activity is reported from the Ancre, as the British raid the German lines east of Beaumont-Hamel, and capture part of a trench, with 143 prisoners. Intense bombardments from both sides along the Anere are also announced.

GENERAL

January 4.—Geneva is the source of a report to the effect that Dr. Weis-kirchner, the Burgomaster of Vienna, threatens to resign unless Hungary comes to the relief of the food stress in the capital. It is said that food riots are daily occurrences, and that many women and children are robbed of food in the streets.

London admits that the British transport Icernia was sunk by a hostile submarine in the Mediterranean on January 1, with the loss of 150 lives. The vessel, formerly a Cunard liner, was valued at \$3,000,000 at \$3,000,000.

Berlin avers that the British lost between 500 and 600 men in a fruitless attack on part of a Turkish position near Kut, on December 31.

Trenches stormed, and the foe routed are the gists of reports from British forces operating in the Mgeta Valley, near Kissaki, in East Africa.

January 5.- In a sudden attack on the Carso, the Italian forces advance 200 meters to new positions, which they hold despite efforts to drive them out.

January 7.-Rome states that the Italian forces have made a slight additional gain near Hill 208 on the Carso, rectifying a point in the front.

January 8.—Canadian war-losses from the opening of hostilities to December 31, 1916, are set by a report from Ottawa at 68,290.

January 10.-Greece accepts the Entente terms, as framed in the recent ultimatum. Bulgarian and Austrian troops are rumored to be moving on Thessaly, to strengthen the king's opposition to the Entente.

Premier Briand delivers to the American Ambassador the Allies' answer to President Wilson's peace-proposal note. The text will be published, according to rumor, within a few days.

FOREIGN

January 4.-Villa is defeated at Jiminez by General Murguia, with a loss of 1,500 men, according to dispatches received at E! Paso.

January 5.—The Greek Government deeides to reject the Entente demand for



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New York

reparation for the recent fighting in Athens.

January 8.—The Entente notifies King Constantine of Greece that forty-eight hours will be allowed for acceptance of the demand for reparation for the recent attacks on Allied troops in Athens.

January 9.—Alexander Trepoff, liberal, the
Russian Premier, resigns after prolonged friction with elements in the
Duma. He is joined by Count Ignatieff, Minister of Public Instruction.
Prince Golitzine, conservative, a Senator, is appointed Premier, while Senator
Kultchitsky succeeds Count Ignatieff
in the Instruction portfolio.

The Spanish cabinet resigns, but after a conference with the Premier, King Alfonso refuses to accept the resignations.

DOMESTIC

January 4.—In the opening of bids for armor-piercing shells by the Navy Department, a British firm underbids all the American steel companies by 35 to 40 per cent.

Capt. William S. Sims is appointed head of the War College in Washington, to succeed Rear-Admiral Austin M. Knight, who takes command of the Asiatic Fleet.

January 5.—The Senate indorses the peaceaction of President Wilson by a vote of
48 to 17, passing the Hitchcock resolution, after it has been shorn of its original indorsement of proposing peace.
The resolution, as passed, indorses the
President for "sending" the peace-note.

The House Rules Committee begins the investigation of the "leak" which supposedly delivered advance news of the Wilson peace-note to Wall Street for stock-speculation purposes.

January 6.—Representative Adamson, author of the Eight-Hour Bill, presents a new bill to the House forbidding railroad employees from working more than eight hours a day, and providing against lockouts or strikes without ninety days' notice as well as for the taking over of railroads by the military when public convenience demands.

January 8.—The Supreme Court rules that the Webb-Kenyon Law, prohibiting shipments of liquors from wet to dry States, is valid, and also sustains the West Virginia amendment to her law prohibiting interstate transportation of liquors for personal use.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels appeals to Congress for \$12,000,000 to increase the capacity of ship-building yards, as private bids for the four new battle-ships have not been forthcoming, and the Government will, it is said, have to construct them.

January 9.—Secretary Daniels of the Navy announces that the Government will build large-caliber mobile guns and a fleet of Zeppelins to guard the coasts.

The Senate passes, by a vote of 55 to 32, the Sheppard Bill, making the District of Columbia "dry" after November 1, 1917. The measure is then referred to the House.

January 10.—Col. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), famous throughout the world as a pioneer frontier scout, Indian fighter, and showman, dies in Denver, aged seventy-one.

Luther D. Bradley, cartoonist of the Chicago Daily News, much of whose work has appeared in The LITERARY DIGEST, dies in Chicago, aged sixtythree.



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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

WAR-ORDERS CANCELED

HE cancelation at the end of the year of at least \$100,000,000 on war-orders that had been placed in this country by European belligerent Powers seems generally to have been ascribed to the caution of our Federal Reserve Board against investments in British and French treasury bills. It is predicted that further cancelations will be made by Great Britain, chiefly from a desire to curtail her large indebtedness in this country. Meanwhile, Canada is to get the business that is canceled here. It is believed that the total orders now being placed in that country will reach \$100,000,000, and possibly \$400,000,000. It is further believed that, as a result of this transfer of business to Canada, banks in the United States will be called upon to finance the business of the Canadian com-The orders canceled in this panies. country were mainly for manufactured products, such as rifles, shrapnel, and shells. They were not for raw material on which factories in France and Great Britain, as well as Canada, are to a great degree dependent.

A writer in The Evening Post stated that if orders were placed with Canadian firms, the Canadian firms would have to get their raw steel and copper here just as much as American concerns would. England could never, at home or in her colonies, produce the steel and copper she needed. The United States must still remain the main source of supply. England's diversion of war-contracts to Canada was not new. While it was being widely blamed on the Federal Reserve Board's warning in regard to the treasury bills, England's plans in this regard were known long before the Federal Reserve Board's warning appeared. It could be said, in fact, that the Allies generally had been planning to decrease their purchases here almost from the time when the war began, and that Great Britain in particular had been planning almost since the war began to divert her buying to Canada.

The cry of grany British financiers, ever since the problem of financing their necessary purchases here began to loom large, had been: "We must decrease our imports and increase our exports; we must pay for our outside purchases as much as possible in goods, and not in gold and loans; we must speed up our own production. Great Britain had been constantly aiming at that. A few weeks before the Federal Reserve Board's statement was published it became known that Canada had made ready her capacity to receive war-orders on a large scale, and that such orders were being placed. The Pest's writer added that if these facts did not exist, "logic alone should convince us that Great Britain would not cut down her purchases here to any great extent merely on the failure of one method of financing, which was professedly of a very temporary nature." Already a new secured loan placed in this market was being rumored. Many people had imagined that the diversion of the Allied buying from here to their own countries and to Canada had been done "in a spirit of resentment and retaliation." They thought it "an affair of feeling,"

which it was not. It was "a matter of business, and had been from the beginning."

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION'S SECURITY HOLDINGS

From the annual report of the Rockefeller Foundation for 1915 have been extracted by a writer in The Wall Street Journal some interesting facts as to changes that had been made within that year in the Foundation's holdings of securities. Something more than \$5,000,000 worth of securities were sold or redeemed at a profit of well over \$1,000,000. This profit was not and took account of four small losses. The changes made were mainly in shifting from stocks to bonds. Following are the principal stocks sold, with the prices obtained, the amounts, and the profit or loss:

Sharre	Company	Price	Amount	Gain
AS NO	Nat. Lead com.	63.979	\$2,789,492	\$600,492
15,300	Erie Lit pld	85.3015	846,113	142,313
4 000	Int. Agre. pfd.	00.7H7	243,146	123,146
5,000	Int. Agric, room	26.1412	78,423	63,423
A.100		ID 4016	157,153	76,153
3.000	U. S. C. L. P. pfd	50.451	151,443	18,109
16,405	Int. Mey. M. com	1 5246	25,313	*24,495
AXIE	let. Mer. M. pld	5.979	34,500	*29,283
2.000	Minut, Pac.	11.1975	22,395	*29,605
388	Swan & Finch	127.511	49,474	*28,125

* loss.

Of these stocks considerable holdings remain with the Foundation, notably in National Lead common, Eric first preferred, and International Agricultural preferred and common. The investments of the Foundation during 1915 amounted to \$6,338,998. The principal purchasers were the following:

Acres Acres				
Per Amount	17	Incue	Price	Cost
\$1,500,000	P. R. I	E. gen. mtg. 4154	9N 25	\$1,473,790
		ref. & gen. in		646,375
500,000	Anglo-	French In	96.25	677,500
		ine let seen, to		455,000
		as conv. deb. fr		550,000
		d Qu. 5-yr. De		496,750

It appears that the total investments of the Foundation on December 31, 1915, had a cash value of \$104,933,739, and that the Standard Oil stocks included in them comprised \$49,429,858. The bond holdings of the Foundation then had a cash value of \$40,893,315, and the stock holdings, other than the Standard Oil issues, a value of \$14,610,566. Following is a table in which are shown the bond and stock holdings in all properties where they amount to more than \$1,000,000, but not including the Oil stocks:

Bonds	Zenie	Price	Cost
\$1,303,000	Chie, C. & C. Rys. coll. 38	85	\$1,109,250
2,000,000	Celerado Ind. 1st 5s	80	1,600,000
3.692.000	Int. Mer. Marine 41 in	55	2,030,600
2:673,000	Lake Shore deb. 4s, 1931	92	2,459,101
3,140,000	Magnolia Petrol. 1st fa	100	3,140,000
1,325,000	M., K. & T. con. 4len	84	1,118,000
2.394 (NK)	Missouri Par. 40-57, 4s	60	1,318,800
1,000,000	N. Y., C. & St. L. deb. 4s.	87	1,133,610
1,500,000	Penn. R. R. gen. 41	98.25	1,473,780
± (ion.com	St. L. & San Fr. ref. 4s	76	1,520,000
4,639,000	Western Pacific 1st Jo	69	2,786,910
21,100	Atchison common	96.95	2,009,506
17,530	Chin, C. & C. Rys. pf	68 1875	1,212,557
20,000	Coust, Gas, of N. Y.	127.50	2,550,000
10,000	Charles and the second	128.775	1,287,750
29,900	The second secon	50	1,495,000

The Foundation had \$1,525,517 cash on hand December 31, 1915.

MOTOR-CAR TRAVEL GREATER THAN STEAM-RAILROAD TRAVEL

From statistics recently compiled it appears that motor-cars now perform a greater transportation service than do the pas-



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(Fremery at Fact Water, Sea.) as View President and General Manager of our Moragage Lows Deportment, Intogragite pur management his record of 25 years' condult configure experience with

ad a precent of patentials or innered.





senger-cars on steam-railroads. These statistics are, however, by no means exact, and yet they are believed to be within reason. Such has been the growth of motor-transportation, that predictions are made that by another year the amount of transportation by motor may double the amount done by steam-railroads. It has long been contended that the automobile was depriving the railroads of a considerable part of their passenger revenue. More and more is this contention being verified. At the same time, it has to be borne in mind that a considerable part of the motor-transportation would not be done at all by railroads if the antomobile did not exist. Some interesting comment on such data as are available appeared recently in The Wall Street Journal as follows:

"Automobile-trade authorities agree that the opening of 1917 will see no less than 3,000,000 passenger-automobiles in use. The same authorities put the average annual mileage per ear at 6,000 miles as a minimum. Neither of these figures appears to be at all inflated. On that basis the motor-ear mileage for next year would be 18,000,000,000. If the average load for all cars, all trips, is three passengers, the passenger-mileage by motor for 1917 will be 54,000,000,000. The traffic of the railroads now amounts to about 35,000,000,-000 of passenger-miles annually. If the average motor-car load be put as low as two passengers, the accomplishment of next year's motors would still be 36,000,-000,000, a trifle more than that of the railroads. It is probable that two passengers is too low for the average motor-load.

"For two or three years railroad men have recognized a relative decline in passenger traffic and earnings, despite the fact that this business does not ordinarily fluctuate as widely as freight traffic between good and bad commercial periods. The automobile has frequently been cited as a factor, but until recently its importance in this regard has nowhere been fully recognized. The enormous increase in motor output since the middle of 1915 is now beginning to reveal its logical consequences for other modes of travel.

"In the year ended June 30, 1916, the railroads enjoyed record gross earnings, but the passenger revenues, altho they were well above those of 1915, were below the level of two previous years, whereas the freight earnings were far ahead of those of any previous year. How the passenger and freight revenues of the Class I or larger roads for 1916 compare with those of earlier years is shown below:

	Butto of Gain in 1818
Over	Passenger Freight
1915	8.50 St. 21.25
1914	1 9 16.0
1913	97 12.6
1912.	3 3 26.9
1911	42 28.0
1910.	5.7 27.6
1990	21.9 47.0
1906	21.3 45.7

"Large-scale production of automobiles began in 1911 and was first reflected in the June 30 total of automobiles in the country for 1912. It is significant that railroad-passenger earnings for 1916 were only 4.2 per cent. above 1911 and 5.3 per cent. above 1912, whereas the expansion of freight earnings was 28 per cent. over 1911 and 26.9 per cent, over 1912. In the eight years from 1908 to 1916 railroadbassenger revenues gained 21 per cent, as against a gain of over 48 per cent, in freight. In the eight years to 1909 the gain in passenger revenues was 60 per cent, and in freight 51 per cent. Here is another clear indication of the recent drag upon the passenger business of the steam-railroads.

"Probably the nearest approach to a reasonable comparison of freight and pas-

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songer earnings with the automobile equipment of the country may be had by setting the rate of gain in railroad revenues for each year over those of the preceding year down alongside the number of automobiles in use at the close of each fiscal year. This is done below:

	Yearly	Gain	
	Passenger Resenue	Freight Revenue	No. Autor in Use June 50
1915	8.5	21.20	2,900,000
1915	*9.2	*3.4	2.073,000
BULL CARLES STREET, SALES OF STREET	0.5	*3.8	1,750,000
1913	5.1	12.8	1,254,000
1912	*1.1	0.8	1,010,000
1011	4.3	*0.5	675,000
1910	12.1	15.1	673,000
1909	11.5	1.3	295,000
Association of the Control of the Co			

^{*} Decrease.

"It will be seen that the correspondence between multiplying automobiles and relatively falling passenger revenues is not close. Too many other factors affect rail-road travel. But it will also be seen that in 1912, the first year in which autos passed the million mark, passenger revenues recorded a slight decrease against a slight gain in freight, and that the next year passenger revenue gained only 6 per cent. against nearly 13 per cent, for freight. In 1914 passenger revenues made a trifling gain against a noteworthy loss of freight revenue, but the next year the ratio of loss in passenger revenue was nearly three times that in freight, despite the traffic to the two Pacific Coast expositions. And the gain in 1916, despite abounding pros-perity, was at the rate of hardly more than a third the ratio of freight gain and did not even make up the loss of the year

"Automobile competition affects chiefly the railroads serving the thickly settled eastern portions of the country, the big cities and recreation regions. Little actual commuting is done by auto, but the commuter's family uses the motor to and from town by preference, and the family's movements make two-cent business, as com-pared with about a seven-mill rate on commutation. A really tremendous volume of summer-tourist travel is now done by automobile, especially on the good roads of New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania."

WHAT LIVING NOW COSTS, AND FORMERLY COST, IN GREAT BRITAIN

In the London Statist was recently printed a table, showing in an index-number the monthly figures of living costs in Great Britain since the war began, this number having risen from \$1.2 in June, 1914, to 150.8 in November, 1916. With these figures were given others for certain full years back as far as 1800 as follows:

ANNUAL FIGURES	MOSTRAT PROTRAS SERVE	WAR BUGAN
Index	Indez-	Index-
No.	No.	Na
1809	June, 1914 81.2 Oct	. 1915, .110.0
1818	July, " 82 4 Nos	"
90-99 06	Aug. " ., 87 0 Dec	. "
06-14	Sept., " 80 3 Jan	
1550 58	Orta " 80 S Feb	
1806	Nov. " 88 S Mar	
1906 77	Dec. 91 6 Apr	. 134.2
1907	Jan., 1915. 96 4 Mar	
1908	Feb. 100 9 Jun	
1909 74	Mar., 4 . 103 7 July	
1919.	April Ami	
1911 80	May, " . 107 2 Sept	
1912 85	June, 106.4 Oct.	
191385	July, 106 4 Nov	Lin S
1914 85	Aux., "107.0 Sept., "107.8	
1913 108	Sept., " 107.8	

The Statist's index-number was based on the wholesale prices of forty-five commodities. Since November 1, the last month for which the above table gives the index-number, wholesale prices in Great Britain have shown further increases. These were more marked during the month of November than in any month since August, 1914, the first month of the war.



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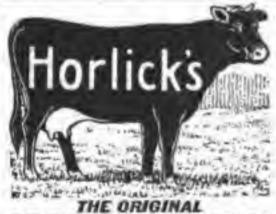
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when many trade currents were disturbed and a good deal of confusion in consequence existed. The Statist has comments to make on its table as follows:

"The index-number of the forty-five commodities we take for our purpose was 6.6 per cent. higher at the end of November than at the close of October, the November figure being 150.8, compared with 141.5 for October. Prices have not touched so high a level since 1818, for which year the number was 159. Indeed, it is apparent that unless drastic steps are taken to curtail consumption, prices may approach the extraordinarily high level touched during the Napoleonie wars. only index-numbers taken out for that period are those of Professor Jevons, who compiled his data on a somewhat different basis from that adopted subsequently by Mr. Sanerbeck. However, in a Government return—"Wholesale and Retail Commodities"-compiled by the Board of Trade in 1903, there is published an extremely valuable chart, showing the movement of prices throughout the nineteenth century. As explained in the chart, the course of prices during the early part of the century is based on Professor Jevons's index-number, and between 1846 and 1871 on that of Mr. Sauerbeck, but in order to make the record continuous necessary adjustments were made in Professor Jevous's figures. The chart shows that the index-number of prices of commodities rose in 1809 to about 189, from which it fell in 1816, the lyear after peace was declared, to 110.

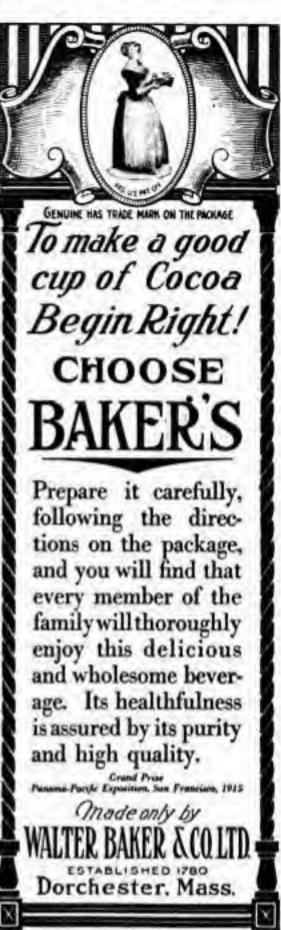
"Altho the index-number for November this year exceeded 150, and for December may show no reduction, the average number for the current year will not, of course, be anything like this figure, inasmuch as prices, as shown in the above table, have been on an ascending scale throughout the year, with the exception of a temporary dip in June and July. On this occasion we present the table in a somewhat different form, in order to show price movements as gaged by our index-number for each month since war began. Until the close of this month it will not be possible to ascertain the number for 1916, for annual numbers are compiled on a somewhat different basis from the monthly figures, but so far as can be seen at present it will be somewhere between 130 and 140, or the

highest since ISIS.

"Practically without exception, every one of the forty-five commodities rose in price last month, the only instances of lower prices being flour and pork, which were both a shade cheaper, and potatoes, which were substantially lower. The rise in prices was more marked in textiles than in any other class, the index-number for textiles being 10.2 per cent. higher. Here there was all-round appreciation in prices, the feature being the further sharp advance in cotton. The end-of-the-month quotation for American middling was 12.11d. per pound, after having touched 12.51d. a few days before. Just two years ago the price was only 4.28d. The number for sundry materials was 9.4 per [cent. higher, the most noteworthy increases in prices in this section being in soda."

Still later figures sent over by cable gave the index-number of The Economist, of London, for the end of December, which showed "a sensational advance over November." For all commodities except tea, sugar, and minerals, new high records were recorded, the end-of-December number being 4,908, which was an advance of 129 points over the number for the end of November. Details and comments on the subject as given in a cable dispatch to The Journal of Commerce are as follows:

"With the 173-point advance marked at the end of October, the December 31 figure



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is 312 points higher than the end-of-October record. The average of the commodities on which the index-number is based is 2,200, and the advance now recorded is thus more than 123 per cent, above the average. One month ago the figure was 117 per cent. above the average, making a net rise of 5 per cent. on the month. The advances in December (except for minerals) were all more or less marked. The column for cereals and meat at 1,294 is 116½ higher on the month, other foodstuffs (tea, sugar, etc.) at 553 are 5 points lower, textiles at 1,124½ are 33½ points higher, minerals at 850½ are 26 points lower, and heavy goods. such as timber and leather, at 1,112 are 10 points higher. The following is a table the recent monthly capitulations of The Economist, the figures in each case being those of the close of the month:

	Cervals and Meal	Food (Test, Swoon, Elc.)	Tez-	M(n.	
Basis-Average, 1901-5.	500	200	500	400	
October November December	804 87154 897	44354 414 446	6×1 6×1 7×5	631/1 667/2 711/2	
January February March April May June July August September October November December	9481-9 983 9481-9 9701-9 1,024 980 981 9901-9 1,034 1,1341-5 1,1771-9 1,294	465 5205-2 503 511 528 520 625 631-5 536-2 536-2 538 538	7821 2 8031 2 7904 2 794 1 803 794 797 802 937 9001 2 1,001	761117 80117 801 802 803 801 871 8501 8501 8501 8501	

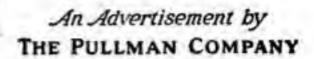
MINUMANAN	ROTA.		- 4
	Timber, Leather, Rubber, Kir.	Total Judge- Na.	Pies- crulape shange
Basis Average, 1901-5	500	2,200	100
(letober	781 824 8483-2	3,371 3,500 3,634	100 100 100
January February March April May	88416 80732 913 3,019 1,010 1,010	3,840, 4,008, 4,013, 4,120, 4,213,	174 5. 182 2 182 6 190 1 186 3 191 5
July August September Octuber November December	1,040 1,090 1,073 1,073 1,067 1,103 1,112	4,304 4,372 4,423 4,500 4,779 4,966	101 1 198 5 200 1 204 3 217 1 221 0

COUNTRIES IN WHICH EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK IS ABOVE NORMAL

Public attention has been directed more than once to the remarkable decline in German, Austrian, Russian, French, and British exchange on New York during the progress of the war. In December the reported rates rose noticeably in consequence of the peaceproposals, but, just before the proposals were made, exchange on all the belligerent capitals was extremely low-on one or two countries the lowest points reached since the war began. In contrast with those figures appear quotations for exchange on neutral countries of Europe-Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Spain, Greece, and Switzerland. Following are the rates for these countries as printed recently in The Financial World:

		Parity	Dec. 21	Press. Per Cent.
Sweden	100 kroper	\$26.80	\$29.20	
Norway.	100 kroner	26 80	27.85	
Denmark	100 kroner	28.80	27 00	1
Holland.	100 Sorine	40 20	40.87	114
Spain,	100 pesetas	19.30	20.90	
Greece.	100 drachmæ	19.30	19.45	1
Switzerland.	. I dollar	Fra. 5, 18	Fra. 5.02	3

The writer in The Financial World points out that the main reason for the high rates



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for these neutral states is the large amount of goods which they have been able to sell to the belligerents at top prices. He says in detail:

"The three Scandinavian countries sell chiefly to Germany, but also to Russia and England. Sweden profits in addition to this from the large transit traffic which is carried on between England and Russia, and this explains the very high premium Swedish kroners command. Holland's best customers are Germany and England, and her currency already saw a premium of about 8 per cent, in New York City when she was able to import American goods, which she sold again with good profit in Germany. But the increasing pressure of the English blockade has curtailed this very profitable trade for Holland and Scandinavia to a very large extent. Switzerland, surrounded by belligerents and without any acress to the open sea, did not enjoy the same advantages as the other neutral nations. She had great difficulties in getting England's permission for importing American raw materials for her own consumption, but nevertheless she was able to sell her home-made products at very good prices to the neighboring belligerents, chiefly Germany and France. Her currency has lately commanded a premium.

"Spain, the most powerful neutral in Europe, is at present coining money in supplying France with various products. Her currency, which in peaceful times used to be at a considerable discount, commands now a premium of 8 per cent.

"These six nations, Spain, Holland, Switzerland, and the three Scandinavian countries, will certainly keep out of the world-war. The Government banks of these six countries have increased their

gold holdings during the last year by about

50 per cent. They are flooded with gold, and the Scandinavian countries practically demonetized gold; they relieved the Government banks of the duty of taking gold and issuing bank-notes against it, thus making further gold-imports impossible.

"Greece, torn by civil war and threatened by revolution, with part of her territory occupied by troops of the Entente, is still nominally neutral. Her merchant marine has profited by the high freightrates, and she has also been able to sell some supplies to the belligerents. Her currency commands a premium of 1 per cent, during a time when the French currency, with the same par value, is at a discount of about 13 per cent.

"As far as non-European neutrals are concerned, the Argentine is selling her surplus products with good profit to the Entente Powers, and her currency is at a

premium of about 3 per cent.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. T. H.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Is the word but incorrect or superfluous in the following:—
In my answer I stated that the color was blue. I now believe that it was yellow. I have no doubt but that the records you have will show whether the color was really blue or yellow? Does the use of this word 'but' imply the phrase 'the doubt' immediately after it, in which event the phrase would seem to imply that the writer doubts that the paper will show what he really believes it will show?"

But is in many cases redundant before that. The omission or insertion of but often reverses the meaning. "I have no fear that he will do it." and "I have no fear but that he will do it." have contrary senses, the former indicating the feeling of certainty that he will not do it, and the latter the feeling of certainty that he will do it. From this it will be seen that the construction of the sentence in question is correct without "but."

"A. DeV.," Seattle, Wash.—"I note in the works of current and recent writers the frequent terminating of a sentence with the personal possessive pronoun, and I would like to know if it is an improved mode in the use of language."

It is merely a question of taste with a writer whether a sentence he composes end with a possessive pronoun or not. The usage is ancient enough. "Nor anything that is his" (Exedus xx: 17, Prayer-book Version).

"O. B. P.," Sydney, N. S.—"Is the following sentence, appearing in the amounteement of a recent edition of a certain dictionary, correct." After the etymology comes the definitions. (2) What is the meaning and derivation of the word descular."

(1) The sentence you quote is ungrammatical. One of the best-known rules of grammar is that the verb must agree with its subject in number, and the sentence, according to this rule, should, therefore, read, "After the etymology come the definitions." (2) The word dracula is New Latin (from Latin draco, a dragon) and means "A little serpent, or dragon." The word is the title of a book by Abraham (Bram) Stoker.

"C. W.," Brockport, N. Y.—"Isn't it pretty?"
'Hasn't he nice eyes? 'Doesn't that sound sweet? 'You can come, can you not?' Questions in this form seem to assume an affirmative answer. What is the process of reasoning that makes a negative interrogative particle assume the affirmative? Not all sentences built on this plan do seem to imply, 'Yes'—e. g., 'Wasn't she ready?' 'Couldn't you find it?' Why isn't, the principle consistent?' Is it anything more than a convention of language that gives the first four sentences an affirmative implication? A similar construction may appear in German, Latin, or French, so it is not English idiom.

You will find on consideration that all negative interrogations imply an affirmative answer. "Wasn't she ready" is only another way of stating, "Surely she was ready," even the the speaker suspects that such was not the case. The negative form of the question introduces a challenge, and it is difficult to see how the idea could be expressed in any other way.

"H. E. K.." Manila, P. I.—"Kindly let me know whether the following sentences are correct.—George Eliot in 'The Mill on the Floss' Book II. Chapter II. paragraph 4. says: 'When Mr. Tulliver got louder and more angry in narration.' Why not angrier? Quoting from a sentence before me: 'The raptorial claw is much more slender than that of L. multifusciata.' Why not much slendere?"

Both forms, more angry and angrier, are good English, and the fact that the dictionaries record the inflections angrier and angries is to indicate that they are formed irregularly, changing the y to i. As to the second sentence which you submit, you can say slenderer if you choose, but the LEXICOGRAPHER prefers more slender. Both forms are good English.

"R. J.," Tahlequah, Okla.—"Please send me the correct form of the following sentence: "Macaulay's style of writing is graphic."

This sentence is correct. One of the definitions of the word graphic is "Describing with pictorial effect; clearly, vividly, and accurately expressed; portraying with vividness; as, a graphic account."

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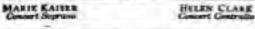
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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

ESSENTIALS TO PERMANENT PEACE

THAT THE PEACE MOST TO BE DESIRED is a lasting peace, spokesmen of neutral and belligerent 'nations all emphatically agree. Neutral approval of the Allies' reply to President Wilson was largely based on the conviction that the terms it outlined were, in a general way, the essential conditions of a peace that was to be permanent. Similarly, neutral and pro-German dissent largely took the form of argument that no enduring peace could be built upon any such foundation. The British people, said Mr. Balfour, in his note of January 13, supplementing the Allied reply, "do not believe peace can be durable if it be not based on the success of the Allied cause." And apparently one of the objects of this new communication was to convince the American public that the changes in the map of Europe, suggested in the previous note, would prevent future wars. Thus, for instance, he deemed it necessary to reply to those who have "argued that the expulsion of the Turks from Europe forms no proper or logical part of this general scheme." The maintenance of European Turkey has long been considered by European statesmen "essential to the maintenance of European peace." But, says the new British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

"Circumstances have completely changed. It is unnecessary to consider now whether the creation of a reformed Turkey, mediating between hostile races in the Near East, was a scheme which, had the Sultan been sincere and the Powers united, could ever have been realized. It certainly can not be realized now. The Turkey of 'Union and Progress' is at least as barbarons and is far more aggressive than the Turkey of Sultan Abdul-Hamid. In the hands of Germany it has ceased even in appearance to be a bulwark of peace, and is openly used as an instrument of conquest. Under German officers Turkish soldiers are now fighting in lands from which they had long been expelled, and a Turkish Government controlled, subsidized, and supported by Germany has been guilty of massacres in Armenia and Syria. more horrible than any recorded in the history even of those unhappy countries. Evidently the interests of peace and the claims of nationality alike require that Turkish rule over alien races shall, if possible, be brought to an end, and we may hope that the expulsion of Turkey from Europe will contribute as much to the cause of peace as the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, or Italia irredenta to Italy, or any of the territorial changes indicated in the Allied note.'

But Mr. Balfour goes on to say that while such territorial arrangements may diminish the occasion of war, they "provide no sufficient security against its recurrence."

reviews the Allies' case against Germany, asserting that a German defeat is essential to the future security of small nations, and lays down three conditions for a durable peace:

 "The first is that existing causes of international unrest should be as far as possible removed or weakened; the second is that the aggressive aims and the unserupulous methods of the Central Powers should fall into disrepute among their own peoples; the third is that behind international law and behind all treaty arrangements for preventing or limiting hostilities some form of international sanction should be devised which would give pause to the hardiest aggressor,"

And none of these conditions, Mr. Balfour asserts, "can be satisfied, even imperfectly, unless peace be secured on the general lines indicated in the joint note."

The British Foreign Minister, comments the New York World, might well have appealed to Lincoln, who exprest in a letter his hope that peace would "so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time. It will then have been proved that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and that they who take such an appeal are sure to lose their ease and pay the cost." This, says The World, "is essentially Mr. Balfour's argument in the case of Germany, and it is profoundly true."

"Germany appealed to war while spurning the processes of peace. It appealed to the bullet when it might have appealed to the conference, and all the blood that has been spilled in this war is upon the bands of the responsible officials of the Empire that compelled the crime.

"Until the German people realize that the country which recklessly rushes into war must pay the price of war, they have learned nothing that can promote the peace of the world. Whatever territorial adjustments are made, whatever indemnities are imposed, the war will have been fought in vain unless the German people themselves come to perceive the ghastly. folly of the Prussian gospel of domination.

But it seems to the St. Louis Past Dispatch that the German Government is doing its best to avert any such stirring of the German people by continually reminding them that they are victorious. In an editorial which has won the commendation of some of our German-American readers in St. Louis, The Past Dispatch quotes a few of the German Emperor's glowing and optimistic proclamations to his Army and Navy, and continues:

"The Kaiser could hardly say more if the British Navy were

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Entered at the New York Post-office as second-class matter. Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa at the bottom of the sea and German troops were in possession

of London, Paris, Petrograd, and Rome.

"For dynastic reasons it is necessary to make the German people believe that they have won the war and that any peace which Germany may propose is a victorious peace; but there will be no peace on that basis.

"It may flatter German pride to believe that Germany has been 'victorious in all theaters of war, on land and sea,' but that



WHICH WAY NOW? -Evans in the Haltimore American.

sort of pride must be paid for, and it will be paid for. What the German people are actually fighting for is not a German victory, but a means of so placating their own pride that they will not be tempted to revolutionize their Government when the war is over. They do not know it; but they may rest assured that the Kaiser knows it, and the Chancellor knows it, and all Junkerdom knows it.

"The Imperial Government would immediately offer most liberal terms of peace, if it could be certain that when the reaction came there would be no change in the German attitude toward the throne and the doctrine of divine right. This is not the first time that a great people has battled desperately to insure its own political servitude and to save itself from freedom, and it may not be the last. But there can be no basis for a permanent peace until the Germans themselves begin to understand what they are really fighting for, which is not freedom for Germany, but their own continued political submission to the medieval system that plunged them into this war."

Some pro-Ally American editors seem to perceive a direct or indirect danger to America in a German victory. They even fear that anything less than a complete overthrow of the Central Powers, or a thoroughgoing revolution in Germany, portends peril to the peace of the world, including our own country. But even in London, says a Chicago Daily News correspondent, they have heard of "a lurking fear in some parts of the United States that an overwhelming victory for the Allies would imperil the peace and security of the American nation." One Englishman quoted this sentence from an American: "Numerous occurrences in the present war, to go no further back, have shown that this country might have a dangerous enemy in England if, through ernshing Germany, she should become the

supreme and undisputed military and naval Power of the world." The terms of peace stated in the Allied note, and confirmed by Mr. Balfour, are thus interpreted by Mr. Hearst's New York American:

"The avowed object, therefore, of the Allies is to completely destroy the political and commercial and industrial existence of the Teutonic and Magyar peoples and erect upon the ruins a Slav Empire and minor Latin states, which among them shall rule continental Europe, while England destroys German trade competition and asserts a complete lordship of the oceans of the world.

"If the Allies succeed in destroying the Central Empires and establishing the begemany of Russia over Europe and the undisputed dominion of England over the seas, then we are as sure to have to fight this combination for our rights and for our very national existence as the sun is sure to rise to-morrow

morning,

"Instead of establishing permanent peace in the world, the program of conquest and division of spoils set forth in the Allies' reply to President Wilson makes another great war in the near future not only probable, but absolutely NECES-*ARY to the reasonable freedom of all the nations not included in this gigantic condition to conquer and divide Europe, Asia, Africa, and the seas."

The same newspaper gives prominence to the declaration of one of our foremost authorities on international law that "the maistence upon any such unrealizable conditions for the attainment of peace" as the Allies demand "means war forever." To the "intelligent, impartial observer," says John W. Burgess, professor emeritus of political science and constitutional law at Columbia University.

"The demands and guaranties which Great Britain and her Allies make and require would, if realized, result practically in the 'Cossackizing' of Europe, as Napoleon predicted, and the 'Britainizing' of the rest of the world.

"Of course, neither the belligerent enemies of Great Britain and Russia nor neutral nations can consider such extravagant terms of peace. . . . They are calculated, and perhaps intended, to prevent peace and continue war indefinitely."

In a letter written and smuggled through to President Wilson before the publication of the Allies' terms, Bertrand Russell, the English scholar and pacifist, repudiates the idea that a victory for the Allies is possible, or that anything is to be gained by "seeing it through." To quote from his letter, as published in The American:

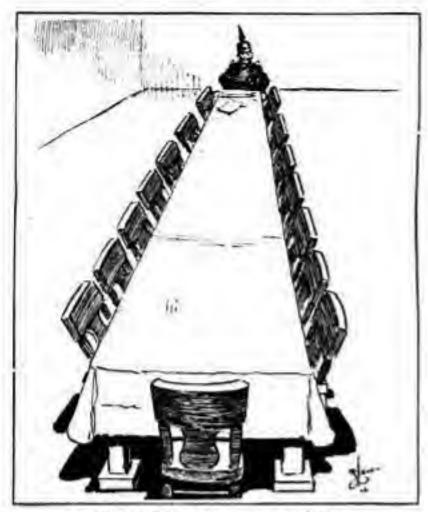
"It is evident that, however the war may be prolonged, negotiations will ultimately have to take place on the basis of what will be substantially the present balance of gains and losses, and will result in terms not very different from those which might be obtained now.

"The Allied Governments have not had the courage to acknowledge publicly what they can not deny in private, that the hope of a sweeping victory is one which can now scarcely be entertained.

"Such [popular] acquiescence as there is in continued hostilities is due entirely to fear. Every nation believes that its enemies were the aggressors, and may make war again in a few years unless they are utterly defeated.

"The barm done by a peace which does not concede all that we desire is as nothing in comparison to the harm done by the continuance of the fighting."

What Mr. Russell demands, then, is "peace without victory for either side," and "peace without victory" seems desirable to The New Republic, "because a victory would provide both contestants with an irresistible temptation to use their triumph for the essentially military purpose of redressing a preearious balance of power in their favor." In so far as "Prussian militarism" aimed at the mastery of Europe, it is, we are told, "defeated and will be thrown back." The New Republic does not believe that the Allies will ever "overthrow the Hohenzollerns or set up a republic in Germany"; "the wiser course is to allow Germany no victory and no ground for brooding revenge. and then trust that the Germans, faced with their awful burdens,



THE GREAT PEACE-CONFERENCE OF 1916

— De Ball in the Chicago Pool.



- Harding in the Brooklyn Engle.

LITTLE IRONIES OF THE PEACE SITUATION:

their sorrows, and their moral isolation, will assess the cost on their ruling class," The New York weekly admits "a measure of truth" in the Allies' denunciations of Germany, but says:

"There is a crushing retort to the proposed policy of making German aggressive intentions the excuse for promoting French and British safety by isolating and bottling up the German nation. In any contest for power, a result always counts for very much more than an intention. Even if France and Great Britain were drawn into the war for defensive reasons, they are cooperating with other nations, such as Russia, Italy, and Roumania, who are frankly fighting to make certain territorial gains at the expense of the Central Powers and Turkey. The net consequences of their cooperation will be precisely the same as if they had all actually conspired to despoil Turkey and Austria-Hungary and to reduce Germany to comparative political impotence. It is this implacable result which will sink into the hearts of the German people, which will confirm all that they have been told about the unserupulous expidity of their enemies, which will paralyze the future movement of German liberalism, and which will justify the German nation in the resolution to recover by means of patient and sleepless cunning what they may have yielded to an overwhelming preponderance of numbers

An avowed champion of Germany, The Fatherland (New York), dismisses the Allies' terms as under no circumstances a possible basis for permanent peace, and holds up the "principle of nationality" for ridicule:

"No matter from what point of view we approach it, the Balkan omelet is beyond unserambling. We can no more distribute Balkan territories strictly on the principle of nationality than New York City can. If we should attempt to do so, logic would compel us to divide New York between Italy, Germany, France, China, and the Kingdom of Jerusalem, should the Zionista succeed in establishing a Jewish State. . . .

"In other words, the Allies have made conditions which they know to be preposterous. Even if the case were reversed, if the ten Allies, beaten on every front, worsted in every offensive, strangled by the submarine blockade, had triumphantly entered the capitals of the Central Powers, if their victories were real, not rhetorical, the conditions laid down by them would be manifestly absurd, because they could not be the basis of a lasting peace."

TO TAX "EXCESS PROFITS"

TAX ON EXCESSIVE PROFITS of a monopolistic corporation might be necessary some time, but the Administration's plan to raise additional revenue for the fiscal year 1917-1918 includes a proposition that "strikes at the foundation of industry, by taxing the machinery of production." This at least is the opinion of The Wall Street Journal (Fig.) and is typical of the prompt opposition that has sprung up in some quarters against a feature in the Administration's revenue bill which, as sketched by a Washington correspondent of the New York Times, provides "that all firms and copartnerships engaged in business will be required to pay a tax on 'excess profits' above a return of 8 per cent, on the investment. That is, all profits above 8 per cent, will bear a tax of 8 per cent, per annum on the excess." Washington dispatches advise us that the proposal is the most attractive and most uncertain feature of the bill, because it is most vulnerable from the point of view of partizan attack. With an intent to levy the tax as far as practicable on the big fellows, we read further, it has been decided to exempt individuals, yet it is realized that even this will not prevent a storm of protest from smaller interests, and means are sought so to frame the measure that it will apply most largely to centers of wealth and industry.

A Washington correspondent of the New York World informs us that official reports reaching the capital state that the French Treasury estimates the return from the French excess-profits tax for the first three months of 1917 at an aggregate of \$60,000,000, or at the rate of \$240,000,000 a year. It seems that this is a new tax, levied since the outbreak of the war, and that for the first seventeen months of operation it yielded \$100,000,000. Last year's returns showed a rapid and sustained rate of increase. The Philadelphia Public Ledger (Ind.) recalls that we are facing the biggest deficit since the Civil War, and thinks the Treasury Department may well east about for new things to tax. And the very best thing for extra taxation is war-profits, remarks this journal, which urges the Government to "make the war-brides pay up." We are told that England

taxes all war-profits 60 per cent. and the "measure of a warprofit is the excess of profits to-day over the normal profit before the war." We read then:

"War-profits in the United States are excessive in some places. Copper companies and certain manufacturers are reaping stupendous profits, not only at the expense of warring Europe, but equally at the expense of our own people in the United States. Thirty-cent copper, which is an outrageous price, inflicts a fearful burden upon all consumers of that metal in this country. What better source of Federal taxation than the excessive profits of nearly all copper

companies?

"There are other concerns to which the calamity of war has brought only stupendous money rewards. We read almost daily of huge dividends and extra dividends being declared by companies. A large part of the money needed to pay these bonuses and provide for these melon-cuttings comes from the people of the United States. What more equitable arrangement than a system of laxation which should compel a return to the people, through the Federal treasury, of a substantial portion of such war-bought profits?"

In the view of the New York Globe (Rep.) the proposed tax raises many highly important questions both of "principle and practicality," and it believes that it "embodies the first attempt ever made in a country whose industries are organized under capitalistic leadership to limit profits as a part of its economic system." We have taken wealth from producers after production and have proceeded on the social theory that "to permit a concern unlimited profits was a good thing because leading to greater efficiency in production, which in the end led to imitation of its methods by others, and thus brought about the cheaper production of objects of desire." The Globe cites Henry Ford's factory as a case in point, and goes on to say that-

"A tax on profits will probably be of most unequal application. Some men get their profits in the form of direct return, while others get them in direct returns plus the enhanced value of their property. On their books farmers of the West are able to show that they get only a or 6 per cent, on their farming operations, yet in ten years their acres have doubled in value. It does not appear whether the proposed law has in view merely a tax on direct profits or on indirect profits as well. If the latter (and justice would seem to require this), it would be necessary for the Federal Government to assess all natural resources and ascertain whether or not they increase in value—charging increments to profits and allowing decreases to be used to offset what seems to be the returns. It would seem difficult, if not impossible, to establish when an 8 per cent. limit is reached except by creating a new department of Government."

Another provision of the Administration's revenue bill, we read in the Washington dispatch of the New York Times, is a 50 per cent, increase in the existing rates on inheritances, which will make the maximum tax on inheritances 15 instead of 10 per cent. It is planned also to sell \$289,000,000 in Panama Canal special bonds, which is to be justified by the extraordinary expenses incident to the mobilization of troops on the Mexican border and the large appropriations for preparedness. For the Mexican situation and preparedness the allotment is \$162,000,000, while other expenditures are: Alaskan railways, \$21,000,000; armor-plate plant, \$11,000,000; shipping hills, \$50,000,000; purchase of Danish West Indies, \$25,000,000, and mitrate plant, \$20,000,000.

A GERMAN BOMB-PLOT CONVICTION

THILE IT IS DEPLORABLE that the official representatives of any foreign country should be involved in plots to violate the neutrality of the United States, it is equally a matter for congratulation that the plots should be unearthed and the plotters run down and convicted. Thus the Milwaukee Journal expresses itself on the conviction of Franz Bopp, German Consul-General at San Francisco, and four consular employees, and it adds that if Germany would put

> herself in our place she would realize that the "abandonment of all inspired propaganda would be a most effective way of serving Germany's interest in the United States and of maintaining relations of goodwill and amity between the two countries in the future." After a long trial in the United States District Court of California, San Francisco dispatches inform us, Bopp and his associates were found "guilty of all charges," and at once took appeal. Plotting to destroy munition-plants in the United States and Canada and to blow up military trains, railway-bridges, and steamships earrying supplies to the Entente Allies are the offenses named in the indictments, and the punishment is imprisonment and a fine. The dispatches further relate that two actions were consolidated in the trial. The defendants were charged with a violation of the act of July 2, 1890, by conspiring to restrain interstate and foreign commerce by destroying factories, railroads, and steamships. The other action was for alleged violation of Sections 13 and 37 of the United States Criminal Code in conspiring to set on foot and to provide and prepare means for a military enterprise to be carried on from within the United States against the territory and dominion of the King of Great Britain and Ireland.

Besides Franz Bopp, the defendants are

E. M. von Schnek, Vice-Consul; Lieutenant Wilhelm von Brincken, German reservist; J. F. Van Koolbergen, Margaret E. Cornell, Charles C. Crowley, and Louis J. Smith. Van koolbergen is out of the country, we are told, and his alleged offense is non-extraditable. Smith, the Government's star witness, was granted immunity. Bopp and von Schack are released on their own recognizance pending the appeal, while Mrs. Cornell, Crowley, and von Brincken are at liberty on \$10,000 bail. Also, pending the appeal, Washington dispatches advise us, Count von Bernstorff has relieved from duty the Consul-General and the Vice-Consul. Until the appeal is heard no final judgment should be exprest, thinks the New York

"No excuse of devotion to the Fatherland should avail even morally for Consul Bopp; and legally he should receive the full penalty for his offenses. His own Government should not lose a day in disavowing his acts, and apologizing for them to the Administration at Washington."

Eccning Post, yet "as the ease now stands, it has a very black

look," and this journal adds:

The views of Mr. Bopp on the conviction of himself and his associates are reported in a San Francisco dispatch to the Los Angeles Times as follows:

"In spite of the verdict I must still maintain my innocence, and we will leave nothing undone in our efforts to secure a reversal. I can not say that I am happy at the outcome, but I can not say I am surprized.



FRANK BOPP.

Veteran of the German consular service, who is relieved of duty pending his appeal against conviction for plots violating our neutrality



Consequents by the forecomment from home for York



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Ligarated by Endermod & Endermod, New York.

NOT IN THE WAR-ZONE.

These photographs, taken at Kingsland. New Jersey, during and after the burning of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company's ammunition-plant on January 11, resemble scenes near the battle-line in France. Despite the explosion of millions of dollars' worth of shells which were being manufactured for Russia, not a life was lost in this fire, owing to the courage of Miss Tessie MacNamara, a telephone-girl, who at the outbreak of the fire stock to her post intil all the workers were warded. The court day a similar fire and explosion occurred at the Haskell (New Jersey) plant of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, where a gramber of lives were lost. These disasters, which bring the number of such explosions in the United States since the war began up to forty-one, are now the subject of official investigation. The picture on the reader's right shows a shell embedded in the wall of a house three-quarters of a mile from the scene of the Kingsland explosion.

"Our ease was very complicated, and we were allowed only four and a half hours in which to make our arguments. That that was insufficient time is best evidenced by the fact that it took Judge Hunt four hours to deliver the charge to the jury. I believe also that the outcome would have been in our favor but for the long and unusual charge of the judge, and particularly his instructions to the jury as to the facts. We will appeal, of course."

The St. Louis Post Dispatch is imprest by the fact that the testimony in the trial is "exceptionally interesting for its light on the difficulty with which our neutrality was maintained during one phase of the war," and we are told that—

"It establishes the astonishing extent of the secret conspiracy on American soil in behalf of the Central Powers and creates a presumption of centralized planning and direction. Linked up with testimony in similar prosecutions in sections farther East, it shows that the plotting was continent-wide. The comprehensive campaign of destruction reaching from coast to coast was aimed at munitions in process of manufacture, munitions in transit on railroad-lines to the seacoast, munitions loaded on foreign-bound ships, "In view of Allied conditions during the early months of the war, this effort on neutral territory, remote from the war-zones, was potentially not the least of efforts admitly planned and successfully executed in part for promoting the cause of the Central Powers. As a whole, the Allies are not yet in a position where the battle against munition-supply as well as men has lost its effectiveness."

The Post Dispatch then records Berlin's assertion that no less than sixteen munition-ships destined for Russia have been destroyed by submarines and other agencies in arctic waters. Russia admits that two such ships blew up in Archangel Harbor, but "concedes a loss of life and record of injury leading to the suspicion" that the disaster was greater than would naturally attend the destruction of two ships. And this journal is moved to question—

"How many obscure phases of recent operations on the eastern and southeastern fronts are explained by this loss of indispensable munitions in huge quantities? How far does it throw light on the calamities that came to Roumania, all of whose munitions in excess of a limited domestic production must come through Russia."

"WHITE-SLAVE" LAW AND BLACKMAIL

NDER PRETEXT of regulating private morals, is the United States to become "permanently a party to organized blackmail"? asks the New York World. The question suggests itself to this journal and others as a result of the Supreme Court's decision, by a vote of five to three, that the Mann White Slave Traffic Act applies "to individual escapades as well as to commercialized vice." As the New York Ecening Mail recalls, the law was designed to break up the interstate trade known as "white slavery," and no one claims that Congress intended to invoke its severe penalty against men and women not engaged in that traffic. It would be desirable, if possible, to pass a law to prevent personal derelictions, The Mail thinks, but the offsetting danger of this legislation would be the "constant temptation to blackmailing women to lure men to travel with them across a State line and then extort money from them as the price of secreey." A law of this sort "would infinitely help to further the thing it sought to suppress." Under the present law it is said the blackmailers long not only the guilty but the innocent citizen who would rather pay than appear in a besmirehing case. Unfortunately, The Mail goes on to say, the wording of the Mann Law is such the Supreme Court has found itself "constrained to uphold the conviction of Caminetti and Diggs, convicted of having accompanied two willing girls from California to Nevada." The majority opinion, as read by Mr. Justice Day, runs in part as follows:

"The plain terms of the net must take precedence over the designation and the report that accompanied it to Congress. It is said it will open the door to blackmail, but that is to be considered by Congress. We think the power of Congress to regulate transportation of passengers affords ample basis to exercise authority in the case of this statute."

In the dissenting opinion read by Justice McKenna it is held that Congress did not intend to cover other than commercialized vice, and the Justice spoke in part as follows:

"Blackmailers of both sexes have arisen who use the terrors of the construction now sanctioned by this court as a help for their brigandage. The result is grave and should give us pause.......

"Any measure that protects the purity of women from assault or enticement to degradation finds an instant advocate in our best emotions. But the judicial function can not yield to emotion. It must, with poise of mind, consider and decide. It should not shut its eyes to the facts of the world and assume not to know what everybody clse knows. And everybody knows that there is a difference between the occasional immorals of men and women and that systematic immorality epitomized in the statute's graphic phrase, 'white-slave traffic.'"

The Supreme Court, it is generally recognized, could not act differently, since, as the New York Times observes, it is "a universal, an ancient, and a prime rule in the interpretation of statutes that if there is no ambiguity in the words, the meaning shall be reached from the text of the law, whose words shall be taken in their common significance." This journal and others see the only way out in action by Congress, and it wonders "how much longer will Congress leave the blackmailers to their boundless opportunity," but a Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune reports that there is small likelihood of an amendment being made to the Mann Act. Of a score of leaders of both houses questioned by the Tribune's correspondent, "all frankly are agreed upon that point," and be quotes a leading Democrat in the Senate as saying:

"No member of Congress ought to be expected to undergo the penalty that would surely follow the introduction of a bill which would restrict the present statute.

"Every purity league in the United States would crucify him. The trouble is, good people do not distinguish. They would mistake motives. No, the only chance of an amendment to the law would come from the Department of Justice. Let the Attorney-General recommend an amendment, and let the

Judiciary committees report a bill, with no personal responsibility. Then, if there was not much howling about it, it might slide through. But there is no chance of that. The law will stand as it is now written. If it benefits blackmailers, that is bad of course, but we can't help it."

Among the journals that oppose any change in the law is the Pittsburg Gazette-Times, which says that "no tears need be wasted on those whose private psecadillos put them in position to be plucked," and the Boston Journal points out that while the workings of the Mann Act unquestionably permit the blackmail game, nevertheless, no "law-abiding citizen has reason to fear such blackmail, and the enforcement of such a law is a logical supplement to the enforcement of local laws."

LAST YEAR'S LYNCHINGS

TAST YEAR'S LYNCHING FIGURES, suggests Principal Robert R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute, may well be kept in mind when we consider the northward migration of the negroes. The latter movement, says the New York Age, a negro paper, "is following a natural economic pull, but back behind it, increasing and hastening it, are lynching and all the other forms of oppression and injustice practised against the race." This is not believed due to the number of lynchings, for there were only fifty-four last year, as compared with sixty-seven in 1915, but, so the negro editor thinks, to "the horrible atrocity of several eases; the burning alive of the victim at Waco, the lynching of two women in Florida, and the lynching of a respectable and well-to-do colored man at Abbeyville." All but four of the victims, it might be added, were negroes, and all but one of the lynchings took place in Southern States, according to the figures sent out from Tuskegee.

The geographical distribution of these occurrences interests the antiprohibition National Herald (Philadelphia), which notes "that forty-four of them were in prohibition States, or prohibition territory of 'wet' States," and that the only Northern lynching occurred in prohibition Kansas. So, it observes, "prohibition, at least, does not prevent mob murder any more than it prevents mob confiscation of property by ballot."

Georgia keeps the lynching record, which she held in 1915, a fact that leads the Montgomery Advertiser in the neighboring State of Alabama to remark that there are people "who mockly hold that it might be good for this whole section of the nation if Georgia would kindly mend its ways and quit spilling human blood on the picturesque theory that 'it's no barm to kill a nigger.'" We come to the end of 1916, admits the Atlanta Constitution, speaking for Georgia, "with fourteen out of a total of fifty-four to our credit, or more than 25 per cent. of the whole." And it adds:

"The seriousness of it all is strest by the fact that in only three of the fifty-four cases was the victim lynched for the particular crime which many have held to justify mob action, and which first gave rise to it. In nine cases there was attempted assault, while in forty-two, or 77 per cent, of the whole number, the crime varied from murder down to slapping the face of a boy. Men were lynched for aiding suspected prisoners to escape, and there is one recorded instance where a man was killed because he protested with a mob about to put another to death."

In face of the seorn and criticism which have been directed at Georgia, says The Constitution regretfully, "we have done nothing." Another Georgia daily, the Savannah Press, believes "the lynchings in this State can be traced almost wholly to the fact that none is punished for complicity in such unlawful and dastardly acts." Indeed, "more energy is expended probably in getting evidence against a man accused of violating the prohibition law in the average Georgia community than there is in getting the data together upon which to convict a man of the crime of murder—for lynching is only murder by the many instead of by the individual."

CHICAGO'S POLICE SCANDAL

HETHER THE SPECTACULAR ARREST of Chicago's Chief of Police "marks the end of the control of the Chicago Police Department by an organised band of the worst criminals operating in this country," as State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne declares, or is merely, as the other side contends, the outrageous culmination of a political feud, the courts must decide. "The production of the evidence will establish my innocence so firmly that there will not be a shadow of doubt of it," confidently predicts Chief Healey, whose arrest, declares his counsel, is "a damnable outrage." Mr. Hoyne, on the other hand, is no less emphatic in his assertion that Mr. Healey "has been nailed hard and fast as the head of the vicegraft ring which levied tribute on the underworld of the West Side," "There will be no truce," he adds; "this cleaning-up process is going to continue straight to the end." Meanwhile, the official allegation that the Police Chief of our second largest city was himself part of a great conspiracy to violate the law he was sworn to uphold is a fact to challenge the attention of the whole nation. For, as the secretary of the Citizens' Association of Chicago remarks, "if criminals of the worst type can operate without fear of punishment because they are in league with the guardians of the law, the very vitals of civic government are in danger." The story to date, as gathered from the news columns of the Chicago papers, is as follows:

After many months of investigation, in which he had the assistance of the Citizens' Association of Chicago, State's

Capyrighted by the international Film Service. New York.

"I AM NOT GUILTY,"

Says Charles C. Healey, who was Chicago's Police Chief before his arrest on January 8 on a charge of accepting money collected from protected vice-resorts, saloons, and gambling-houses.

Attorney Hoyne, on the night of January S, threw a bomb into what he called "the inner circle of corruption in the Police Department" by arresting Chief of Police Charles C. Healey on a charge of accepting graft collected from protected vice and

saloon interests. Among others arrested at the same time on charges of extortion, conspiracy, and bribery were Thomas Costello, described by Mr. Hoyne as "the operating head and chief agent of the combination," and Police Lieutenant A. M. White, both of whom are reported to have confest. "I believe



Opposite to the Source of Fire Source, Sor Lots.

"WE HAVE STRUCK AT THE SOURCE,"

Declares State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne, who accuses Chicago's Chief of Police Charles C. Healey of an alliance for profit with "some of the worst criminals operating in this country."

we have struck at the source of the system," declares Mr. Hoyne, who goes on to say in the columns of the Chicago Herald;

"It has been a filthy combination of crooks, including almost every type of criminal known, from burglars, pickpockets, safeblowers to backmailers, firebugs, and extortionists. The Chief of Police and men associated with him have been in deliberate conspiracy with the vilest elements in Chicago."

Nor does the State's Attorney hesitate to place some of the blame on the shoulders of Mayor Thompson, who, he says, knew that there was corruption in the Police Department, yet obstructed at all times and in every way my efforts to bring crooked police officers, including the Chief of Police, to justice." The Mayor, on the other hand, says that if there is corruption in the Police Department "no one can blame me," because under the statutes of the city of Chicago "the Mayor is not responsible for the Police Department or its conduct." He further states that "since I have enforced the Sunday-closing law every means has been used by the whisky ring to obstruct me, and this looks like another move of the same interests."

"The whole thing would be ridiculous were it not for the pain it causes," declares Mr. Healey, who from the beginning has asserted his absolute innocence. In a statement quoted in the Chicago Tribune he says:

"The production of the evidence will establish my innocence so firmly that there will not be a shadow of doubt of it.

"If it were not for the instructions of my attorney I might tell you now what a part of that evidence is, but he forbids me to talk."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

JOHN BULL prefers appeal to his own Halg tribunal. - Beston Beruid.

If the Kaiser falls to produce peace, German scientists will, doubtless, invent a substitute for h.—Brookign Engle.

KING CONSTANTINE must have by this time one of the most complete collections of ultimatums in existency—Limitedly Post.

About the only sympathy the United States gives Germany is in a community of feeling on the food-situation.—Neural Neural

Wor then peacemakers might wisely Stop, Look, and Listen before crossing the track of the beliggerents. — Wall Street downard.

ir looks like the two parts of the Methodist Church may get together. Nother is demanding restitution, reparation, or guaranties.—Dollar News.

The prospect for peace is bright. All the nations on the map are now in favor of it with the exception of those engaged in the war — Checana Tribune.

GERMANY Insists that she is fighting for the small nations. She can prove it, too. She has got Belgium, Servia, Roumania, and Montenegro already.—Philadelphia North American.

With a woman mayor, woman revorder, woman treasurer, and four women composing the city council, there will be nothing to interfere with the perfectly ideal government of I matilia. On your unless some miservaniturus loose a mouse in the city ball.— New York Motorny Telegraph.

Practically is as balling as war-news once was .- Atlanta Journal

It may be a case of Deutschland over all but underfed.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Automas by the tone of the British press, a foreigner would be hanged for smuggling an olive-branch into England.—Dallas News.

Paratifection in Washington will subtract one more inducement from Congressional ambittons in "dry" States.—Newark News.

Now would be a good time for Mr. Ford to make another start at getting the boys out of the trenches before Christmas.—Dallas News.

It will be time for the Republicans in Congress to talk about changing their leader when they succeed in getting one. - Boston Transcript.

Following another defeat of the Villa forces by Carranza's army, the latter again redred according to custom.—The New World (Chicago),

The mint is hurrying the output of the half-dollar, a coin now used for the purchase of things that used to cost a quarter.—Mason City Glob-

Biarrish steamship-agents who want to keep secret the sailings of their vessels might follow the example of the railroads and issue printed schedules.

—Philadelphia North American.

Accompton to European standards. American diplomacy must be improving, for about a down different interpretations have already been placed upon Amiassadur Gerard's revent banquet speech.—New York World.



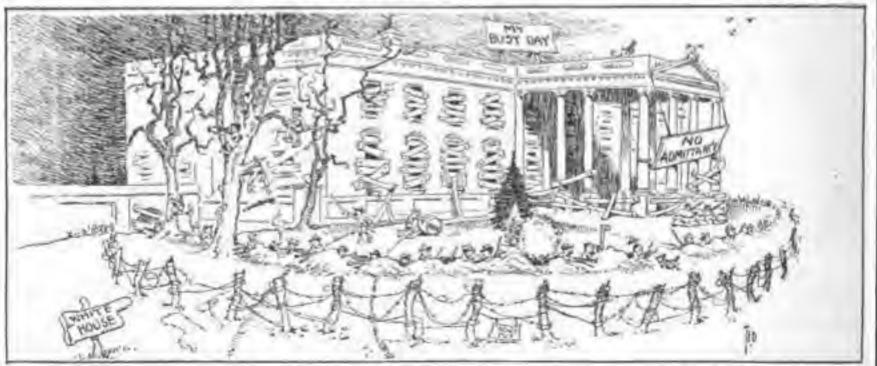
"WE ARE READY TO TESTIFY TOO."

-Kirby in the New York World.



COLUMNIA—" If she'd only pay as much attention to her work!"

—Marcus in the New York Times.



WHEN THE PRESIDENT WHITES ANOTHER NOTE—LEAK-PROOF. —Ted in the Chicago Daily News CARTOON VIEWS OF WASHINGTON DURING THE "LEAK" FLURRY.

FOREIGN -COMMENT

THE CLOSED DOOR OF PEACE

ERMANY IS FURIOUS with the calm assumption of superiority displayed by the Entente in its reply to President Wilson's peace-note. The semiofficial Berlin Lotal Anseiger describes the reply as "arrogant and insolent, filled with hypocrisy and prevarieation," while the conditions upon which the Allies are willing to consider peace are denounced by the Berliner Tageblati as "Toolish and senscless and such that no

German could consider for a moment." But perhaps the Kaiser has never yet so completely voiced the feelings of the German nation as he has in his proclamation to the people on the Entente's reply. He says:

"Our enemies have dropt the mask. After refusing with scorn and hypocritical words of love for peace and humanity our honest peace-offer, they have now, in their reply to the United States, gone beyond that and admitted their lust for conquest. the baseness of which is further enhanced by their calumnious assertions.

"Their aim is the ermshing of Germany, the dismemberment of the Powers allied with us, and the enslavement of the freedom of Europe and the seas under the same yoke that Greece, with gnashing of teeth, is now enduring.

"But what they could not achieve in thirty months of the bloodiest fighting and unserupulous economic war they will also fail to accomplish in the future. .

Burning indignation and holy wrath will redouble the strength of every German man and woman, whether it is devoted to

fighting, to work, or to suffering. We are ready for all sacrifices."

On the other hand, another powerful figure in Germany exhibits no surprize, and roundly says that the German Government has got only what it asked for. In his Berlin Zukunft Maximilian Harden writes:

"The German Government formulated its peace-offer in such manner that it could possess no semblance of sincerity in the enemy's eyes. The German note was preceded and accompanied by an array of blunders and stupidities which robbed it of all authority, such, for instance, as the proclamation of the kingdom of Poland, the deportation of Belgian workers, official speeches which were nothing more than bragging about German

"The Entente nations rejected Germany's offer because they do not believe such offers could serve to prepare a fasting peace. We must, therefore, reverse the procedure. Instead of first signing the peace-treaty and then forming a European league to fix the conditions of such a pence, Germany ought to declare herself ready for an understanding and willing to agree to convene an international court of arbitration."

In Spain and Switzerland we find approval of the Albed reply; the Madrid Imparcial's view runs;

"With calm precision the Entente Governments explained their attitude and proved the necessity of continuing the war. in order to obtain a just and lasting peace. They also defined their program, which considers not only the restitution of invaded territory, but the reorganization of Europe on a historic basis and conformably with the principle of nationalities, which guarantees the growth of progress and liberty."

The Januard de Ganère thus describes the reply:

"Its language is firm and dignified, and is that of succrity, It is instinct with the principles of justice. The Allies have

explained their position with all possible elearness, and it is now for the Germans to reply."

Sweden believes that the Allies' reply destroys all hope of peace for the present. The Stockholm Tulningen considers the Allies' terms extreme, but thinks that the Central Powers might be induced to compromise, while the Dagens Nyheler says that if Germany does not publish her terms at once "she will not be playing the game." Holland is disappointed; even the pro-Ally Am-

"The Entente program may appear to some neutrals to be too mereiless, too radical, and thus unacceptable to the enemy, but in any case it has the great merit of elearness and should give complete satisfaction to President Wilson, who asked both parties to state their terms,'

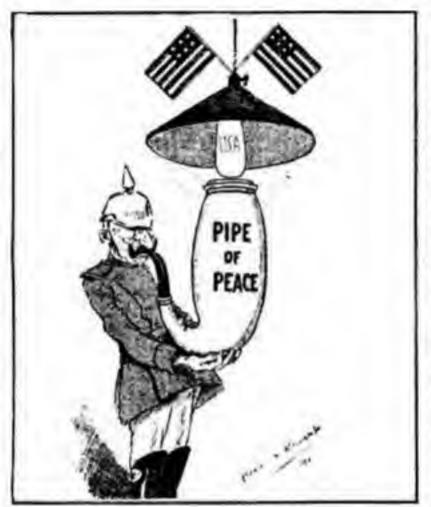
sterdam Telegraaf writes:

The French think the reply clears the air; this view is heldly exprest by Mr. Affred Capus in the Paris Figure;

"The principal value of the note is the clear and solemn declaration of the Allies as to their objects in pursuing the war. It is the first time they have been thus grouped, and their full moral worth, given to them by their simple enumeration, forces upon the mind the conviction of their necessity. Either they will be fully attained or Germany will be a continual menace to Europe, and upon the first opportunity will again turn it into a field of earnage. Our enemies are now in possession of our true aims. They can compare them with their own and deduce therefrom the degree of our resistance and our implacable resolve to vanquish them."

The Manchester Guardian remarks that the Entente owes the Germans a debt of gratitude, for it contrasts the "evasive reply" of Wilhelmstrasse to Washington with the Allies' clear statement of terms, which constitute, it says, "a diplomatic victory." Attention is drawn to one remarkable feature in the reply by the London Daily Chronicle, which, commenting on the absence of any demand by Great Britain either for new territory or compensation, says:

"This self-effacement can not fail to impress public opinion in the United States. It furnishes fresh proofs that we did not enter the war from last for dominion or any desire to destroy an inconvenient commercial rival, but simply from an overwhelming sense of duty. . . . Our disinterestedness will remind the Americans of their relinquishment of Cuba to the Cubans and Great Britain's bestowing of autonomy on South Africa after the war."

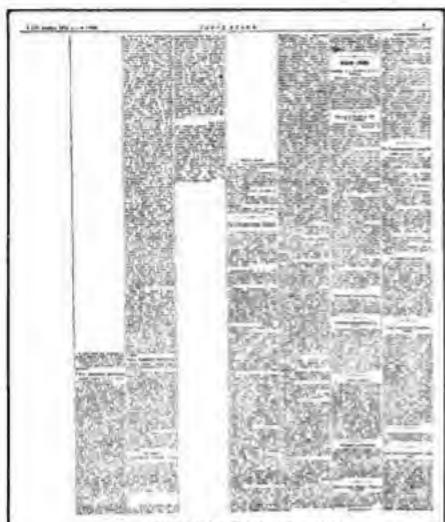


THE LIGHT THAT FAILED.

-To-day (London).

THE RUSSIAN ENIGMA

BEHIND THE VEIL of a rigid press-censorship critical events are happening in Russia, and from time to time a little hint slips by the eternal vigilance of the official blue pencil. From these straws we learn how the wind is blowing in the dominions of the Czar. While, as the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung says, "the wheels have turned for all the belligerent Governments with exceeding rapidity, only in Russia do they seem to revolve with equal facility in opposite directions."



THE RUSSIAN CENSOR AT WORK

This is a page from the Petrograd Noroge Vrenge, a paper so mildly liberal as to be almost reactionary, yet the censor has made hay with it. The checker-board appearance of the more radical journals can be easily imagined—indeed, they contain more blanks than print.

This paradox becomes clear when we review the wlorlwind changes that have occurred in the Russian Government during the course of one year. On February 1, 1916, Mr. Goremykin fell from power and was succeeded by Mr. Boris Stürmer, the last of the Russianized Germans from the Baltie Provinces to hold high office. He is described as a bureaucrat and anti-Semite, and was suspected of being a pro-German. A rumor that Premier Stürmer was attempting to negotiate a separate peace roused the Duma, and for the first time in the history of Russia the will of the people forced the Premier from office. On November 24, Boris Stürmer, as a result of this popular pressure, gave way to Mr. Alexander Trepoff, who entered office as a "progressive and reformer," pledged to a war to the bitter end. His fall on January 9 of this year is mysterious, and he has been succeeded by Prince Golitzin, who is said to be a typical reactionary of the old school. The born at Wiesbaden, in Germany, the Prince belongs to one of the oldest Russian families, descended from the ruler of one of the former Museovite sovereign States. At this point the weird figure of Rasputin, monk and mystic, makes his final bow upon the political stage. This romantic peasant, who exercised a curious influence upon the Czar and other members of the Imperial family, was murdered on December 29, and, according to the Overseas News Agency, a German official organization, this murder brought Prince Golitzin to power. Its dispatch by wireless runs:

"Prompted by the assassination of Rasputin, the Emperor decided to take the firmest stand against advocates of a compromise with the Duma and against the radical elements.

"Mr. Trepoff and the other members of the Cabinet with the exception of Mr. Protopopoff, Minister of the Interior, were shielding the murderers. Mr. Protopopoff, who up till that time had received only a provisional appointment, was confirmed in office by the Emperor without the knowledge of Mr. Trepoff.

"Thereupon the Premier and the other Ministers hastened to the Emperor's headquarters and protested against recent developments. The answer of the Emperor was that he had decided to reorganize the Cabinet and exclude all Ministers who had taken part in the protest. Mr. Trepoff and Mr. Ignatieff, who in particular were suspected of liberal views, have already left the Cabinet.

"The power behind the throne is now Mr. Protopopoff. Prince Golitzia, who nominally is the new Prime Minister, is best characterized as to his political tendencies by a saying of his which is known all over Russia: 'The Dunia will keep quiet as soon as it gets a beating.'"

How true this is there is no means of knowing, as from the much-censored Russian press no information can be gleaned. How the Russian Socialists in New York welcome the advent of Prince Golitzin can be seen from the views of their organ, the New York Novy Mir, which says:

"It seems to us that the appointment of Golitzin to the post of President of the Council of Ministers is the end of all attempts at deception. By this act the ruling Russia threw a challenge to the popular masses. A notorious reactionary, an open enemy of the people and of any progressive movement, Golitzin will not be able to put on, even temporarily, a mask of virtue. He will be from the first day an enemy with whom the people will have to struggle fiercely.

"That it will be so, his first declaration . . . shows: 'Everything for the war, everything for victory. We can not now think of internal reforms.' Clear and outspoken! No hope for the alleviation of the condition of the one hundred and seventy millions of Hussia's population which is groaning under the yoke of constables, district police captains, governors, and plain untitled but dread personalities. As before, the people will be robbed; as before, the people will helplessly starve.

"The people will see once more that only a victorious revolution is capable of freeing the population of Russia from the terrors which reign over her."

The opinion is exprest that the change in the Premiership of Russia has nothing directly to do with war, but is the result of a domestic political crisis. According to this view the Duma, flushed by its victory over Premier Stürmer, attempted to force the pace of internal reforms and roused the nlarm of the powerful reactionary minority. That there is grave internal disorganization in the land of the Little Father can be seen from a passage in the Moscow Russkoye Slove, which runs:

"The greatest disorganization of the administration, which is the result of the action of dark, hidden forces standing behind the official Government, the so-called 'united Cabinet,' has not only brought our country to a dangerous internal crisis, which threatens the national prestige and the future destinies of Russia, but has also produced a feeling of alarm and protest among all the live forces of the nation, having obliterated class and party differences and united for the purpose of saving the Russian state all in whom the sense of honor and love for the Fatherland have not died,"

THE SWISS PRESIDENT—Some little-known information about the President of a sister Republic is found in the pages of the Manchester Guardian, which writes:

"If you ask a Swiss who resides outside his native country for the name of the President of the Confederation, he is almost certain to express complete ignorance on the point, and the vast majority of people will be totally unaware of the fact that just recently Switzerland changed its official head.

"The President only holds office for twelve months—from January 1 to December 31—and usually the Vice-President succeeds to the Presidency. The President for 1916, Mr. Décoppet, was succeeded on New-year's day by Mr. Schulthess, who will retain his post as head of the Department of Public Economy.

The President and Vice-President are elected by the Federal

Assembly, and the President's official salary is \$2,700. He has a Federal Council of seven, which forms a sort of Cabinet, and each member receives \$2,400 per annum."

A NEW SCHEME FOR IRELAND

Lloyd-George at the head of the British Government, he may perhaps make a clean sweep of the anomalies of the Irish situation. Indeed, he has told us that he regards the "removal of misunderstandings with Ireland as a war-measure of the first importance," English journals of almost every school of thought urge him to take action to end a situation which has become as intolerable to the English as it has long been to the Irish. For example, that Liberal-Unionist stalwart, the London Speciator, writes:

"All we desire is that whatever is done in the ease of Ireland shall be done, not as a piece of political maneuvering or leger-demain, but in order to provide a real solution of the problem. The idea of curing one set of ills in Ireland by creating another is madness. The subject, however, is too big to be treated in a paragraph, and must be left over for further consideration. We shall only say here that if the Nationalists, and the Sinn Feiners, who now so largely control the Nationalists, can agree with the men of northeast Ulster upon a common policy, it would be an act of criminal lumsey for any English politician to forbid the bans. But the agreement must be a real one. It is no good to pretend that there is agreement if none has taken place,"

According to the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian—an astute journalist who has often secured early and exclusive information for his paper—this agreement has actually taken place. It is, he says, private and informal, but it has gone so far that all parties are now concerned in picking the men under whom Ireland will set off on her course as a self-governing nation. He writes:

"The new proposals will provide for something in the nature of equal representation in the Irish Parliament for both Nationalists and Unionists. Several eminent men on both sides of the stone wall in Ireland, but unattached to any of the political parties, have been sounded as to the practicability of equal representation, and opinion, I am told, is strikingly favorable.

"One thing is clear, and that is that the exclusion of Ulster, or any of its counties, will no longer be considered by either Nationalists or Unionists. Home Rule all round is the basis of the new proposals, and my informant (whose name would be recognized as of weight) is confident that both Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson will, in view of the argency of an Irish settlement from the point of view of the prosecution of the war, be persuaded to agree to them."

The first Irish Administration is next sketched, and the list includes a weighty list of names, both Catholic and Protestant:

"A forecast of the composition of an Irish Administration, which attempts what once would have been thought the impossible task of pleasing all parties, has also been given to me from the same source. It bears on the face of it long and intimate knowledge of Irish affairs. The offices of importance are evenly distributed between the forces of the Irish nation—in fact, the Administration is drafted on lines of equal representation.

"Of the proposed executives, seven are Roman Catholic and six are Protestant, and of the High Court judges (not counting the Lord Chancellor) seven members are chosen of each denomination. Politically classified, the executive would include seven Home-Rulers and six Unionists.

"Here is the forecast as it reached me:

Lord Lieutenan: ... Lord Wimberra ... Mr. William Moore, S.C. Spraker Prime Minister. . Mr. J. E. Bedinsond Lord Chancellor. . Sir James Campbell Minister of Finance Mr. William M. Murphy Education..... Mr John Dillod Agriculture..... Sir Horsey Physicatt Labor. . Mr. Joseph Devila Industries and Mines .Mr. Barry Major Crais Home Secretary . . . l'ostmaster-General. Mr. Jeremiah MacVengli Mr. D. S. Henry, K.C. Mr. John Claury, K.C. Attorney-Cleneral Solicitor-General ...

The Guardian's predictions receive some confirmation from a journal of the opposite camp, the London Morning Post, In referring to Major Craig's appointment as Treasurer of the Royal Household, it remarks:

"He was at the back of the negotiations for the settlement of the Irish difficulty which caused such a stir in the late spring of last year, and his inclusion in the Government has already revived the rumor that the new Ministry will make a further endeavor to compose the Irish difficulty."

Even the most dyed-in-the-wool Tory journals are clamoring for action. Thus the London Observer says:

"Ireland is not the Achilles heel of the Empire in the present struggle, but for all political purposes it is a diseased spot which can not be allowed to fester while the Government confesses



ANOTHER INJUSTICE TO DRELAND.

GALLANT IRESE SOLDIER (from the fronts-"An' who's to fill the gaps in th' onld rig ment if ye don't join up?"

Amendorian Civitian - "Sure it's myself that'd go willingly if they'd only compel me." -Punch (London).

itself impotent to attempt a remedy. From the new Administration, despite the unduly conventional Unionist element it contains, the country firmly expects healing statesmanship. We say this very carnestly, because every day proves more clearly that in the Irish question we are dealing, not with a domestic issue which can be indefinitely adjourned without sensible detriment to our arms and profound moral prejudice to our cause, but with one of the most urgent of all war-questions.

"We have learned this week that in Australia Mr. Hughes's proposals for conscription were just beaten by the easting vote of the Irish Nationalist electors, the these at the beginning of the struggle were as enthusiastic as any."

As regards conscription in Ireland, the Manchester Guardian's London correspondent believes that Erin will finally accept it. He writes:

"Recruiting in Ireland has been almost at a standstill for some time, but the supply of men has obviously not been exhausted. A leading Irish Nationalist said the other day that 50,000 general service men could be enlisted voluntarily by the right kind of recruiting campaign immediately a settlement of the Home-Rule question was accomplished. The view of this Irishman was that Ireland would resist conscription if an effort were

made to enforce it now, but he went so far as to believe that the country might accept it if convinced that German victory was the alternative.

"The pressure on English statesmen to try to bring about a solution that would add these untapped forces of Irish manhood to the Army grows greater every day. My information is that it now seems likely to swamp those irreconcilable elements which wrecked Mr. Lloyd-George's last attempt."

BELLIGERENT RAPS AT THE PRESIDENT

CERTAIN DISTRUST of President Wilson seems to haunt the belligerent mind. In Germany the President is openly accused of acting in the interest of the Allies,

while on the side of the Entente there is a feeling that he took action with a view to strengthening the hamls of the Central Powers in their efforts to seeure peace. This curious misunderstanding is doubtless due to the ambiguous wording of the President's note, but the net result is that a shower of bitter criticism has descended from every quarter of the sky. For example: the powerful Kölnische Volkszeitung, the chief organ of the German Clerical Center party, writes:

"President Wilson did not abandon in the interest of England an offer which, according to his own words, he intended to make long ago, the this step after the pence-offer of the Central Powers was superfluous. The game was preconcerted, therefore, and the earefully thought-over plan could not be abandoned. America has put all her money in the Entente business, and therefore America must try in the interest of ber debtors and in her own interest to obtain the best possible conditions, so that they may be able to fulfil later their financial obligations toward the

United States. For these reasons the United States are out of the question as impartial mediators. Their President in his present note even goes so far as to threaten war, which, considering the whole affair, can only be directed against Germany."

In France a somewhat contemptuous note finds expression in the press, where French editors profess to be unable to understand the President's "sudden zeal for humanity" in view of "his silence in the face of violated Belgium," That great organ of French opinion, the Paris Temps, thus attempts to explain his attitude;

"The President, we know, may plead the old Monroe Doctrine in its parrowest form, which is, on his part, an affectation of disdainful indifference in regard to European policy. But a nation of a hundred millions of people can not retire at will into an ivory tower. The European War is the biggest duel of ideas of the last twenty centuries. Two morals, two life conceptions, are opposed. One can be neutral politically. One can not be neutral morally. One must make a choice."

The Temps assures us that "the vagaries of Mr. Wilson" will not affect the deep-seated friendship between France and America:

"Our strong attachment to the Americans makes us particularly feel all that comes from them. Therefore, an unfortunate

word of their President is of little weight when we remember the numerous proofs of appreciation and friendship that we have received from across the ocean."

Our nearest neighbors are perhaps the most scathing in their denunciations of the President, and the Canadian papers warn the British Government that American peace-activities, if continued, may become embarrassing and even dangerous to the Allied cause. The Montreal Daily Star is relieved that the journals of the old country are beginning to recognize the importance attaching to the atterances of President Wilson, and it says:

"It is reassuring to find influential leaders of old-country opinion at last realizing that the situation created by President There has been too Wilson's 'note' is distinctly dangerous.

casy a disposition to imagine either that President Wilson is as the Westmonder Gasette puts it - purely an academic person' who totally misrepresents the American mind, or that the American mind is so firmly pro-Ally that it would never consent to measures which would embarrass us. The truth is that President Wilson seems to have a genius for interpreting the mind of the majority of the American people; and that, while the Americans are overwhelmingly pro-Ally, they are much more actively pro-American, in a short-sighted way.

"These two statements need, perhaps, a little elaboration. First as to the President's gift for reading the mind of his countrymen. That was proved surely by the recent elections. He pursued a course touching the Mexican and European situations which most of the influential organs in the big eithes criticized constantly, . . . Yet he won. He had correctly interpreted the mind of the Middle and Far West as tending to regard all war as barbaric,"

The Daily Star urges a campaign of education in the United States, for, it says, the

Allies are fighting to protect the integrity of America, tho Americans do not realize it:

"Most of the Americans who support the Allies think that they do so for unselfish and sentimental reasons. They are for us 'on principle'-it never occurs to them that their national independence is actually at stake on the stricken fields of northern France. But if that gallant line, facing flying death with every hour, should fail, our American neighbors would soon learn the terrible truth in bitterness, blood, and tears,"

The Toronto Globe refuses to attach undue importance to the President's activities and indorses the phrase of the London (Ontario) Advertiser, which remarked, "one ends the reading of the President's note with the feeling that the supreme schoolboy bas spoken." The Globe makes this profession of faith in the American people:

"Here in Canada we shall continue to put our trust in the good faith and the sound common sense of our neighbors, and, leaving our borders as unprotected as they have been at all times during the past half-century, go forward to our great and arduons task of raising, training, and equipping men for service in Europe. President Wilson's itch for writing political essays may safely be left to the correction of his fellow countrymen. who are the principal sufferers."



FRENCH FOOLHARDINESS.

A French military surgeon performing acrobatic fouts on parapet of trench in full view of the enemy's gure. The surgreen had a wager that he would perform certain gymnastic sturns on the top of a parapet, in spite of the fact that the trench was only 300 meters from the German line. The daring officer won his bet, but also won a ten-day are/ts simples, a slight punishment, for having exposed himself needlessly to the enemy fire.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

PEACE-ORDERS WE MAY GET

E ARE GETTING OUR SHARE of "war-orders"contracts for munitions and supplies for the battling myriads. What are our chances for the coming "peace-orders"-the material, tools, and machinery that will be needed to replace the unheard-of destruction that has been going on in Europe? In France alone, we are told by Noble Foster Hoggson, writing in System (New York, January), these peace-orders will include seventeen thousand tractors, one hundred million dollars' worth of hotel-construction work, great quantities of labor-saving machinery, lumber, window-sashes, doors, hardware, window-glass, and other necessary supplies for rebuilding forty-six thousand structures. Mr. Hoggson's figures were obtained during his service on the American Industrial Commission, which spent two months abroad last autumn, studying just such conditions as these. He says it has repeatedly been pointed out to the commission that the following are among the materials and equipment of which France will be in the most immediate need

- 1. Rolled steel for quick construction.
- 2. Sanitary and plumbing fixtures.
- 3. Concrete-mixing and concrete-block machinery.
- 4. Stock factory sashes and doors.
- 5. Wire glass.
- 6. Factory lighting-fixtures.
- 7. Cranes, earrying belts, and conveyors.
- 8. Elevators and lifts.
- 9. Pneumatic riveters.
- 10. Metal furniture and lockers.
- 11. Standard factory bardware.
- 12. Automatic sprinklers.
- 13. Farm equipment.
- 14. Labor-saving machinery of practically every kind.
- 15. Modern factory structures.
- 16. Hotel equipment.

Considering first farm-machinery and equipment, Mr. Hoggson informs us that, contrary to common belief, France is primarily an agricultural country. French farms are somewhat dispersed, but concentration is expected to follow recent legislation, favoring a greatly increased demand for improved farm-machinery. Then from the farm-needs he goes on to tell of an even greater demand expected for industrial machinery and hotel equipment. French officials cooperated heartily with the American Commission in this investigation. Says the writer:

"Out of the five million five hundred thousand farms in the country, eighty-five thousand are at present the market for American implements and machinery. As the factories throughout France are now engaged in making ammunition and other war-material, the manufacture of even such farm-implements as were previously produced has ceased. The demand for American-made machinery will therefore be, at the close of the war, of permanent importance to both this country and the people of France. But it is in her industrial reorganization that France needs American cooperation more urgently, and it is here that the greatest chance for the American manufacturer lies.

"France has been strangely unprogressive in her industries. Under normal conditions her demand for modern American machinery would be slight. As a result of her lack of modern machinery her business in different centers has been dropping off during the past few decades. With modern methods and modern labor-saving machinery it is probable that she might have held a large part of this lost trade. The war has awakened France to this need, which has become so strikingly manifest.

"In visiting many industrial plants I found few that were modern in construction or plan. I was surprized to find in use types of machines which went out of use with us twenty years ago. When I described new American machines having greater production and a material saving in labor, the officers of the companies showed a keen desire to be put in touch with the manufacturers.

"The war has made France conscious of her industrial needs and has created an infinitely greater demand for labor-saving machinery than would have prevailed under normal conditions of peace. And this demand is accentuated by the scarcity of male labor, the high cost of labor, and the necessity of converting labor to remunerative work. France can not allow her men returning from the trenches to work at lowly tasks, such as the production of raw material. She will need every man and woman available to work at the latest labor-saving machines to manufacture finished products and thus justify their higher wages.

"New machines, new parts, quantities of machine tools, together with raw materials and partly manufactured goods, will be in great demand for a considerable period, and until France has found her balance in her industrial manufacture as she has in her manufacture of ammunition,

"With the need of labor-saving machines comes the even more immediate need of modern structures in which to house them. This need is not merely one of the future; it is felt poignantly right now. Temporary houses are wanted immediately, while the more permanent ones are being erected.

"The need for American lighting equipment is conspicuous. And this need is not confined to the factory districts, but also prevails in the hotel districts frequented by travelers. Indeed, the opportunities for American goods are perhaps even greater among the hotel districts of France than among the industrial districts. Here lies an excellent opportunity for the American manufacturer.

"The hotel industry is one of the greatest of France. At present there are two hundred million dollars invested in twentyfive thousand hotels in France, exclusive of the so-called 'palnees.' It is reckoned that before the war four hundred million dollars a year was spent in France by American travelers alone, It is estimated by the hotel committee of the Touring Club of France, which is one of the largest and most influential organizations in France, and has a membership of one hundred and thirty thousand, that it is necessary to undertake immediately, for readiness at the end of the war, about one hundred million dollars' worth of hotel construction-work. It is probable that the hotel industry will be one of the first to get on its feet after the war because of the expected influx of curious visitors who will want to visit the battle-fields and to stop at the healthresorts and watering-places. Foreigners, especially Americans, will use these hotels and will demand and expect the comforts and conveniences to which they are accustomed.

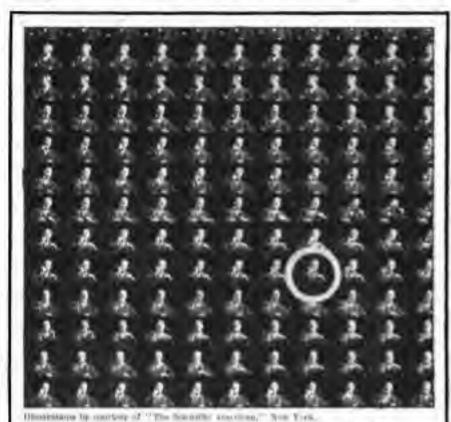
"A few days after my return from my trip a friend who was about to sail for France as the representative of a group of lumber interests came to my office for suggestions covering his travels through the war-zone.

"'I want to find out what kind of lumber is needed and how much,' he explained. 'I want to prepare the way for the big business that we expect to do in France.'

"This was one of the points which the American Industrial Commission had studied with particular care, and I was glad to place at his disposal so much data that his proposed trip was abandoned.

"The incident is noteworthy merely because it illustrates the care with which the French officials have supplied the commission with specific and detailed information that is intended to aid the American business man in his efforts to establish trade relations with a country that is in immediate need of just those

products which we Americans are especially qualified to furnish. France is truly holding the door of trade open to us, and expects through a closer reciprocal industrial relationship not only to



A MULTIPLICATION TABLE OF HIMSELF.

Quite at his case, the man amuses himself while the moving-picture machine takes a few hundred snap shots. He selects the one hellkes best,

buy much from us now and at the close of the war, but to sell us of her products when she has reached the maximum of her industrial production."

PAINLESS PHOTOGRAPHY

N THE ORDINARY METROD of portrait-photography the sitter is first made to feel as uncomfortable and ill at case as possible and then photographed. Little wonder that he and his family are apt to find fault with the likeness. A more promising plan, certainly more comfortable for the subject, is described by a contributor to The Scientific American (New York, December 30). By this method, the invention of Mr. G. Bettini, of New York, a motion-picture is taken of the sitter, who does not really "sit" at all, but moves about naturally, talking and doing anything that occurs to him. In this way about five hundred exposures are made and from these the customer selects what suits him for subsequent calargement, much as Luther Burbank picks out the desired variety from a host of experimental plant-breeds, The failures are "scrapped" in the true Burbank fashion.

To quote the paper named above:

"The inventor states that all the expensive apparatus in the professional studios will be unnecessary when his camera is introduced, and in portrait-work, because of the certainty of natural expression selected and the simple manner of controlling the light effect, the average amateur will be able to make artistic portraits quite as readily as the foremost professional.

"The new process consists of nothing more than the taking of motion-pictures of the subject while the latter is assuming a number of natural poses, then developing the negative and printing a positive from it, followed by the projection of the positive for the subject so that a selection of poses may be made, and finally the printing of the desired photographs on paper to any size desired.

"A positive glass plate or lantern-slide is made from the negative, and the subject then has an opportunity of seeing himself on the motion-picture screen just as others see him. Since the glass plate is non-inflammable, the subject can have the motionpicture projector stopt at any desired point. Thus a selection is made of one or more poses, and by means of two indicesone for the horizontal and one for the vertical rows—the operator can make a note of the images approved of. "The photographer then returns to the negative, which he places in an enlarging machine. The latter, in its main essentials, is a counterpart of the projector; in fact, the projector may as well be employed for this purpose if there is no occasion to use both machines at one time. Referring to the notations of the poses selected, the photographer brings the desired image into position by adjusting the pointers on the horizontal and vertical indices which correspond to those on the projecting machine. The enlarging process now resolves itself into the usual procedure; the powerful are-lamp is turned on; a piece of plain paper is placed on a stand in the path of the rays of light, in order to focus the negative image properly; and finally the sensitized paper is substituted for the plain paper and the exposure made.

"The finished prints made by the new process have the soft, harmonious effect that is so much in vogue among leading photographers to-day, and despite the intense enlargement the amount of detail demanding attention is surprizingly high.

"But most commendable of all is the naturalness—unusualness, one might say, since naturalness is such a rarity in studio photographs—of the expressions and poses, for the subject has been photographed at moments when these were beyond voluntary posing. Finally, it should be remembered that in this new process the subject is not obliged to assume a number of



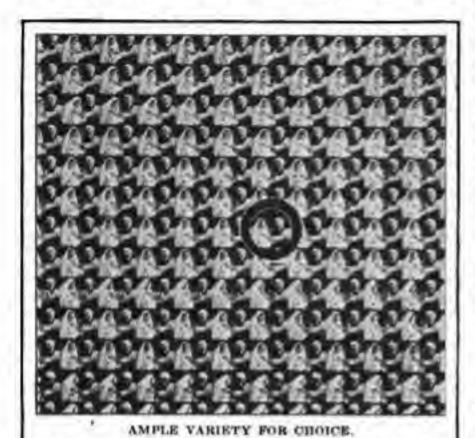
NATURAL, IF NOTHING ELSE.

This is the enlargement of the small image marked by the white circle in the upper picture. The stiff pose and the strained look are avoided by the "movie" method of photography.

expressions and poses under the guidance of the photographer; instead, he smokes, laughs, reads a letter, and chats with the photographer while the camera is recording every move that he makes. 'Painless photography' is what we are tempted to call it."

IS STAMMERING HEREDITARY?

TAMMERING is not a physical but a mental defect. The inheritance of various mental disorders is a firmly established biological fact. Of these two things we are assured by Dr. Frank A. Bryant, of New York, writing in The Journal of Hereddy (Washington, January). There is no



reason to suppose, then. Dr. Bryant goes on to say, that a tendency to stammer may not be inherited. Whether or not it is actually so inherited, we must determine by observation. A study of 20,000 cases, during a practise of thirty-five years, has convinced him that stammering is inheritable and that many persons actually inherit it, altho inherited stammering is curable if treated early. Writes Dr. Bryant:

Nurse and patient photographed in 500 positions, of which the

above reproduction shows only a few.

"In the early stages of the stammering of very young children. it begins spontaneously, seemingly without any external cause. upon the very first attempts to speak. While some cases do not show the affection until after the third or fourth year, I have never known an instance where it began with the early attempts at speech unless some blood relative had previously shown disordered utterance.

"This early manifestation of the trouble precludes absolutely the assumption that it is a habit or the result of faulty education, example, or environment, because the child on account of its extreme youth had never been brought under such

"My statistics show that the number of stammerers with relatives who have stammered is greater than the number of stammerers from all other causes put together. This furnishes a strong presumption of inheritance, which is converted into absolute proof by a study of the nature of some of these cases of relationship. It is a fact that grandchildren frequently stammer who have never seen the grandfather or grandmother who stammered. The speech of the nephews and nieces of an affected person is likewise impaired; and cousins who have never seen each other frequently stammer. Such crucial instances offer the best evidence possible of real inheritance,

"Many cases of what might be called atavism have come under my observation. I mean cases of stammering which seem to have skipt one or more generations. The following description of what occurred in one family of my practise will illustrate the point.

"A man who lived to be eighty years of age was a stammerer from childhood. It could not be ascertained whether any of his relatives had ever been afflicted in this way. He had two sons, Robert and Henry. Robert, the elder son, showed stammering in his first attempts to talk. He grew to manhood a stammerer, married, and had two or three children, none of whom was afflicted with speech trouble.

"One of these children, William by name, also had two children, a boy and a girl, both of whom stammered quite severely from no apparent cause from the time when they first began to speak. This was in the fourth generation from the original stammerer. The affection had skipt the grandson, William, to appear again in the great-grandchildren. Fortunately. I, with the aid of good sensible parents, was able to take them in hand within a few weeks after it first appeared in each case, and it was soon cured. These children are now twelve to fifteen years of age, and they are now, and have been ever since their early treatment, absolutely free from any trace of stammering. In fact, the boy is quite a young orator.

"Henry, the younger son of the original stammerer, altho constantly associated with his stammering father and stammering brother Robert, never showed any signs of the disorder, but curiously enough, his son James became a bad stammerer. This boy James, whose father, Henry, was skipt, was a grandson of the original stammerer. He also was cured, but not until some years after it made its first appearance,

"The individuals referred to were all native-born, intelligent Americans, enjoyed good health, had no stigmas, no bad habits, were not 'nervous' people, and occupied stations in business and professional life rather above the average. The facts as related are authentic, for I saw all the persons mentioned; and I believe it to be a true example of the effect of heredity in enusing stammering."

Dr. Bryant summarizes his conclusions in the following final paragraphs:

"Stammering, in most, if not all, eases, being due to an unusual excitability and instability of those cells of the cortex which preside over the function of speech, it follows from the general principles of heredity that when such a condition exists in a parent it is likely to be reproduced in the child.

"Statistics confirm this expectation, showing a family history

of stammering in a majority of cases.

"The affected relative is often one whom the child has never seen. This, with the fact that stammering often appears at



THE POSE THEY CHOSE. Enlarged from small circled image above. The motion-picture method enables one to be photographed at his best instead of at his worst.

the first attempts to speak, precludes the idea that the defect is due solely to imitation, and proves that we are dealing with a true germinal trait. When a parent stammers, part of the children may stammer and the rest speak normally, a further proof that association and imitation will not necessarily cause stammering unless there is an inherited predisposition.

"Cases of inherited stammering, if treated early, are usually curable."

TO PROLONG POLICY-HOLDERS' LIVES

O MAN IS ALLOWED to burn up his house after insuring it; but he can insure his own life and then proceed to drink himself to death at his own sweet will. Fire-insurance companies insist that certain precautions shall not be neglected by the owners of insured property, in order to lessen the danger of fire, and on penalty of invalidating the insurance. Life-insurance companies ascertain, before they insure a man, whether or not be is "insurable," after which they usually abandon him to his own devices. Some life-insurance companies are abandoning this loissez-faire policy so far as to give their policy-holders periodical health examinations. That the functions of a life-insurance company may profitably be extended to the conservation of life is the opinion of Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, medical director of the Life Extension Institute, of New York City. In an address delivered before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, on December 29, Dr. Fisk spoke as follows:

"Which is the greater public service for a life-insurance company to perform; to pay a ten-thousand-dollar claim to a widow and children or to keep alive a one-hundred-thousand-dollar husband and father?".....

"Rapid growth of sentiment in the past few years is adding this great function to the business of life-insurance—that of conserving life and improving health as well as paying death-

"It is becoming recognized that the death-rate is not a fixt quantity, that it can be controlled by human agencies, that in wiping out communicable disease, like typhoid and tuberculosis, we are only taking a short step in health conservation; that slowly progressing organic disease is taking more lives than communicable disease, and that by rational methods of living and careful periodic examination of the human body, these diseases can be checked and controlled and human life prolong d.

"The expense of carrying on this work, therefore, by the lifeinsurance companies is more than offset by the saving from

reduced mortality.

"The life-insurance tables, graduated to end at ninety-five, are simply based on past experience, governed by past conditions. It is within the power of science greatly to modify these conditions and radically to change the so-called law of mortality.

"Periodic examinations thus far made among policy-holders show, approximately, in all companies, the following conditions:

"This closely approximates the conditions found in any large group of people who are examined by the Institute. They show that the average individual is to some degree impaired.

"About 40 per cent, of those reexamined by the Institute show definite, measurable improvement, altho in the natural course of events, being one year older, they would be expected to show some deterioration."

Government investigation covering one million workers shows, according to Dr. Fisk, an annual average loss for the whole country of about two hundred and seventy million days on account of illness. Besides this, he reminds us, there are millions of people who do not lose a day's work on account of illness, but who work year after year physically below parbillions of days of inefficient or substandard work that have never been counted. The following are the ways in which Dr. Fisk suggests that life-insurance companies should broaden their functions into those of life-saving as well as death-indemnity:

"I. Educational work among policy-holders by means of health bulletins.

- **2. Direct intensive work among policy-holders by means of periodic health surveys solely for the purpose of prolonging life.
- "3. Reports and advice to entering policy-holders with regard to their condition as risks and the ways by which they can become better risks.
- "4. Cooperation with health departments and health agencies to secure better health legislation.
- "5. Thorough organization and standardization as to technique of the medical examinations, in order that the results may be of value to science in the study of human defects and the influence of living habits.
- "6. The stimulation among medical men throughout the country of a close study of diagnostic technique in the detection of early signs of bodily impairment and the personal hygiene necessary to combat such tendencies."

Practically all of these things, he says, are now done to some degree, but there is need for concerted action to make their utilization complete instead of partial and experimental. Dr. Fisk goes on:

"When we consider the amount of energy and money and time and human intelligence that has been exerted to provide the superficial appurtenances of civilization; how we have girdled the earth with wireless telegraphy and the telephone; our undersea and overhead activities; and all the marvelous developments that science has provided for amusement, for dissipation, for money-getting—it is rather pitiful to think of our helpless condition as we face the average man of to-day and his physical equipment.

"With the leading nations of the world in a death-grapple, we can not stand idly by, as children viewing a tragic film-play, and trust to luck for everything to come out right. Action is needed. The insurance companies can mobilize for physical

preparedness among the people. Will they do it?"

HARNESSING A VOLCANO

THE NEWS that volcanic steam is now used in Italy to operate power-plants is not a chapter from an unpublished romance by Jules Verne, but apparently a bit of sober realism. This sensational use of subterranean heat is reported by Prof. Luigi Luigi, of the University of Rome, Italy. According to Professor Luiggi, as quoted in The Electrical World (New York, December 23), volcanic steam now operates three 3,000-kilowatt steam-plants at Larderello, in central Tusenny. Numerous cracks in the ground there permit powerful jets of superbeated steam to escape in the air, besides borie acid and other mineral substances. Says the writer:

"Prince Ginori-Conti in 1903 tried to utilize this superheated steam for the production of motive power. He first applied a strong jet to a small rotary motor, and then to a very modest reciprocating steam-engine connected to a dynamo, which generated sufficient electricity to light part of a borax-works. Later, holes were bored in the ground and iron pipes driven down to the very source of the steam, which is under a hard stratum of rock about 300 to 500 feet below the surface. These bore-holes vary from 12 to 20 inches in diameter, and give forth steam with a pressure of from 2 to 3, and exceptionally up to 5, atmospheres, and temperatures varying from 150 degrees C, to 190 degrees C.

Encouraged by these results, Prince Ginori-Conti, in 1906, applied the steam to an ordinary steam-engine of about forty horse-power. The experience of several years has shown that this arrangement works well so far as the mechanical power of the steam is concerned, but that the borax salts and the gases mixed with the steam—especially sulfureted hydrogen and traces of sulfuric acid—have a corresive action on the iron parts of the engine and are the cause of frequent repairs.

"This difficulty was avoided by applying the superheated steam not directly in the engine, but to a boiler; that is, by applying it instead of fuel to an ordinary multitubular boiler, in which steam was produced at a pressure of two atmospheres, then passed through a superheater and afterward used for driving a 300 horse-power condensing steam-turbine.

"To carry out the experiments on a large scale, Prince Gineri-

Conti installed early in 1916 three groups of condensing turbogenerators, each of 3,000 kilowatts, working with superheated steam at 1.5 atmospheres generated in especially-constructed multitubular boilers, the latter arranged vertically and with aluminum pipes, both for better utilization of the heat and better resistance to the corrosive action of the natural steam. The steam thus generated in the boilers, after passing through the turbine, is discharged into a surface condenser, whose circulating water is in its turn cooled in an ordinary cooling tower. The condensate from the turbines is pumped back into boilers,

and thus no natural steam ever comes in contact with the turbine, by which arrangement corrosion is completely avoided.

"The three - phase energy is generated at 6,500 volts, 50 cycles, and stept up through an oil-transformer to 36,000 volts for transmission to Florence, Leghorn, Volterra, Crosseto, and many smaller towns of Tuscany. This energy is principally used as motive power for munition-works during daytime and partly for lighting purposes at night.

"One of the 3,000kilowatt group has been in operation since January, 1916, the second since April, and the third has recently been started. So far the first two groups have worked quite successfully, and have been a great boon to the industries of Tuscany,

greatly crippled by the searcity and high price of coal. This successful harnessing of volcanic heat to an electric powerhouse can be increased practically to hundreds of thousands of horse-power, since volcanie steam can be secured for many square miles around Larderello."

A LIGHTING-PLANT ON THE CAR-AXLE

NDER THE HEADING, "How Railroad-Trains Electric-Light Themselves," a writer in The Electrical Experimenter (New York, January) explains how the modern car is lighted by a miniature plant attached to its Once upon a time the passenger was lucky if he had light enough to prevent his stumbling over the seats. Now he wants to read fine print, and the electric light makes this possible. As we learn:

"When you ride in an up-to-date railroad-train at night you invariably notice the electric illumination. Once—in our grandfathers' day-it was produced by the evil-smelling oil-lamp. Then we had, and still do have to some extent, the gas-lamp supplied by a high-pressure gas-tank supported under the coach. But to-day we find all the best railroad passenger-coaches equipped with electric lights. Possibly you never stopt to philosophize regarding this every-day convenience.

"Let us consider, then, the three known general methods of securing electric light on railroad cars. First, there is the straight storage system, in which a car carries a very large battery so as to receive at the terminal charging station a sufficient charge of electrical energy to last to the next charging station. This means hauling excessive weight and switching of ears on to charging tracks and holding them there for the hours of charging which each trip demands. This system interferes either with normal car movements or with proper charging of the batteries or with both. The exigencies of railroad operation are such that one can hardly count on proper charging under such conditions. It takes just so many hours to charge a battery right. To force the charge inevitably damages the battery, and such damage is hardly avoidable with the straight storage system.

"Then there is the head-end system, with a special electric generating equipment on board the train supplying the lighting energy for the ears trailing behind. There are so many objections to this system that it has but few installations,

"Against both of the foregoing systems the axle-driven unit system in which the dynamo is driven from the car-axle by

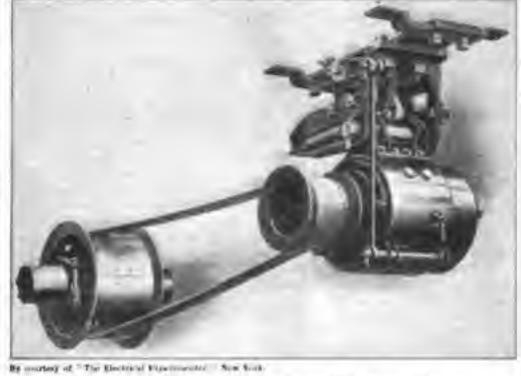
a belt has steadily gained favor in the past few years, because it has gradually attained to the operating perfection of an up-todate stationary electric plant,

"The axle-driven unit system makes each car an independent unit, which goes about its own business, charges its own battery en route, and is in every way sufficient unto itself. The operating department handles cars and trains oblivious of lighting problems-it has but to couple the cars and airhose. There are no special switching of cars, no interference,

and no delay. "The improved axlecar-lighting gystem here illustrated charges its battery perfectlyattaining a result hardly to be hoped for in the terminal charging scheme. Furthermore,

the generator does all the work, that is, carries whatever lamp or fan-load may exist, all the time that the car runs at generating speed. During this generating time the battery rides as a passenger, does no work, and receives automatically only such charging as it requires. The principle involved in this particular design utilizes the axle energy every moment it is available and works the

battery only when such energy is not available. "The illustration shows how the enclosed dynamo is mounted under the train and belt driven from split steel pulley elamped on the main axle. Note the holes in the dynamo pulleythese help to make the belt drive more steadily, as otherwise there are apt to be air-pockets formed between the moving belt and the pulley face."



IT BRIGHTENS THE CORNER WHERE YOU ARE.

This is the axle-driven dynamo which enables a pass-neer-car to carry its own electric plant, to illuminate the cur brilliantly, whether moving or standing still. It is fastened under the car and belt-driven from the axle, as shown in the cut. It keeps all the lights going, and charges the battery, which is used as soon as the train stops.

> THE BABY AS SHE IS CARED FOR-Some strange rules for the care of the baby, gleaned by a Red-Cross nurse from essays by country school-children, are quoted in The American Red-Cross Magazine. Sound advice mixed with bizarre reasoning is shown in the following excerpts:

"Don't let the baby suck its thumb, for there might be a fly on it and it would get the disease of the fly."

"Don't rock the baby, as it will toss its brains."

"If a baby gets beer every day, it won't grow very large and it won't be good in sehool,"

"Rocking is not good for it; it makes them sick and stiff." "Bad habits are easily made by the mothers, and the babies

get wise to it." "If you give the baby alcohol, he will lose one-half pound every year and will become drunk when he is old."

"Never lift it up by the arms, because it will place them out of place. Never, never never pick up the baby by the arms whatever."

"The public owes the baby as follows: Pure air and sunshine; pure, cool, fresh, free-flowing air at night; its own private, sufficient covering of fluffy, porous materials, and the chance to be a perfect man or woman."

LETTERS - AND - ART

THE PHILHARMONIC'S BIRTHDAY

It was During the Gathering of war-clouds in 1842 that a society of musicians banded themselves together into what has since lived in the metropolis as the New York Philharmonic. The original "lovers of harmony" have all passed away, but their successors find themselves celebrating their seventy-fifth anniversary contemporaneously with a greater clash of arms than was thought humanly possible in 1842. The "lovers of harmony" of to-day, who began their celebrations on the 17th, inaugurating a series of concerts, would seem to their forebears to tolerate "a musical fare too highly perpered with discords and spiced with noise." It would scarcely suit the tastes of the precursors, thinks Mr. Clarence Lucas, of The Musical Courier (New York), who speculates further on the change of tastes evinced by the society's history:

"No doubt the old lovers of music of two hundred years ago would scoff at the word [Philharmonie], and say that those who call themselves lovers of harmony hear nothing but discords in modern music. What would they say could they have returned to their strangely metamorphosed New York City to hear Strauss's 'Maebeth' symphonic poem at a Philharmonic concert last November and learn that 'Maebeth' was entirely out of date in the harmonic experiments of Strauss? What would the 1842 group of Americans, Bohemians, Englishmen, Germans, Frenchmen, who founded the society, say of a 1917 program?

"The first program of the New York Philharmonic Society was as follows:

W-1-110-110-110-110-110-110-110-110-110-
Symphony No. 5, C minor Boethoven (Conducted by Ureli Corelli IIIII)
Scena from "Oberon"
Quintet in D minor
Overture, "Oberon" (Conducted by D. G. Etlenne.)
Mine, Otto and C. E. Horn. (Conducted by H. C. Timm.)
Scena from "Fidelio"
7 77 70 74

"How old-fashioned that program already seems! No broad and powerful last movement of Beethoven's fifth symphony. Still, there may have been many worthies present who shook their heads dubiously over Beethoven's wild extravagances and welcomed with nodding approval a return to the same and balanced melody of Hummel. Was not the young Beethoven enraged when the influential Hummel laughed at certain passages in the new mass in C? The hum of Hummel's honey-bee harmonies is heard no more in concerts where Beethoven is now a deified old master.

"The Philharmonic audience of 1842 could stand an excessive amount of operatic arias. Look at them!-four in succession: Weber, Rossini, Beethoven, Mozart. And the German, H. C. Timm, as a reward for conducting all the vocal accompaniments, was allowed to play the audience out with a Kalliwoda novelty. He also probably wanted to get even with the French Etienne, who conducted Weber's overture, and the American Hill, who directed the symphony. And what has become of the new overture conducted by Timm? The name of its composer sounds obsolete to-day. The 'Oberon' overture, having been composed by a German in London, had to be conducted by a Frenchman in New York. That kept the international balance perfectly adjusted and prevented diplomatic jealousies. Presumably C. E. Horn did not like to play second fiddle, so to speak, to Madame Otto, who appears to have dominated the vocal section. Ten to one, he refused to help the lady out in the Rossini duet unless he was allowed to sing a solo. That may account for the seena from 'Fidelio,' Such things have happened in the song world before and since IS42,"

The ensuing history of the Philharmonic is reviewed in an article in the New York Sun that both Musical Courier and Musical America certify to by reproduction. A glimpse of the social amenities of New York in that earlier day is given in the writer's account of the audience:

"The first concerts of the society were held in the Apollo rooms, the same fashionable hall in which the society was founded. At these concerts chairs were unknown. The audience sat on benches. Members of the orchestra rescived the subscribers at the door of the concert-hall and escorted them to their scats. These usbers were selected by the society because of their appearance and demeanor, and wore white gloves which were paid for by the society. They carried long, thin batons of wood painted white. These were the symbols of their office. Their perhaps too formal appearance caused considerable amusement among the younger members of the audience, so that the custom was finally discontinued. As a result, the fourth annual report of the society declares that four dollars and seventy-five cents was saved, owing to the fact that ushers' gloves were no longer paid for by the society.

"The society rapidly became a leader not only in musical circles but as an attraction for New York society. Early in its life a class of associate members who were privileged to attend rehearsals was established. In the sixth season of its existence, the Philharmonic saw the admission of ladies to its associate membership. In the twenty-fifth year of the society, when Dr. Doremus was its president, the orchestra was increased to ninety members, then to one hundred, and every endeavor was made to make the programs more attractive. Society and the world of fashion were calisted into the service of the Philharmonic, Edwin Booth, the famous actor, was persuaded to read Byron's 'Manfred' to the accompaniment of Schumann's music. These new progressive methods resulted in a tremendous financial success."

The New York Philharmonic is the third oldest organization of its kind, the London and Vienna societies only having preceded it. The New York organization, says Mr. Lucas, "has grown with the great city itself, which can not be said of the Philharmonic Society of London." Further:

"It is noted also for having perhaps the longest list of famous conductors of any orchestra. On its record pages are names that stand out in the musical development of Europe and America—uniones that read like a roll of fame in musical history. Its first conductor of international fame was Carl Bergmann. who was a pioneer in introducing the music of Wagner to symphony audiences in this country. Theodore Thomas, whom all Americans revere as the man who did more to spread the love of good music in this land than any other one person, was conductor of the Philharmonic for many years. After Theodore Thomas came Anton Seidl, for four years Wagner's private secretary. At the time of Scidl's death he had been conductor of the Philharmonie for eight years. Among other famous conductors who have wielded the baton over this famous institution are Colonne, the French orehestral genius: Vassily Safonov, the most noted of Russian conductors; Richard Strauss, the great composer of modern scores; Henry Wood, the famous English conductor; Felix Weingartner, of the Vienna Philharmonie and Royal Opera; Gustav Mahler, and now, of course, Josef Stransky.

"The Philharmonic in its seventy-five years has gradually extended its activities until now the members of its orchestra devote practically all their time to the work of the organization. Rehearsals are held daily during the season and about fifty concerts are given by the society in New York and Brooklyn, in addition to which tours, including more than thirty cities, are made each season.

"From time to time the New York Philharmonic Society has invited a number of eminent musical artists to become honorary members. The first one was the violinist Henri Vicuxtemps, who was elected as long ago as 1843. Shortly







CARL BERGENN. THE World Course. See Vol.

ANTON SEIDL.

EARLY CONDUCTORS OF THE NEW YORK PHILBARMONIC SOCIETY.

Bergmann was the first conductor, while Thomas led from 1870 to 1891, and Sold from the latter date to his death in 1808.

before his death, Mendelssohn accepted. Spohr, Sontag. Alboni, Jenny Lind, Wallace, Thalberg, Liszt, Raff, Wagner, Rubinstein, and Dvořák are also on the list.

"Volumes might be written about the programs, the conductors, composers, performers, and the influence for good of all this music on the general public, but space forbids."

REWRITING THE WAR'S HISTORY

HE REWRITING OF HISTORY is one of the favorite occupations of the leisured, but Mr. G. Bernard Shaw pauses in the midst of the fevered occupations of the war to be beforehand in this respect. He tackles one of the best entrenched of Allied prepossessions—that Germany is a militaristic nation. The "Wittenberg horror," for instance, which is the phrase used to represent the conditions in the typhus prison-camp for British at that place, exposed to the world "that the German Army disgraced itself professionally, and the German medical service turned tail in the face of its enemy, typhus." "It was important to expose the Wittenberg horror thoroughly," declares Mr. Shaw in The New Republic (New York), "because it effectually disposed of the notion that the Germans, who are a very unmilitary people, and have to be kept in fighting order by an exaggeration and ostertation and idealization of military duty

and organization that would be ridiculous in comparatively pugpacious peoples like the British and the French, can stand a strain on discipline better than the rest of us." Then to enforce this contention, which might perchance be taken lightly as no more than a Shavian inversion of the ordinary man's mode of thinking, he brings forward a new solution of the failure of the advance on Paris, laying the matter squarely at the Germans' own door, while he plucks a feather from the Entente cap:

"The Germans guessed, and as it proved, rightly, that modern fortifications could not stand against modern siege-artiflery, says Mr. Ceeil Chesterton. Precisely; and it follows that they knew that the whole success of their dash to Paris, and, consequently, the fate of the whole campaign, depended on their obliterating the forts of Liege at the first shot. Yet they arrived before Leige without siege-guns; were held up before it by Leman for many days; and finally had to wait for Austrian guns. It was that delay, not the battle of the Marne, that left Germany without a chance of ultimate victory. She should have been in Paris before she reached Brussels; and her famous intelligence department, with its fabulous network of spics, ended in her spending more days hesitating before Antwerp than she needed have taken minutes had she only known the truth as to the defense. Mr. Cecil Chesterton knows the Prussian program; but he has been so pacifistically preoccupied with its warlike wickedness that he has failed to notice that it was a



WASSILY SAFONOV.



GUSTAY MARLER



MOSEF STRANSET.

LATER LEADERS OF THE PHILBARMONIC.

Salonov and Mahler were recent conductors, the latter being the immediate predecessor of Stransky, who now holds the position

paper program, and that, when it came to the point, the boasted preparation and organization for it had simply not taken place; the whole thing was mere postprandial brag, war-game, and elub-fender gossip. We, on the other hand, were fairly well prepared to the extent of our pledge. The Belgians were prepared to the extent of their resources, and put up a very good fight. The collapse of the French at Namur has not yet been explained, but Joffre made no excuse of unpreparedness; he said bluntly, as a big man would, that the retreat was sheer military misconduct, and should not have occurred.

"It was the German preparedness that turned out pure romance. One can not say she was wholly unprepared; for no country with compulsory service and a military aristocracy headed by a King whose chief amusement is playing at soldiers, can answer to that description; but there is most certainly no



THE WINNING POSTER IN THE "POILU" CONTEST.

Henri Dangon, who won the first prize by his drawing of a soldler carving a figure of Victory, belongs to the French field-telegraph service.

convincing evidence that the German general staff were as well acquainted with the writings of Bernhardi or von Bülow as Mr, Cecil Chesterton, or, indeed acquainted with them at all. It seems to have known rather less about these writers than the British War Office knows about Mr. Belloe or Mr. Blatchford. The Next War,' which had been so often described over the walnuts and wine, with the salteellars for fortresses, was a wonderfully planned business; but no one who has followed the actual campaign without illusions will ever again suspect the German authorities of being a party to it. As to the silly forgery which appeared in the French Orange Book, and which Mr. Cecil Chesterton still quotes seriously, the no one clse does, the French Government did not make even a pretense that it was an authoritie official document. Shapira's original manuscript of the Pentateuch was plausible in comparison."

The truth of the matter, Mr. Shaw declares, is that "preparation for war is not humanly possible." He goes further:

"It is no discredit to be prepared for war. All nations should be prepared for war. All houses should be protected by lightning-conductors. Every man's will should be made and his soul ready to appear before the judgment-seat at a moment's notice. And every convinced believer in vaccination should have himself revaccinated once a fortnight. But we don't do these things. Mr. Spenlow, who was so eloquent as to the positive

wickedness of not making a will, died intestate; and all these terrible Iron Chancellors and Brass Tamburlaines with their shining armor and their mailed fists, who, when the Kaiser rushes into their bedroom and cries, 'War is declared by (or against) Blankland,' says 'Third portfolio on the left,' and go to sleep again, are humbugs like Mr. Spenlow. There are no portfolios, no time-tables, no invasion-routes marked out with 'controls' like the Tourist Trophy motor-bieyele race. People write about such things as they write about anarchist conspiracies or Jesuit plots, because they amuse the human imagination. But the plan does not go beyond ink and paper, Germany and Austria on the one hand, and England, France, and Russia on the other, ought to have been preparing elaborately during the last ten years for the present conflict. The least neglect was criminal; and their Maxses and Blatchfords and Robertses kept telling them so. Yet their preparation never went beyond such obvious steps as keeping level with one another in the matter of armaments, and arranging that if England looked after the North Sea France would look after the Mediterranean. General French, as we have seen, was supposed to be studying the ground in Flanders for five years. I should like to see a diary of his studies outside Brussels,

"The importance of this lies in the entire hopelessness of all schemes of military preparation of the Bernhardian type. If we depend on defense-programs and invasion-time-tables, on plaster Machiavellis and generals who gain a reputation, like the one in Mr. H. G. Wells's book, by presenting themselves to the nation in profile, we shall be led into paper adventures and real disasters like the Germans. Our business is to provide the conditions for improving an army at the shortest possible notice, and not fight until we have to. It is possible to trust in God, to keep your powder dry, and not to be in a burry to bid the devil good-moraing. It is not possible to plan a conquest as if it were a Cook's tour. That way lies Moscow or the Marne."

A "POILU" ART EXHIBITION

THREE THOUSAND MEN at the front in France have found odd moments enough to contribute to a "Poilus' Salon" that now holds forth in Paris. Two of the soldiers were the winners of prizes for the poster designs that draw the attention of the Paris public to the exhibition thus resulting. The New York Sun's correspondent forwards an account of the enterprise and a copy of the design which won for the soldier the prize of forty dollars. Thus:

"The Bulletin des Armées, the weekly paper supplied to the soldiers, conceived the idea of holding a 'Poilus' Salon' and invited its readers' opinions as to the advisability. So much support was promised that the Bulletin obtained the promise of the tennis-court in the Tuileries gardens, and opened up a competition among the men at the front for poster-designs, two officers supplying a prize-fund.

"Three hundred and twenty-one designs were sent in, and the first prize (forty dollars) was allotted to Private Dangon, of the First Army, for his colored drawing of a poils carving a figure

of Victory.

"The second prize (twenty dollars) went to Private Carrière, an ambulance man. It shows a poils sketching a shell-battered ruin. These two posters are now on the walls of Paris inviting the public to attend the show.

"Over three thousand exhibits have been received, all duly attested as the genuine work of men at the front. The difficulty of arranging the varied works was such that 'art-crities' could not be invited for a private view two or three days before the remissage, but the Sun's correspondent was allowed to wander around while the work of putting in place was still going on.

"Besides paintings, drawings, water-colors, engravings, sculptures, there are reproductions in plaster and cardboard, jewelry in aluminum, articles made from German cartridges, from shells of all sizes, fiddles made of cigar-boxes, one of bamboo; innumerable canes, many with handles showing the Kaiser or his eldest son (not flattered), and, in fact, a splendid collection of war-souvenirs, all for sale for war-charities.

"A portrait by Boucard of Madame Macherez, the brave lady who acted as Mayor of Soissons when the Germans arrived, and at least one work by an American especially caught the Sun representative's eye, the catalog not being ready. The latter is by Thorndike, an ambulance volunteer."

DEMOCRACY OUTBREAKING AT PRINCETON

EMOCRACY seems likely to profit by the advocacy extended to it by Princeton's sophomores. At the same time an example is set that may have far-reaching effects on the social life of American colleges. To "make" a society has in many cases come to be the be-all and end-all of a college career, and to fail were to fail all along the line. The men elected to secret societies or social clubs have constituted

the élite of the college's personnel, and the unelected remnant have willy-nilly borne the stigma of the undesirables. A group of Princeton sophomores, among whom is the son of ex-President Cleveland, have issued a manifesto in The Princeton Alumni Weekly (Princeton) reciting that in the belief that "the Princeton club system operates against the best interests of the University," they have decided not to join any club. Princeton, they argue, cut off as it is from the outside world, offers "conditions most favogable for democracy," but "the clubs, by setting up false standards, oppose this democracy." They offer some pertinent reasons:

"This evaluation of sophomores by groups of upper-classmen is all the more inaccurate because the club system raises an artificial barrier between the upper and lower classes. Bootlicking' and the fear of being suspected of 'bootlicking' prevent friendship with upper-classmen.

"Any large body of men tends to divide into groups. But instead of these groups forming naturally, social ambition frequently influences under-classmen to choose their associates for the sake of personal advancement. Some men even avoid others because of the fear that such associations may 'queer' them in the eyes of upper-classmen.

"Every undergraduate has so many different interests that he instinctively wishes to

form friendships with all the men that he finds congenial. But such friendship is restricted by the narrowness and sharply defined limits of club groups, which can not be flexible enough to encourage a man to continue all of his former companionships or to form new ones. Then, too, there are the obvious distinctions among various clubs. There are some clubs to which it is more 'desirable' to belong than to others, and there is a definite order of desirability among all the clubs.

"Moreover, there are always some who are not elected to any clubs whatsoever. Such men feel that seventeen clubs have carefully searched their class and have marked them as 'undesirables.' The result is that they experience a sensation of com-

"The expense of maintaining the clubs is so great that large funds must be exacted from the Alumni for that end. The money thus used is diverted from the larger university purposes for which, it is fair to believe, the Alumni would otherwise be glad to contribute it. Nor is this expense likely to cease in the future, since the competition between clubs in building costly homes is yearly more apparent. In addition, membership in the clubs necessitates a much greater per capita expense, As a result some parents, in order to gratify the wishes of their sons, make a greater outlay than they can well afford.

"In our belief, any internal reform of the clubs would be unsatisfactory, as a social system with all of its accompanying false standards would still exist."

The alternative to the club life is continuance in "the commons" as an eating-place, the function that brought the clubs originally into being. Men who forswear the clubs will thus continue in the general association carried on through the first two years of their course. The Alumni Weekly, speaking editorially, finds it significant that the movement should spring spontaneously from the students themselves, and adds:

"The sophomores have evidently gone into this movement with their eyes open, and with a sincere and unselfish desire to improve the conditions of undergraduate life at Princeton, by taking advantage of what appeals to them as a promising opportunity. The leaders in the movement are likewise leaders in their class, attractive and popular young men who, in the ordinary course of events, would have been sought for as members of the upper-class clubs. This is quite evident from the personnel of the committee they have chosen as their spokes-

men, Mr. Bruce being vice-president of the sophomore class, Mr. Cleveland, the son of the late President Cleveland, having been president of his freshman class, Mr. Strater being one of the editors of The Princetonian, and the other members of the committee being representative sophomores who are highly esteemed on the campus. It is also significant that the movement has the sympathy and, in some instances, the open support of leading upper-classmen who are themselves members of clubs."

President Hibben offers in The Princetonian his approval of the sophomores' move, saying that—

"This new enterprise will serve to relieve the pressure of undue emphasis now placed by our undergraduates upon the importance of being elected into the membership of one of the upper-class clubs, inasmuch as every member of the University will be assured of pleasant surroundings for his meals and leisure hours together with that companionship which all young men crave."

It is recalled by papers outside Princeton that the ends to be compassed by the sophomores were sought by President Wilson when he headed "a smaller institution than the United States." When he called upon the students to abolish their clubs, says the Philadelphia Record, "the students angrily protested; the Alumni denounced the demand and threatened to withdraw their

support. The Trustees became alarmed and begged the President to withdraw his revolutionary proposition." The Record comments on the situation:

"President Wilson's quadrangle project would probably have solved the problem. The assignment of men to the clubs, not by election, but alphabetically, or according to the color of their hair, or by the set purpose of the faculty to mix the rich with the poor, the hard scholars and the very easy ones, the fast students and the slow ones, neight accomplish it.

"But, after all, there is no community more democratic than a college community. Nowhere else do men stand more nearly on their own merits. Of course, there are the men who can get into fraternities or clubs and those who can't, but the distinctions are almost entirely based upon the qualities of the persons concerned. And possibly it is not so bad a thing for the young men to get accustomed in college to the sifting-out process that will be applied to them remorselessly by the world after graduation."

No more does the New York Telegraph see democracy imperiled by Princeton's clubs:

"Why should Princeton undergraduates who prefer 'commons' on the score of economy, or for any other reason, interfere with the conduct of sophomores and seniors who prefer private dining-clubs and the more or less exclusive atmosphere that is found in them? Nobody is compelled to register at a club; nobody is even invited, except in a general way by the announcement of 'cligibles,' as we understand it. . . . We have an idea that if his distinguished father were alive Richard Folsom Cleveland would be advised with some vigor to mind his own business—to dine at 'commons' if he prefers and to permit other undergraduates the same 'democratic' privilege of selecting their own table-mates."



The son of a Democratic President of the United States, he leads a movement for democracy in his college.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

TAKING CARE OF THE WORLD'S WOMEN MUNITION-MAKERS

ACTUATED by desire of profit with scant recognition of ethical values, our manufacturers of munitions stand in strong contrast to those similarly engaged in Europe. Especially is this seen in the employment of women and the crowding in of the legal limit of time for night-work. The Survey (New York) points out that in the United States no patriotic motive governs the output of war-materials, and so "no Governmental review has been made of the new industrial conditions, except that a study of occupational diseases connected with the munition-industry is now in progress by the

Federal Bureau of Labor Statisties." But neither wages nor hours come under this survey. The British, after foreseeing a protracted period of warfare, found that night-work was oneconomical "because of the higher wages and the lower output"; that "workers can not seeure the necessary amount of sleep," and that "workers' digestion is deranged by unwonted meal - hours." The British committee came to see that if the war was to continue indefinitely, the humane treatment of the workers was necessary for the economic value of their labor. Conditions among American women munition - workers

WOMEN BELPING MAKE ARTILLERY FOR THE KAISER'S ARMIES.

in Bridgeport are elaborately described by The Surrey:

"At the present time, according to a statement made by the company, on December 5 last, women are employed in the works in but two shifts. The day shift works the first five days in the week from 7 a.m. to 4:36 r.m., with one hour off at noon, and on Saturday from 7 a.m. to 12 m., a total of eight hours and thirty-six minutes on each day from Monday to Friday, with a working week of forty-eight hours in all. Overtime may prolong the day until 6 r.m. five days in the week, making a total working week of fifty-five hours, the limit allowed by the Connecticut labor law,

"The night shift works from 6:30 r.m. to 4:36 a.m., with a half-hour recess, nine hours and thirty-six minutes each night from Monday to Friday, inclusive. The overtime schedule is until 5 a.m., making ten hours a night and fifty hours a week. Thus, altho the hours have been changed, night-work for women continues, and both by day and by night women not infrequently work as long as ten hours. Moreover, the changes have resulted in lengthening rather than shortening the hours.

"Thus the general impression, that since the outbreak of the war Bridgeport is an 'eight-hour town,' has gradually ceased to be true in the munitions-industry. 'We are still considered an eight-hour department,' said one worker, 'but considering don't make the day seem any shorter when they keep us till six o'clock, as they did every day last week.'

"It was after a series of strikes in the summer of 1915 that the munition-industry in Bridgeport, like several other local industries, was generally organized on the basis of an eighthour day. In trades in which the unions were strong, as with the machinists, the short day has persisted; but for the women workers many of the schedules have been modified, first by frequent overtime and later by the regularly longer day."

The problem of "industrial accident and disease" was less conspicuous, says The Survey, "altho not less important than the night-work." Thus,

"In Connecticut, as in other States in which munition-factories have recently spring up, little attention has been paid

by the community to the means of protecting the workers from the dangers incident to the use of explosives and to the operation of the machinery in the factories.

"Altho Bridgeport manufactures a variety of munitions, nearly all of the thousands of women employed connection with them are at work upon one single product, cartridges. Several of the early processes on the eartridge-cases are performed on dial machines, before which the women operators are seated. The women receive the material in the form of the small brass cups from which the cartridge-cases are to be The worker formed. slips the cups into hollow dies set in the revolving dial, and these pass under punches which draw out the

cups into longer and thinner cylinders.

"Stories of hands mained by breaking punches and fingers crusht in the presses were frequently told to the investigators by the girls who had seen the accidents happen or who had experienced them. One worker showed two crooked fingers, permanently stiff, which had been injured by an unguarded machine a year and a half before. The punch broke, flew out and penetrated the two fingers; blood-poisoning set in, and the girl suffered severely for two months. 'I often used to complain about that machine,' she said, 'but they didn't put guards on it until after I was burt."

In contrast to this is the practical effort of the British Government to pay a part of the "debt of gratitude" which Premier Lloyd-George declares that Britain owes to her women munitionmakers. In the London Daily Chronicle, Mr. Harold Begbie outlines what is being done by the Welfare Department of the Ministry of Munitions under the direction of Mr. Seebohm Rowntree:

"He has seen to it that the conditions of nationally controlled factories shall be humane conditions. He has installed lady superintendents in these factories whose duty is the buman welfare of the workers. And wherever it has been possible he has created in the neighborhood of these factories large hostels for the workers—huts for their sleeping, canteens for their eating, and recreation-rooms for their amusement.

"At some of the factories, while the girls are at their meals

a person will sing or play to them, and in the evening there will be concerts.

"A girl can have a nice cubicle, share in the amenities of the recreation-rooms, and get all her meals for 13s. [\$3,16] a week. This is a veritable triumph of organization, and when the recreation-rooms are better, and a more resolute effort is made to develop the girls' love of dancing, music, and acting, and a more intelligent effort made to mix the sexes in happy and healthful amusements, the triumph will be complete."

In a dispatch from France to the London Times we read of elaborate provisions for the welfare of women in some of the French factories. A correspondent of The Times visited one of the many great plants in which thousands of Frenchwomen between the ages of eighteen and sixty are employed. Here, he says,

"The women in the fuse-making department work under particularly admirable conditions, thanks to the forethought and elever organization of the manager, under whose instructions the buildings were creeted. There are light, ventilation, every possible precaution against fire, and that perfection in the smallest detail which is necessary for the safety of the workers and for the faultlessness of the work they turn out. The women who undertake the most dangerous tasks are isolated and carefully watched; they are also fully warned as to the nature of the work before they are allowed to undertake it. A separate group of buildings is given up to the infirmary, where doctors and nurses are always in attendance."

In Canada, according to a Toronto dispatch to the New York World, three thousand women are engaged in munition-making, and this number is being rapidly added to. They are said to be efficient workers, and, according to this writer, they labor under ideal conditions:

"The rooms are huge, airy, well lighted, and spotlessly clean, and the wages high, ranging from ten dollars to twenty-two dollars a week. In the matter of wages, however, the old antagonism of man has evinced itself. Women, the doing the same work as men, receive less pay. So the ery has been raised:



A DAUGHTER OF FRANCE Doing her part to drive back the invader.

'Equal service, equal pay!' Backed by strong suffrage support, the fight for the putting into force of this slogan is now going on."

In many plants, we read in a descriptive book issued by the Imperial Munitions Board of Canada, spacious lunch-rooms are provided where light refreshments can be bought at low prices, or in some cases are furnished in part by the employers. Many of these rooms are "supervised and managed by the Young Women's Christian Association, as a patriotic contribution, those in charge being voluntary workers." It is added that "matrops, where the number exceeds one hundred, are almost



IN A CANADIAN FACTORY.

This independent worker distains using the stool provided have

indispensable as a means of adjusting the many small irritations that are magnified in a woman's mind by neglect or inability to make them known to one of her own sex."

"SUPPRESSING" RELIGIOUS PAPERS

D'ANGER AHEAD is sighted by practically the entire religious press, Protestant, Catholic, and Hebrew, in the rider attached to the Post-office Appropriation Bill now pending. If adopted, the measure will more than troble the rates on religious periodicals and other second-class matter, baving the effect, so The Churchman (New York) declares, of "suppressing" religious publications in this country. In place of the present flat rate of one cent per pound, it is proposed in the new bill to establish a zone-rate with a sliding scale of from one cent per pound, for deliveries within a radius of three bundred miles, up to six cents per pound for distances over eighteen hundred miles. With the present unavoidable high cost of paper the new burden strikes a death terror, and The Churchman rallies its readers in its own behalf in words like these:

"For The Churchman this would mean an added expense of more than three thousand dollars per year. Other religious papers would be even more seriously affected; come of them would be compelled to suspend publication. Religious journals are notoriously unprofitable as commercial enterprises. Very few of them are self-sustaining. All of them are maintained in the interest of right thinking and right living. Whatever arguments may be advanced, therefore, in support of the proposed increase in its application to secular publications, it should not apply to the religious press.

"The matter is one of serious concern to readers of The Churchman. Indeed, it must affect the whole Church. We urge, therefore, that all possible influence be exerted against the adoption of the new rate, or at least to secure for religious publications exception from its provisions. There is no time to be lost. Write at once, or better, telegraph your Congressman and Senator and the Hon. Robert Lee Henry, chairman of Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, Washington, as follows:

"The zone system of rates for second-class matter as contemplated in the Post-office Appropriation Bill, if applied to national religious periodicals, would practically amount to their suppression. You are urged to use your utmost endeavor to secure such amendment as shall avert this calamity."

The Wesleyan Christian Advocate (Methodist Episcopal, South, Atlanta), taking up the words of protest published by The Continent (Chicago), shows the imminent foisting of the measure before any hearings of the interests affected were held by the House committee, and declares that—

"This matter is so important to the religious enterprises of all faiths that those who do not believe in such a destructive action should communicate at once with their Senators and Congressmen, asking that no final action be taken until opportunity is given for a hearing of all the facts."

THE PAPAL PROJECT FOR CHURCH UNITY

THE POPE'S SUGGESTION FOR UNION among the Churches of the world is hailed as an auspicious augury for 1917, in which year many editors of the religious press hope prayerfully for peace among the nations at war. This is the supreme chance for Christianity "to assert her authority and guide the world out of the darkness enshrouding it," observes The Northwestern Christian Advante (Methodist, Chicago), and it wonders whether the organized Christianity that "failed-ingloriously failed"-in 1914 will again "misher golden opportunity by coming into the new world without a program." If for no other reason, this is why there should be a "congress of Christendom, a democratic congress where all believers in Christ shall meet on a plan of equality, and naught but the spirit shall be master." Yet this journal points out that "what Rome here has to offer is still under cover," and it adds, "we shall see what we shall see." In this connection it is important to note that the plans of the Vatican toward Christian unity are suggested rather than specified in a manner wholly unofficial by Dr. A. Palmieri, of the Library of Congress, who is a writer on ecclesiastical subjects. He is the authority in Washington dispatches for the statement that Pope Benedict XV. is about to appoint a commission of four cardinals to consult on the reunion of Christianity and the cultivation of friendly relations with the Anglican Church. The movement will be particularly directed, according to Dr. Palmieri, toward the establishment of a conciliation of the Russian Church and the Papacy, and a reesamination into the validity of Angliean and Episeopalian ordinations. In summarizing the information he received in private letters from the Vatican, Dr. Palmieri recalls that "efforts of Leo XIII. for carrying out the reunion of Christianity were abruptly stopt by Pius X., who aimed at an inner reform of the Catholic elergy and turned all his energies to the crushing of Modernism," and he adds:

"Benediet XV, thinks it is time to renew the policy of Leo XIII., and also that a reestablishment of a political peace would be the first step toward renewed attempts to stop the splitting of Christianity into a great number of sects......

"One of the most important tasks of the new commission will be a thorough reexamination of the arguments pro and con. on the validity of Angliean ordinations. The buil, Apostolica Scdis, by Leo X., has settled in the negative the problem of that validity, but generally theological schools assume a more favorable attitude toward acknowledgment of the validity of

Anglican orders, and the new commission of cardinals will carefully ponder the reasons set forth by Russian and Anglican divines against the decision of Pope Leo X. The friendship of the Anglican Church is appreciated by Rome, for she may be as a link between Roman Catholicism and Russian Orthodoxy.

"The interest of the Vatican in the problem of Christian unity has been aroused by the recent progress of the world-conference, the well-known initiative movement of the American Episcopal Church. The movement toward Christian unity, started by the world-conference, excited interest and sympathies in Rome, and Cardinal Gasparri, in the name of the Pope, wrote to the secretary of the world-conference, Robert H. Gardiner, several letters which seem to reproduce the style and the feelings of Leo XIII. But that correspondence would not have had any tangible results if the conference had not met with a great success in Russia."

As an indication of Russian feeling toward the project, Dr. Palmieri gave to the press a letter received from Professor Ekzempliarski, editor of The Christian Thought, in which the Russian writer says that "it is with a feeling of joy that Russians see their American brothers take in hand the initiative of Christian unity with energy and assiduity."

Among American religious journals those representative of the Catholic Church seem at the moment to be reserving comment. Their atterances will be recorded as received, while at present we quote only from the non-Catholic press. The Churchman (Protestant Episcopal, New York) believes that the "sympathetic welcome accorded the publication of the papal program in this country is a most hopeful sign," and it speaks of the peace-spirit as "brooding over the face of the world." The hard lessons of the war are learned by neutrals as well as by belligerents, and "criticism of opponents is giving place to a more healthy desire for self-criticism and self-improvement." Again, The Living Church (Protestant Episcopal, Milwaukee) says that it behooves Episcopalians to receive Rome's advance with "full recognition of its frenie value and with a dignified reliance upon the facts of our history." It points to the record of the Church of England and her daughter Churches since the unhappy split with the Churches of Europe, and asks that on that record, "the it is full of grave faults and the there is very much in it of which as churchmen we are ashamed, there be a restoration of communion between the Churches." We read then:

"After intercommunion has been restored, we shall be glad to discuss the questions that are at issue between the communions, but we wish to discuss them as friends and brothers, from within the recognized communion of the Catholic Church, and not as strangers and aliens to each other. We doubt whether the Anglican Churches will wish to lift a finger or to say a word in behalf of the recognition of Anglican orders. That is an internal question which Rome must decide for herself."

As representative of the Lutheran view-point, we have the statement of Dr. Junius B. Remensnyder, pastor of St. James's Lutheran Church, New York, and chairman of the Commission on Peace and Arbitration of the Federal Council of the Churches, who is quoted in the New York Sun as saying:

"I do not think denominations should be separated except for fundamental differences, but I do not believe we are yet ready for the obliteration of denominational lines."

In New York also, Dr. Howard Duffield, paster of the First Presbyterian Church, exprest through The San hearty sympathy with the movement, and said that while he did not "know exactly how the union may be brought about," yet, nevertheless, he would "welcome any movement to unite the different bodies of Protestantism or to bring the Greek, Roman, and Protestant churches together." But among the New York elergymen quoted in The San, we hear a strong dissenting opinion from Dr. Charles A. Eaton, of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, who is reported as saying:

"I think we might better pay more attention to our souls and less to the mechanics of church organizations. We would put Jesus Christ out of most of our churches—Catholic and Protestant—if he were to appear here to-day."

AMERICA'S GREAT HEART SWIFTLY RESPONDS

Y EVERY GENEROUS INSTINCT of humanity, the Belgian Children's Food Fund, inaugurated by Tuz LITERARY DIGEST last week, is demanded as a philanthropy in which every American citizen should share with eager promptness. More than 1,250,000 children in Belgium hunger for food they can not have, and are slowly wasting away for lack of it. Underfed, underweight, ill-nourished, lacking proper nutrition, puny and pitiful, many of them are too small and weak even to lisp the cry that fatherhood and motherhood must make for them through all the world-"Feed us!" To fathers and mothers in America this ery comes now with irresistible appeal, as from lips that are whitening for a new and appalling harvest of death. One weeping mother might be pictured, with her children at her side, who should represent a great host of such, helpless to supply childhood's wants. Amid the desolation of homes, and hearts, and hopes in which those mothers linger, they beseech us to save their little ones from the slow starvation that besets, to help them build up the weakened lives that remain.

America must answer, or fail, shamefaced, in its duty to civilization. America must answer, with a swift and worthy response, or confess its cruel and unheeding selfishness. America has been growing rich on the profits of food-supplies for starving multitudes in Europe and of the war's necessities for millions of fighting men. Meanwhile Belgian babes have wasted to skeletons for lack of sufficient nutritious food, or have grown toward adolescence without vigor to sustain manbood and womanhood that should by and by be theirs. And whatever peace may bring to their native land, and whenever for them it may dawn, they must now have the help required or never grow fit for making the new Belgium. A humane regard for the future demands that they be properly fed to-day.

Digner readers will remember that two years ago we inaugurated a Belgium Flour Fund, whereby over 22,000 barrels of flour were sent to assist in feeding Belgium's needy people. A barrel of flour was then the accepted unit of contribution, with a barrel's price fixt at five dollars. The Children's Food Fund is even more pathetically needed than was that; and the unit of this Fund we make the cost of that one additional and autritious food-ration a day for one child one year, which will mean all the difference between slow starvation and healthful body-building. That cost, carefully computed, is TWELVE DOLLARS.

The Digest guarantees that 100 cents of every dollar contributed shall go to the Belgian children for whom intended; that not one cent shall be deducted for postage, or elerical help, or publicity of any kind. Only \$12 units, or larger sums, can be acknowledged in these columns. If you feel unable to contribute so much, get others to help you make up the amount. The Literary Digest, as stated last week, will provide for FIVE HUNDRED CHILDREN on this basis, subscribing thus 500 CHILD UNITS of \$12 each, or \$6,000.

We have been led to undertake this new philanthropy by the urgent suggestion of Digest patrons, and by our own growing realization of the tremendous appeal which America must hear and heed. Nothing to match this appeal has been known in human history. For almost thirty months a war has been waging that staggers mankind. The blood it has drained from the hearts of men would crimson every stream of every country where its armies have fought. Even if peace could come to-morrow, and bloodshed cease, Belgium's children must still hunger for many starving months above the soil so drenched with human gore, unless fed by the generosity of other lands.

Droest readers, in the past, have nobly demonstrated their largeness of heart, their openness of purse. In this connection they have again delighted and inspired us with their quick impulses to generosity. Scores of letters came to The Droest from sympathetic subscribers who read "The Cry of the Belgian Children," in our issue of January 6, asking where money could be sent, and urging that opportunity be afforded for them to contribute. One lady in Kentucky remitted \$25, and said:

"For some weeks I have felt conscience-stricken because of my indifference to the sufferings of my fellow beings abroad. As a consequence I have watched the papers and periodicals for advertisements or articles appealing for assistance and indicating the proper address to which contributions may be directed."

"I am a veteran of the Civil War," said a letter from Harrisburg, Pa., after its writer had read the article referred to above: "I am now within a month of my seventy-seventh year. This is part of my pension." And he enclosed \$25,

In the brief time since any Droest readers could have seen our announcement of last week, and before this number goes to press, several responses have come which are gratifying and suggestive. One from Aurora, N. Y., covers \$100, and says: "I shall put your appeals in a public place, in hope others may wish to contribute." From Tulsa, Okla., came \$120, with practical suggestion looking to more. A lady in Northampton, Mass., remitted \$144 "to help through twelve of the little ones," and saying, "I am glad to send with a sense of certainty as to the destination of the gift." "At a conference to-day," says a letter from a Philadelphia manufacturer, enclosing \$100, "I showed 'the boys' your announcement, and I feel that you will probably hear from them individually."

"My Sunday-school class of girls wants to send a small sum weekly or monthly to help aid these sufferers," wrote a lady in Birmingham. Ala., mentioning \$6 a month as the probable amount; and she was advised that if her class wished to pledge \$72 and pay it in monthly instalments of \$6 they could do so. Similar inquiries as to instalment payments on pledges by individuals, organizations, or towns have been answered in like manner. Classes, schools, churches, and whole communities may thus have share in this great philanthropy and arrange to make payments easy on every pledge without burden to any one.

Make all checks, money-orders, or other remittances payable to The Belgian Children's Fund, care of The Liteuary Dieker, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND RECEIVED TO JANUARY 18, 1917

\$6,000.00 The Literary Digmi.

\$1,000.00 General and Mrs. Ansen Mills.

\$600.00 -- Cleveland Sewall.

\$250.00..."8." \$200.00...C. W. Ward.

\$144.00_"M. C. 8."

\$120.00 Each J. W. Burrkes, Seth Elv. La Crasso Lamber Co., Mrs. Thos. Nichol. "I. F.," Edward C. Palmer, "Columbia," H. M. Hurd.

\$100.00 Each...Mrs. O. M. Olesson, Julie H. Olesson, M. G. Haskell, N. L. Zahrtskie, W. T. Plummer (January Check), James C. Dillon, "A Friend." \$60.00 Each-Mrs. Ottore W. Glipter, "H. C. R."

\$40.00_FL E Strain

\$30.00 Mes. Hinge Northrop.

\$25.06 Early Michael Beaster, Albert Cruce, Dr. Leuis Dysart, C. K. Guist, Jr., Edwin J. Johnson, Mrs. Mark L. Leister, Mrs. Otter Present, G. C. Senties, G. H. Wesser, Jun W. Lebraco, Edwin G. Thraise.

124.00 Each. "C. E. S." E. V. Gambier, "G. L. B."
Calyin Holmer, Freite J. Levenik, William E. Person,
Pression Birlion Baptist Church, A. E. Tolli, A. G.
Thompson,

\$19.59 Pupils of School Desires No. 1.

114.15-People of Johnstown, Oldo.

\$12.00 Each—"A New Farmby." L. C. Images, L. A. Brangs, C. H. Brangs, S. C. Freefield, L. and W. Huggins, George D. Ryder, J. L. Whitaker, Mary V. Vetting, B. B. Jones, Mrs. Privated F. Huffman.

Contributions of less than \$12.00 each 367.00. Grand Total \$12,403.74.

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we have decided to act as purchasing agents for any books reviewed in The Livenship Doubst. Orders for such books will be reafter be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the postage added, when required. Orders should be addrest to Funk & Wagnath Company, Jo. 269 Fourth Ass., New York City.

A CURIOUS BOOK ON "SWEDISH CHARLES"

Gade, John A. (Editor). Charles the Twelfth of Sweden. Translated from the Manuscript of Carl Gustafeon Klingspor. With Stustrations. Octavo, pp. xv-371. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$3 net. Postage, 16 cents.

One of the striking effects of the European conflagration is seen in the way it lights up other periods of history and brings within the range of present interest events and characters of the partly forgotten past. Thus, two centuries ago the nations of northern Europe, which thus far have escaped the fiery ordeal, were engaged in a mortal struggle for supremacy and for the control of the Baltie, Then, as now, racial hatreds and the overweening ambition of princes plunged a large portion of Europe into war. A whole century before Napoleon there appeared upon the stage of northern Europe. a military genius whose brilliant achievements changed the current of history and gave lasting renown to his country.

In Charles XII, more than one historian has seen the prototype of the man who was to distance all rivals a century later. And altho the comparison hardly holds true in the literal sense, it appeals to the historic imagination as in some sense warranted by the facts. In originality, in brilliancy and daring of political conception, and in what seems to be the peculiar appanage of genius-the ability to succeed under conditions where success is to other men impossible—Charles is not unworthy of comparison with Napoleon. Had fate deferred Poltava, Charles XII.'s Waterloo, by a few years, had he not been ent off in the early flowering of his achievements, it is certain that the history of northern Europe would have taken a different course. The story of Sweden's great king has left a deep and lasting impression in history and literature as well. Pope in the famous "Essay" links his name with Alexander's; Byron in "Mazeppa" laments "dread Pultowa's day when fortune left the royal Swede," and Dr. Johnson began his famous poem "The Vanity of Human Wishes" with the lines-

On what foundation stands the warrior's pride, How just his hopes, let Swedish Charles decide." And again said of him,

"He left the name at which the world grew pale, To point a moral, or adore a tale."

Voltaire deemed the young conqueror worthy of a separate monograph, and his "Life of Charles X11. of Sweden," is still a classic of its kind. No adequate presentation, however, "of the unconquered lord of pleasure and of pain" has up to now been available for English readers. At last an old Swedish chronicle has been unearthed, a real historical treasure and "document" of Sweden's épopée and its central figure. It is the complete history of Charles and of his famous campaigns told from old diaries kept by a comrade-in-arms, an intimate record of court and camp in Sweden during an epoch of unrivaled historical interest.

The name of the soldier-author is Carl Gustafson Klingspor, He was born in Stockholm, in 1665, and lived until his seventy-eighth year, or until 1742. The translator, who has performed his difficult task admirably—his work producing upon the reader the effect of an original-gives some interesting details of his author. Klingspor entered the service of Charles XL, the hero-king's father, as a mere lad, serving in his early teens as a page, and as an officer "as soon as he was old enough to wield a sword or sit a horse decently."

"The babe whose sword was to flash lightning under European skies," writes the Swedish biographer in his quaint fashion, "was born at a quarter before eight in the morning of June the sixteenth, 1682," That "a glorious and bloody reign" was prophesied it was easy for all men to see, he says. The ladies in waiting "wiped blood off the hands of the babe," and a furious storm was raging without.

The young prince's earour approved the portents. This is how the biographer describes him as he stands upon the brink of manhood:

"Like the whelp of the greybound, the stripling was clean of tooth and limb, museular, gaunt, and lanky, unacquainted with bodily comforts or case. The views of his royal peers. Louis, Augustus, and Peter, were never to be his. The vanity of pomp and splendor, the blandishments of women, the allurements of drink, and the pleasures of delicate food, were all indifferent to him. The religious cant of our time . . . was in the boy practical Christianity, as needful to success in life as the very broath he drow. In the thin, well-marked nose, the wiry hair flowing back from the high, clear forehead, the firmset jaw, and flashing supphire eyes, there were a calm resolution and unbending determination that brooked no resistance. His was an eager, forward face like the prow of a ship, and the short hair in locks like pointed flames. If ever man was born a king, it was this last seion of the line,

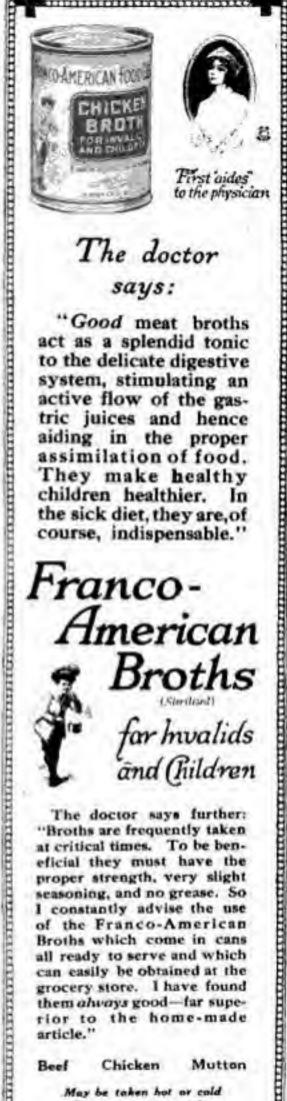
The narrative of Charles's exploits has the picture-queness and Homeric touches of Sienkiewicz's colchrated Polish romances. Nor has the biographer spared love-intrigues, from which the King always issues immentate. Some idea of the quality of the book may be had from the author's description of Countess Aurora von Königsmarek, who was sent to Charles to employ her charms in bringing about peace between Sweden and Poland;

"How shall a poor soldier's pen describe one who at this time was the toast of all Europe? The the grace of her body and the beauty of her face were extraordinary, they were still inferior to the brilliancy of her soul. Everything in her seemed in the greatest harmony. The color upon her cheeks and the shining of her eyes were still, in this her thirtieth year, as those of a beauty of twenty. Her thick black hair lay in waves around the oval face. Her forehead was high and of a lofty ealm. The delicate curve of her dark eyebrows would have inspired poets. Arrows which none had been able to resist were darted from her black eyes, fiery and radiant.



The doctor says:

"Good meat broths act as a splendid tonic to the delicate digestive system, stimulating an active flow of the gastric juices and hence aiding in the proper assimilation of food. They make healthy children healthier. In the sick diet, they are, of course, indispensable."



The doctor says further: "Broths are frequently taken at critical times. To be beneficial they must have the proper strength, very slight seasoning, and no grease. So I constantly advise the use of the Franco-American Broths which come in cans all ready to serve and which can easily be obtained at the grocery store. I have found them aheays good-far superior to the home-made article."

Chicken Mutton Beef

> May be taken hot or cold Sold by leading grocers

15 cents the can



THE FRANCO-AMERICAN FOOD CO. Jersey City, N. J.

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Even the nose was a masterpiece of the Creator. The mouth was small, the lips like blood, the teeth white and regular. Her bosom was high, her waist was slender. And in this fair casket was the mind no less fair, a jewel. Her rich and cultivated genius had captivated many of the most brilliant men of Europe. Equally well could she banter or argue in the Swedish, Latin, French, German, or Italian tongue. By her talent for painting, song, music, and the art of poetry, as well as her sound, scientific attainments, did she charm whoever discoursed with her, whether amid her nuns of Quedlinburg, or under the flashing crystals of the court chandeliers. She flamed like a very meteor down among the tents of the Swedish camp."

Such was the paragon of her sex whom the Polish diplomats relied upon to melt the Swedish monarch. "But Charles remained obdurate as adamant," says the biographer. The charming embassy proved futile.

Apart from its romantic interest, which seems to us to be almost unrivaled, the book has high value as a study of a great military period possessing some phases analogous to our own.

MR. HOWELLS'S RECOLLECTIONS OF HIS YOUTH

Howells, W. D. Years of My Youth. Pp. 238, New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Renan, who, like Mr. Howells, wrote in old age his early recollections, avers that the most interesting period in the life of distinguished men is their youth, since it is then that the future seems also apparent, the "hidden by a veil." Intrinsically golden, that epoch of life hardly needs the adventitionwaid of literary art to make it. alluring to the reader. In the case of some lives of supereminent interest this chapter has been torn out, or remains fragmentary. When it exists for us complete, and has the charming mold of autobiography, there is little left to be desired in the way of literary interest. Mr. Howells, having almost reached the eightieth mile-stone in his long life's journey, now pauses to take "a longing, lingering look behind." Gazing down the vista of almost fourscore years, he can discern through the lanes of time the magical years of youth. He sees "the wavering outline of its nature shadowed against the background of family."

It would be difficult to conceive of a life more penetrated with literary associations than the one which is here so vividly and charmingly depicted. Never was literary man more thoroughly to the manner born. Howells's father owned a newspaper in Hamilton, Ohio, and the smell of the press and of printers' ink literally haunted his infancy. "The printer's craft," he writes, "was simply my joy and pride from the first things I knew of it." He remembers when he could not read, but he does not remember when he could not set type. His first attempts at literature were not written, but put in type, and printed off by him. He condenses his educational history in an unforgettable sentence: "At ten years and onward till journalism became my university, the printing-office was mainly my school." Yet he did not escape altogether the traditional plague of infancy, the school. But he admits that his schooling was "irregular." As to religion, on its dogmatic side at least, the reader gets the impression that it did not cut a very large figure in the life of the

Your Grandfather Knew These Rubber Footwear Trade Marks



WHEN he bought a new pair of rubber boots, the thing he was most particular about was to see that one of these trademarks was plainly stamped on each boot.

Their names are names to conjure with; each one of them represents a modest beginning, a remarkable growth, a continuous record of quality production, coupled with honorable tradition.

The thought of making any article in any way or from any materials that were not the very best for the purpose would never have occurred to any of these great manufacturers.

To-day, these same trade-marks are on good rubber footwear for your guidance in buying. Only an expert can distinguish good from poor rubber footwear by external appearance and touch. Thus it becomes a matter of self-interest and self-protection for you to make certain that any rubber footwear you buy is marked with one of these famous brands

Seventy-four years of successful manufacturing and the experience of forty-seven great factories are back of every pair of rubber shoes, overshoes, arctics, boots, etc., produced by the United States Rubber Company, the largest rubber manufacturer in the world.

Rubbers that fit wear twice as long as rubbers that do not fit

United States Rubber Company





Asbestos - secret of earth's dawn-source of age old fable-wonder tale of voyagers-curio of kings



When you think of Asbestos you



brakes lined with this same Asbestos mineral of many marvels, fashioned to meet man's needs.

Think of a rock, heavy and dense as marble, yet a nugget of silky fibres, a floss like thistle-down. Each fibre so light it flosts on water-yet so rugged that these million years 'mid the chaos of earth's change have neither broken its slender thread nor marred its silken sheen. Like wool or flax, yet a mineral; both crystalline and fibrous, brittle and pliable-this is Asbestos-Nature's Paradox.

The Ancients Held it in Awe

and wonderful tales grew with each telling. Legend made it the bair of the Great Salamander, the lizard that lived in fire; or again a wonderful plant immune to flame. Small wonder that Asbestos became the stage property of Magi, the costly curio of kings and their shroud on the funeral

Charlemagne astounded his warrior guests by flinging the cloth of Asbestos from the table into the fire, only to withdraw it unburned-even bleached and cleansed by the flame.

Marco Polo was the first to set his little world to rights. Returning from Tartary. he wrote, "In this same mountain there is a vein of the material from which Salamander is made. For the real truth is that the Salamander is no heart, as they aliege in our part of the world, but is a substance found in the earth." And he tells how the rock was missed, pounded into wool in great copper mortars, and woven into napkins for the Great Khan.

But for centuries after, Asbestos remained merely a curiosity.

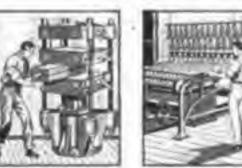
Unique Combination of Properties

Compared with other materials, its aggregutton of properties is unparalleled. Wood burns - Asbestos is unchanged by flame or by a temperature of 1500° F. Stone disintegrates - Asbestos defies erosion. Steel rests Asbestos is immune. Asbestos resists wear and the action of oxygen and acids, is a non-conductor of electricity, and insulates against heat or cold. The old Greeks named it deaserns - "inconsumable." And nothing was ever better named.

Its Service to Man But Begun

Had someone championed Asbestos earlier, the world today would be further along. The Chicago fire might never have happened-indeed, it is probable that 50 years hence the community fire will be a finished page, as the Asbestos roof gains ever wider acceptance.

Steam pipes, once plastered with mud, are now being insulated by Asbestus to prevent waste of heat; engines improve their economy by Asbestos packings. Modern chemistry, too, requires this marvelous mineral for its filters. At every turn, in the homes or workshops of the nation, we find Asbestos, converted into useful form.





How It Was Made Useful

Natural products are usually developed by necessity. But it was left to the vision and foresight of a business institution to realize the possibilities of Asbestos-and to supply the effort, the courage and resources to make Asbestos what it is today.

To really appreciate the task so successfully mastered by Johns-Manville requires a trip through one of their ten great factories. One most see giant machinery transform rock into felts - see paper pressed from pulp—see fibre and wire pressed back into rock-hardness for the brake blocks of some great lift or dredge.

In another section a complete textile mill, where this same rock of Asbestos is spun or woven-spun into thread so fine that a hundred yards weigh but an onnce-woven into cloth like lines or into beavier fabrics as thick as your finger.

On one side a tailor making clothes of flame-proof cloth; on another this same Asbestos combined with rubber for engine. pump, or compressor packings, - again into cements to withstand fierce furnace bests.

So it is made into Shingles, Roofings, Brake Linings, Insulations, Coments, Electrical Devices, Tapes, Clothes, Yarushundreds of products that enter every avenue of science and the useful arts.

Through Asbestos Johns-Manville has made industrial history - bas contributed to progress has made life safer and more complete. It has taken the mystic mineral, the curio, the paradox of the ages, and made it serve Man. A task for any 30 years on achievement which justifies the linking of Asbestos with Johns-Manville.



Paper Spile



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American Industries Threatened

American manufacturers have been supreme in turning out high grade machinery and going a long way toward winning the world market, in spile of high labor-cust and of methods in some respects both wasteful and insfision.

To maintain leadership after the war, our manufacturors must correct their methods, eliminate the inefficiencies, adopt alandardization.

There is shown below a Thread Limit Clage, one of the many G. T. D. Gages, The two pairs of points are set by standards in maximum and minimum limits respectively and scaled. Any belt that is too large will fail to pass the apper points, or if too small will fail through the lower ones.

Using Limit Gages, an inexperienced workman can gage thomsands of parts in a day, without error in measurement, and the manufacturer homes the parts will be interchanguide. Not only is accoracy insured, and material and maney saved, but also assembling of parts is much more rapid, and the average quality of the finished product greatly impoored.

For information as to Gages and their wide field of uses, send for "How to Measure Screw Threads."

Greenfield Top and Die Corporation Gages Tops Dies

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AMERICA FIRST





future novelist. The family faith was that of Swedenborg, and he was received into that communion. "But there were no services of our recondite faith in Hamilton," he writes. "Out of curiosity and a solemn joy in its ceremonial, I sometimes went to the Catholic Church, where my eyes clung fascinated to the life-large effigy of Christ bleeding on his cross against the eastern wall."

Passing to the quite as enchanting period of adolescence, Mr. Howells reviews the period to which his fondest recollections seem to revert—that spent at Columbus, with its social and literary triumphs. It is a delightful picture of mid-nineteenth-century social life in the West that he conjures up for us. Of the literary atmosphere of these far-off days, Mr. Howells writes:

"It was the high noon of Tennyson, and Thackeray, and George Eliot, and Dickens, and Charles Reade, whose books seemed following one another so rapidly. 'The Newcomes' was passing as a serial through Harper's Magazine, and we were reading that with perhaps more pleasure than any of the other novels, and with the self-satisfaction in our pleasure which I have before this argued was Thackeray's most insidious effect with youth striving to spurn the world it longed to shine in. . . . We are all dead now, all save we and the youngest daughter of the house, but, as I think back, we are all living again, and others are living who are also dead."

FABRE'S STUDIES OF THE CATER-PILLAR

Fabre, J. Henri. The Life of the Caterpillar. Translated by Alexander Tetaeira de Matton. Pp. 371. New York: Dodd, Mend & Co. \$1.50 met. Postage, 12 cents.

This is the sixth volume of Mr. Teixeira's admirable translations of the Somenirs Entomologiques, by the remarkable French naturalist, Fabre. It is the first that has been prepared for English publication since the author's death, on the 11th of October, 1915, at an exceedingly advanced age, and it contains all the essays, fourteen in number, which he wrote on butterflies or moths, or their caterpillars. Some of the essays have been printed in periodicals, but the rest now appear for the first time in English.

In the new volume, an elaborate monograph on the enterpillar, the "Homer of the insects" continues his wonderful revelations in the tiny world which has been the study of his lifetime. The exquisite literary form which distinguished the earlier volumes of the great naturalist is here maintained, and the philosophical and lyrical undertone which gives such charm to his writings is even acceptuated. Fabre, with his microscope, absorbed in studying the infinitesimal comedies and tragedies of insect-life, is constantly pereciving glimpses of the truth of things, of the secret of creation. It is hardly too much to say that he sees in the cocoon what Plato sees in the empyrean. He is convinced that future persistence in the study of his chosen domain will reveal new and important truths of science. We have much to learn, he insists, from the animal creation. How enviable, he exclaims, is the superiority, in many cases, of the animal over man. It teaches us the poverty of our attainments, it declares the mediocrity of our sensory apparatus. It proclaims realities "so far in excess of our attributes" that they astound us.

The variety and gorgeous apparel of the caterpillar and the butterfly are well known even to the casual observer of the insect world. But how many have ever seen the tiny, glorified reptile known to entomologists as the Great Peacock? The naturalist goes into raptures over him. "Who does not know the magnificent moth, the largest in Europe, clad in maroon velvet, with a necktie of white fur. The wings with a sprinkling of gray and brown, crossed by a faint zigzag and edged with smoky white, have in the center a round patch, a great eye with a black pupil, and a variegated iris containing successive black, white, chestnut, and purple ares-On the top of thinly scattered tubercles, erowned with a palisade of black bairs, are set beads of turquoise blue." A tiny row of moth's eggs is sufficient to awaken in the author a train of philosophical speculation.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Gray, Louis Herbert, A.M., Ph.D., Editor. The Mythology of tAll Races. Vol. IX, Oceania, by Roland B. Dixon, Ph.D. Pp. xviii-364. Boston: Marshall Junes Company. Postage, 16 cents.

This volume is the third in its series to be issued. An important link of the series with an increasingly valuable study is indicated by the fact that it is from the pen of the professor of anthropology in Harvard. For one of the reasons which abundantly justify these volumes is the light thrown by mythology on human history. One wonders that Professor Dixon was not appalled and discouraged by the magnitude of his task. For what is included here is a digest not only of the myths of Oceania as usually understood. but of the continent of Australia and of the islands of Tasmania, New Zealand. Sumatra, Borneo, Java, the Philippines. and New Guinea. This huge surface area. with its varieties of humanity, presents so large a mass that only by dividing it into more limited areas was treatment possible. The divisions are five, and are indicated on a map at the end of the volume: Polynesia, Mclanesia, Indonesia, Micronesia. and Australia. The arrangement of the material is convenient and illuminating. The bibliography is comprehensive, tho we miss mention of the very valuable "History of Melanesian Society," by Rivers (which makes use of the myths and legends of the region), and of such works as Newton's "In Far New Guinea" and Williamson's "Ways of South Sea Savages." May we suggest that if the map were so mounted as to be visible outside the volume when unfolded it would enhance its convenience. The volume increases our respect for the series and our desire to see it speedily completed.

Collins, Francis A. The Camera Man: Ills Adventures in Many Fields, With Practical Sugcestions for the Amateur, Pp. 278, New York: The Century Company, 1916, \$1.30 net, Postage, 10 cents.

The more than forty photographs, many of them full-page, which illustrate the sixteen chapters of text in this book, add wonderfully to its interest. They show "the Camera Man" in his most difficult positions, obtaining films for "the movies," calmly doing his "stunt" in war or peace. He has come to be a necessity on the battle-field, on the sea, in scientific research and industrial development, along routes of travel—about everywhere, to be sure, that men go for adventure, or knowledge, or gain. The marvels of his performance,



To Goodyear Service Station Men

It is a common error on the part of the average consumer, to believe that the tire manufacturer wants his product to wear out as soon as possible.

Correct him!

Tell him what this Company has done to make tires yield more mileage, to give less trouble, longer life, better satisfaction, at lower cost.

Tell him first of the Goodyear No-Hook Bead, and what it has meant to the tire buyers of America in eliminating rim cuts, tube pinching, blowing off the rim.

Tell him of the Braided Piano-Wire Base in Goodyear Tires, and of how much it has added to the effectiveness of the No-Hook Bead idea in security.

Tell him of the Goodyear "On-Air" Cure, and what it means to users in reducing the risk of blowouts from wrinkled or buckled fabric.

Tell him of the Goodyear Wrapped Tread construction, its importance as a guard against inferior tires going into service. Tell him of the special material used in Goodyear Tires — of the fabric, made to our own specifications because the general market doesn't offer its equal, which tests five per cent stronger than we can buy elsewhere.

Tell him of the advantages of the Goodyear Breaker Strip, and how it rivets tread and carcass in an indissoluble unit.

Tell him of the extra material that goes into Goodyear Tires and Tubes, making them larger and stronger, that they will ride easier and wear longer—an item footing close to three and a half millions of dollars extra this year.

Tell him of the bigger blocks that go into Goodyear All-Weather Treads this year, to give them better traction and greater non-skid efficiency.

Tell him that the total of sums spent by Goodyear in twelve months to make his tires serve better, wear longer and cost less, exceeds four and a quarter millions of dollars. He should know this, for it is spent in his behalf.

And then, as a climax (for it is a climax in tire accomplishment), tell him of the Goodyear Cord Tire—how it was developed, improved, perfected—made truly representative of the best we had learned, evolved, hoped for, through all our experience in tire building.

Tell him how, if it costs a little more to buy than other tires, it costs much less to own—and is worth surprisingly more.

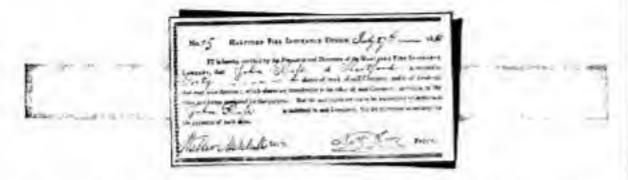
In conclusion, it might be well to reveal how The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, through men like yourself, is pursuing a nation-wide plan of tire conservation, by informing tire users in the matters of proper inflation, prevention measures, care and repair.

This point, alone, should refute the error mentioned in the opening paragraph of this advertisement.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Akron, Ohio



Family holds Hartford Stock IO7 Years



The stock originally issued in 1810 to John Russ, one of the founders of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., has never been sold. It has been transferred by inheritance only, and is now held by his direct descendants in the fourth generation. In like manner the Hartford's traditions of financial strength and integrity have been handed down from generation to generation. Frequently the biggest inheritance a father leaves to his son is the right to represent the

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The Hartford Fire Insurance Company and the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company write practically every form of insurance except life insurance. For over a century Hartford losses have been promptly and fairly paid in ever increasing amounts. Robert Fulton was experimenting with his first steamboat, the Clermont, when the Hartford began to write insurance. From that day to this its growth has kept pace with the wonderful development of the country's trade and commerce.

Are you fully insured? Look over the list below and check the forms of insurance which interest you. Ask your agent or broker to get you a Hartford policy, or write to us and we will tell you the name and address of an agent who can give you rates and particulars.



The Hartford Fire Insurance Co. The Hartford Accident and Indemnity Co.



Hartford Fire Insurance Company, (Service Department D1), 125 Trumbull Street, Hartford, Conn. Gentlement: Please lend information on the kind of insurance checked and name of Hartford agent to the name and address written on margin of this coupon.

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	Plate Glass
	Workmen's Compensation
	Employers' Liability
	Elevator Liability
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1	Live Steck
4	Race and Show Horse Dairy Herds
4	Dury Berai

the risks that he runs, the progress of his methods, are all set forth in these pages, as also is the camera's evolution.

Leveson-Gower, Lord Granville (First Earl Granville). Private Correspondence, 1781 to 1821. Edited by his daughter-in-law, Castalia, Countess Granville. In two volumes, with portraits and illustrations. Royal octavo. Pp. axviil-510-597. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$10 net per set. Postage, 32 cents.

Encompassing one of the most interesting and dramatic periods of modern history, this correspondence throws penetrating light on the social and political worlds of the third and fourth Georges in England, and upon the Revolutionary and Napoleonic eras in France. Born in 1773 of one of the most aristocratic houses of England. Lord Granville entered early upon a brilliant social and diplomatic career. After having finished his studies at Oxford, a visit to Paris marked the first stage of the "grand tour" upon which he entered. His itinerary included The Hague, Amsterdam, Cologne, and Frankfort. At Frankfort he was present at the coronation of Francis II. Thence he went to Mayence, Coblenz, Gotha, Dresden, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, where he was received by Catherine 11. His course then lay through Moscow, Warsaw, Krakow, Vienna, and Prague, and homeward to England. Most of the famous personages of France and England of that period appear in the correspondence. One of Lord Granville's correspondents saw Napoleon at close range, and the estimate given is singularly interesting.

Nolen, John, Edited by. City Planning. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co, 1916, \$2 not. Postage, 12 cents.

Many Americans have recently become aware of the disastrous results of an unqualified individualism in city building. Planning in advance and cooperatively has already wrought wonders in many of our growing towns. In this book Mr. Nolen, in conjunction with sixteen other experts, outlines the essentials of city planning in general and in detail. Restrictions upon Private Property, Transportation, Industrial Districts, Recreation Facilities, City Financing, and City Planning Legislation are among the many subjects discust, offering suggestions to meet every contingency in city development. The aim of the authors is to show the public-spirited citizen the advantages of an efficient city to every one of its inhabitants, and to this end they have presented their arguments in the most concrete and practical form. The book is illustrated with photographs and diagrams.

Rider, Bertha Carr (M.A., D.Litt.). The Greek House: Its History and Development from the Neolithic Period to the Helleuistic Age. 8vo. pp. 83-272. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; Cambridge: University Press. 33.25 net. Postage, 16 cents.

Archeological investigations over a wide area, especially those taking place since 1900, furnish the material for this volume. the title of which accurately describes it. An interesting feature of the work is one of its fundamental assumptions that the tomb and the house are closely related genetically; indeed, sometimes it is difficult to tell which of the two purposes a structure served. The tomb was "the house of the living transferred to the . . . realms of the dead." In view of the post-glacial migrations, light is sought all the way from North Africa to Iceland, always, however, with strict regard to the environment and to the possible influence upon Greek construction. Lacustrine dwellings, the northern house, Cretan, round, elliptical, rec-



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Blinding storms, snow, icy streets and-down go the horses! One delay, one accident, may cause the loss of a valuable shipment or the death of a costly animal. And the money cost will be greater than you would pay for Smith Form-a-Truck.

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Smith Form-a-Truck takes uncertainty out of hauling-takes high cost out of delivery-puts your hauling department on a profit-earning, time-saving basis that more than pays for your Smith Form-a-Truck equipment in the first few months of use,

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Smith Form-a-Truck hauling costs are lower than for any other form of service -- accurate records show that one Smith, working the same number of hours as horses, will cover three times the area and haul twice the tonnage. Can you afford to delay installing this remarkable service in your delivery?

\$8 Repairs in 4 Years

Smith Form-a-Truck service is reliable under every condition of work. The first Smith Form-a-Truck ever used has gone 20,000 miles-carried an average load of 2050 pounds and cost \$8 for repairs in its four years of work. Where can you duplicate this record except in Smith Form-a-Truck Itself?

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Smith Form-a-Truck combines with any Ford, Maxwell, Buick, Dodge. Brothers, Chevrolet or Overland power plant. Makes a permanent, strongly built one-ton truck, fully guaranteed, with every feature of construction adding to endurance, long life, low cost and good speed of delivery.

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10,000 users of Smith Form-a-Truck in 352 lines of business all over the country are building new standards of motor truck efficiency and delivery economy in all their work. Equipments range from large fleets used by many of the biggest corporations to single units that are bringing a new idea of real service to small users.

The Smith Form-a-Truck dealer organization is built up of many of the biggest men in the motor trude industry - each is the leader in his vicinity.

Send for your copy of " Delivers the Goods," a booklet crammed with valuable information.

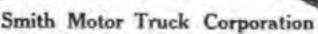


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Were before it is too late.

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Suite 923 Smith Form-a-Truck Building. 1470 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

SOUTHERN BRANCH 120 Mariette St., Atlanta

PACIFIC COAST BRANCH Pico and Hill Sts., Los Angeles The heavy illustration shows the Smith Form-a-Truck Attachment, which carries 904 of the load, belted to the car power plant, with a cise-like grip.

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Consult Your Lawyer — Appoint This Company

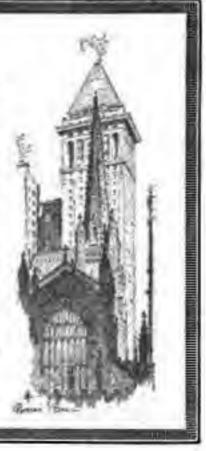
YOUR will is too important a document to be carelessly drawn up. We advise all who desire to name this Company as executor and trustee to have their wills prepared by a skillful, trustworthy lawyer.

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tangular forms, Minoan-Cretan houses and palaces, those on the mainland, in Troy, Homeric palaces, and the historic house of classic Greece are successively described, with over fifty illustrations and abundant references to sources.

The conclusions are: A continuity of type from Neolithic to Hellenistic times; the order of succession of forms seems to be round, elliptical, rectangular (on the basis of the order at Orchomenus); the mainland type is characterized by the megaron, or large hall with hearth, which the Homeric palace follows; classic Greece shows the courtyard type predominating, the the Mycengan-Homeric persisted. The chapter on Homeric palaces is of especial value to the student, with its discussion of Homeric terms and phrases. The book is naturally not easy reading, and is intended for the specialist, not for the general reader. It is a convenient summary from sources often not easily accessible.

Winter, Nevin O. Texas the Marvellous. Pp. 343. With a map and fifty-four plates additional. Hoston: The Page Company. \$3.50 net. Carriage charge, 25 cents.

Probably no other State of the Union has had a history so romantic as Texas; none other can match it in breadth of area, in sweep of magnificent agricultural domain. "Few persons," as Mr. Winter says in his Preface, "unless they have had a visual demonstration, fully appreciate the almost unprecedented development that is now taking place in Texas." He writes about this, and about all the romance and strife which preceded it, with a facile pen and con amore, albeit he is not a Texan. "The Lone-Star State" has been a field of courage and carnage unbounded, since the vast extent of it separated from Mexico. now practises chiefly the arts of peace, and the pen-pictures and duogravures presented in this very sumptuous volume will not only prove how successful these arts are but will greatly surprize the world at large. "Texas the Marvellous" well deserves its place in the "See America First Series," of which it forms a part.

Mackle, R. L. (M.A.), Scotland, Illustrated, Svo, pp. aliv-588. New York: Prederick A. Stokes Company. E3 net. Postage, 16 cents.

This volume belongs to the "Great Nations" series, four of which have already been published. It purports to give in thirty-five chapters an accurate and impartial account of Scotland's triumphs and defeats, manners, institutions, and achievements, from the days of Agricola (80 a.p.), in Caledonia, down to the death of Sir Walter Scott, in 1771. The author has aimed to give "a short, well-balanced, and well-proportioned introduction to the history of Scotland," and he has succeeded. It is richly illustrated with half-tone plates and pen-sketches.

Olcott, Virginia. Plays for Home, School, and Settlement. Flowers in the Palace Garden and Other Plays. Designs for costumes by Harriet Messi Olcott. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. 1916. \$1,00 net.

Color-plates and outline-drawings suggest the practical way in which the little plays, included in this volume, may be used. The author does not claim much literary value to her pieces. Her aim has been to satisfy the average mental capabilities of young folks desiring to express themselves naturally, and without too much demand being made on their natural talents. The language is simple and easy to memorize.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
50c the case of six glass stoppered bottles

CURRENT POETRY

HILAIRE BELLOC is a historian, an essayist, a political economist, a novelist, a journalist, and one of the shrewdest and best-informed of all chroniclers and erities of the great war. Also, he is a poet, but he has had little time to spend in riming. In a great anthology published a few years ago he was represented only by a few limericks. But the editor of the anthology is not to be blamed; it is only now, by the publication of his "Verses" (Laurence J. Gomme) that Mr. Belloe's claim to the title of poet is made clear to the American public. The first poem that we have selected for quotation from this volame has historical as well as literary interest. During the Boer War, Mr. Belloe's sympathies were not with England. Yet his heart went out to the friends of his university days-his comrades at Balliol College, Oxford-who were fighting in South Africa. So he put his hatred of the Boer War and his love of war in general, and his devotion to Balliol and to the friends of his youth, into lines that are irresistibly appealing in their vigor and passion.

TO THE BALLIOL MEN STILL IN AFRICA

BY HILARE BELLOC

Years ago when I was at Balliol, Halliel men-and I was one-Swam together in winter rivers. Wrestled together under the sun And still in the heart of us. Balliot. Balliot. Loved already, but hardly known. Welded us each of us into the others Called a levy and chose her own.

Here is a House that armors a man With the eyes of a boy and the heart of a ranger, And a laughing way in the teeth of the world And a holy hunger for thirst and danger; Daltiol made me, Balliol fed me, Whatever I had she gave me again; And the best of Balliol lovest and lest me, God be with you. Balllot men.

I have said it before, and I say it again, There was treason done, and a false word spoken, And England under the dregs of men, And bribes about, and a treaty broken But, angry, lonely, hating it still, I wished to be there in spite of the wrong. My heart was heavy for Cumnor Hill And the hammer of galleping all day long.

Calloping outward into the weather. Hands a-ready and battle in all: Words together and wine together And song together in Balliol Hall. Hare and single! Noble and few! . . . Oh! they have wasted you over the sea! The only brothers ever I knew, The men that laughed and quarreled with me,

Balliol made me. Balliol fed me, Whatever I had she gave me again; And the best of Balliol loved and led me, God be with you. Balliol men-

Friendship is the theme of some of Mr. Belloc's best work. In this beautiful ballad, it is to the friends of his youth, as well as to the country of his youth, that he looks with longing. The author of these lines surely deserves to be the laureate of Sussex.

THE SOUTH COUNTRY

BY HILARE BELLOU

When I am living in the Midlands That are sodden and unkind. light my lamp in the evening: My work is left behind; And the great bills of the South Country Come back into my mind.



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The great hills of the South Country
They stand along the sea;
And it's there walking in the high woods
That I could wish to be,
And the men that were boys when I was a boy

And the men that were boys when I was a Walking along with me.

The men that live in north England I saw them for a day: Their hearts are set upon the waste fells. Their skies are fast and gray: From their castle-walls a man may see The mountains far away.

The men that live in west England
They see the Severn strong.

A-rolling on rough water brown
Light aspen leaves along.
They have the secret of the Rocks,
And the oldest kind of song.

But the men that live in the South Country Are the kindest and most wise. They get their laughter from the loud surf. And the faith in their happy eyes

Comes surely from our Sister the Spring When over the sea she files: The violets suddenly bloom at her feet,

I never get between the pines
But I smell the Sussex air;
Nor I never come on a belt of sam!
But my home is there.
And along the sky and the line of the Downs

She blesses us with surprize:

So noble and so bare.

A lost thing could I never find.

Nor a broken thing mend:

And I fear I shall be all alone

When I get toward the end.

Who will there be to comfort me

Or who will be my friend?

I will gather and carefully make my friends Of the men of the Sussex Weald, They watch the stars from silent folds. They stiffly plow the field. By them and the God of the South Country My poor soul shall be healed.

If I ever become a rich man,
Or if ever I grow to be old.

I will build a house with deep thatch
To shelter me from the cold.

And there shall the Sussex songs be sung.
And the story of Sussex told.

I will hold my house in the high wood Within a walk of the sea. And the men that were boys when I was a boy Shall sit and drink with me.

There is much delightful music in William Griffith's "Loves and Losses of Pierrot" (Robert J. Shores), and the poems that make up the dainty volume are so interrelated as to make a charming lyrical story. We are tempted to quote many of these poems, but can give only this delicately but memorably etched picture of a lover's grief.

PIERETTE IN MEMORY

BY WILLIAM GRIFFITH

Pierette has gone, but it was not Exactly that she died, So much as vanished and forgot To say where she would hide.

To keep a sudden rendezvous,
It came into her mind
That she was late. What could she do
But leave distress behind?

Afraid of being in disgrace,
And hurrying to dress,
She heard there was another place
In need of loveliness.

She went so softly and so soon— Sh!—hardly made a stir; But going took the stars and meen And sun away with her. Here are war's keenest sorrow and a picturesque bit of English folk-lore blended together in a poem of poignant tenderness and of power. It was in The Westminster Gazette recently.

TELLING THE BEES

(An Old Gloucestershire Superstition)

BY G. E. R.

They due no grave for our soldier had, who fought and who died out there;

Bugle and drum for him were dumb, and the padre said no prayer;

The passing bell gave never a peal to warn that a soul was fled.

And we laid him not in the quiet spot where cluster his kin that are dead.

But I hear a foot on the pathway, above the low hum of the hive,

That at edge of dark, with the song of the lark, tells that the world is alive:

The master starts on his errand, his tread is heavy and slow.

Yet he can not choose but tell the news—the bees have a right to know.

Bound by the ties of a happier day, they are one with us now in our worst; On the very morn that my boy was born they were

told the tidings the first:
With what pride they will hear of the end be

With what pride they will loar of the end he made, and the ordeal that he trod-

Of the scream of shell, and the venom of hell, and the flame of the sword of God.

Wise little heralds, tell of my boy; la your golden taburd coats

Tell the bank where he slept, and the stream he leapt, where the spangled his floats;

The tree he climbed shall lift her head, and the torrent he swam shall thrill.

And the tempest that bore his shouts before shall cry his message still.

There is an imp of adventure hidden in the heart of the sedatest man. In these rollicking stanzas, Mr. Braley gives this imp a voice.

THE LAWLESS HEART

BY BERTON BRALET

Dull trade hath bound me in its grip.

And never shall I be free,
Yet I dream of the decks of a pirate-ship.
In the roll of the open sea;
I dream of the pennant dread and black.
That flies the mast alway,
As we swoop along on a Merchant's track.
In the sting of the flying spray!

Oh. I am a law-abiding chap,
Yet deep in my heart I'd be
A buccaneer with a scarlet cap
And a Terror of the Sea.
As lawless and ruthless a bandit brute
As history ever knew,
Roaming the seas in search of loot
At the head of an evil crew!

Oh, here at home I am meek and mild.

A man with a family.

Yet I dream of deeds that were dark and wild.

And of red, red fights at sea:

And under my breath I softly hum

A stave from a pirate song.

And my throat grows parched for pirate rum—

For I have been dry so long!

My life is ordered and shaped and bound
And kept to its rule and line,
But my thoughts can wander the whole world round
And my dreams—my dreams are mine!
So the old tales hold me in their grip
And I hungrily long to be
A pirate chief on a low black ship

In the roll of the open seal

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

"BUFFALO BILL"

THOUSANDS of Americans remember him first as a straight, proud figure eantering into the arena, waving a sombrero, and smiling at the cheering crowds. He was the D'Artagnan of America, for the country has probably produced no more romantic character. From the Golden Gate to the Plymouth Rock, his name and face have blazoned out on thousands of eireus-posters; he made the old historie West live again for the boys who read of Indian-killing on rainy afternoons, and for their fathers who had done the same, thirty years before.

And now that Buffalo Bill has passed up the long trail, do you remember, asks the Philadelphia Ledger, how he got that name? Then we are told:

Buffalo Bill himself told it in this way: As a boy scout he was employed on the plains by the Kansas Pacific Railroad and paid \$500 a month to supply their workmen with buffalo-meat. They called him Buffalo Bill because he killed so many luffaloes. And thereby hangs the real buffalo story of Buffalo Bill.

In a period of eighteen months' work with the Kansas Pacific young Cody had performed the unusual exploit of killing 4,280 buffaloes with his own hands, and had come off victorious in sixty-four separate encounters with the Indians. The exploit was the talk of the frontier. There were some who doubted, and among them Bill Comstock, a noted buffalo-hunter. Comstock challenged Buffalo Bill to a test of skill to settle the question.

The stakes were \$500 a side. Each man was to hunt a full day, from eight o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock at night. The man who killed the most buffaloes was to be the winner of the stakes. A number of cowboys rode with each contestant to take the count. By his own peculiar methods of buffalo-hunting-his specialty being a way of rounding up the herd and encircling them-Cody came back in the evening on his famous horse "Bingham" with sixty-nine to his credit. Comstock could kill but forty-six. From that day Cody's name was changed by common consent to Buffalo Bill.

And, of course, as any small boy will affirm, he also killed Indians—oh, thousands of 'em, and everything, as the same small boy would add. His first Indian, according to the account, fell before his trusty revolver when the scout was only fifteen years old. It is said of this incident:

The McCarthy brothers, Bill and Frank, famous plainsmen in their day, were in charge of a wagon-train hurrying provisions to a detachment of United States troops under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, operating against the Mormons. Young Cody was in the party, eager for adventure and as steady as a veteran in the face of danger.

Their camp was pitched at noon near the South Platte, about 350 miles west of Leavenworth, Kansas. The horses were

unhitched, preparations for dinner under way, and the tired plainsmen stretched out for a little siesta. Suddenly they were surrounded by Indians. Four of the white men fell at the first volley. frightened horses stampeded and fled. Outnumbered four to one, the frontiersmen broke and fled in every direction.

Little Bill was all alone, and for hours made a running fight, finally coming into shelter in brush along the river. As he lay panting for breath he looked up and saw an Indian at the top of the bank. The Indian sighted along his rifle, and at the same instant the boy Cody pulled his revolver and "let 'er go." His shot sped home first, and in a moment the Indian came tumbling down the bank and rolled at the boy's feet. Young Cody took a look and found he had shot the redskin through the left eyeball.

That was Buffalo Bill's first "kill," but, as he told it always in these later years to the leaders of the world whom he met between shows and circuses, his greatest Indian "kill" was his encounter with Yellow Hand, the Cheyenne chief.

In the Sioux uprising of 1876, Colonel Cody was chief of scouts with General Crook's command. They faced the Indians at Bonnett Creek. The confesting forces were close up to each other in their trenches ready to charge. Suddenly a superbly mounted Indian chief rode fearlessly into the open and shouted in the Cheyenne tongue: "I know you, Pa-he-hask (Long Hair)! Come out and fight me if you dare!

It was Yellow Hand, a famous warchief. Of course, the man at whom he hurled the challenge was Buffalo Bill. Needless to say, the challenge was immediately accepted. Before General Crook could interpose, Cody had spurred forward. His first shot dropt the Indian's horse, At the same moment Buffalo Bill's charger stept in a rut and rolled him in the dirt. They were both up in a moment and facing each other. Yellow Hand raised his tomahawk and brought it down straight for Cody's head, but the old fighter sidestept, grabbed the wrist of the upturned arm, and in a trice thrust his own good knife into the Indian's heart.

Colonel Cody was always, we are told, the friend of the American boy. He was known to receive an average of fifteen or twenty letters every day from boys all over the globe, with whom he maintained a lively correspondence, telling them of his experiences and adventures. As we read:

"I have thousands of sons all over the world," Cody would say, "It has been my practise for years, ever since I started in the show business, to write to them. I never neglect my boys."

Horace Greeley said: "Young man, go West." Colonel Cody preached it

continually.

And if Buffalo Bill was "strong" with the boys, he was equally strong with the big leaders of society, business, and finance in his own country as well as the royalty of Europe. He hobnobbed with kings and emperors. The best story along this line is the one set down in his book, "The Adventures of Buffalo Bill," a book that is as well known, I venture to say, among schoolboys as any textbook. The story runs like this;

The Buffalo Bill Wild West circus was touring England. Everywhere the com-



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pany went in Europe the famous scout was entertained by royalty, and he in turn entertained them. One day after they had opened in London, King Edward, then the Prince of Wales, exprest a desire to see the show. A box was prepared and the royal party attended. The whole exhibition was so new and interesting that in a short time the Prince went again and exprest a desire to ride around the ring in the Deadwood coach.

Buffalo Bill was ready, and called for five passengers. The five passengers who accepted were the Prince of Wales, himself upon the box beside Buffale Bill, and four kings who happened to be visiting in England—the King of Denmark, the King of Saxony, the King of Greece, and the Crown Prince of Austria. As usual, the coach started. But this time the Indians who attacked and the cowboys who rescued the coach had been instructed to "do something a little extra," to give louder yells, to fire a few more shots. And it is no wonder, as the rumor goes, tho proof does not exist, that before the ride was over some of the four kings were under the seats. When the trip was finished and the Prince of Wales congratulated Huffalo Bill, he said to him:

"Colonel, did you ever hold four kinglike that before?"

And Cody replied: "I have held four kings more than once. But, your Royal Highness, I never held four kings and a royal joker before."

There is another story which this sketch of the scout includes—one relating to his domestic life, telling how he got his wife. It bears the same romantic color that the greater part of his life did. We are told:

Riding through the streets of St. Louis one morning, young Cody came upon a crowd of intoxicated soldiers plaguing a number of schoolgirls. Chivalric always where there were women, Cody dismounted and ordered the crowd to disperse. They answered with oaths; the young scout sailed into them. It was short and sweet. Three of the bullies were stretched out in a minute. The girls made their escape—all but one, a little black-eyed maiden too scared to run.

The stalwart young Cody just naturally tucked her under his arm and escorted her home. She was Louisa Frederici, a chie little Parisian, daughter of an exiled Frenchman, and one of the prettiest "gals" in St. Louis. Like a true knight, Cody came back later, married her, and took her with him to Salt Creek Valley.

They also tell of him, according to The Ledger:

Upon one occasion, in 1872, Buffalo Bill took care of a party of New-Yorkers headed by August Belmont. They were so pleased with the picturesque warrior that they invited him to be their guest in New York. Cody accepted the invitation, and in a short time appeared upon Broadway in his frontier buckskins. He was a hit in New York—a sensation—and well "taken up."

Cody's fame had preceded him and they were doing him in the theaters. It is related that one night the genial Cody was the guest of Mr. Belmont and his party at a theater. From a shaded corner of one of the boxes Cody looked on in mixed amazement and disgust at a "hero" supposed to be interpreting the rôle of "Buffalo Bill, of the wild and woolly." But the act got over in fine style.

The idea struck Cody that if an imitation would go, why not the original? He fell in with Ned Buntline, and very shortly Buffalo Bill appeared at the head of his own company. His stage troupe included at the first Indians and cowboys, then the Deadwood coach, etc. The troupe got so large it overflowed the largest stage, and so Colonel Cody went back home—to the Middle West—and got together his first famous Wild West show. You know the rest. You have seen it.

And the New York Times, printing his last press notice, winds up with this tribute to the heir of Drake, Raleigh, and all the other early pioneer-cavaliers:

Colonel Cody, "Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. William F. Cody," as the London papers used to call him in the Jubilee year when he was showing the Queen about his Indian camp and the Prince of Wales rode in the Deadwood stage, was the picturesque and genuine incarnation of a West that is gone, of the days when a million buffaloes "roamed the plains," as in the novels of Mr. Beadle's and Mr. Munro's series, dear to the youth of oldsters. Some of those oldsters remember when buffaloes could be shot from the windows of Union-Pacific trains. The strain of adventure and a romantic temperament was in his blood, Irish, Spanish, English. He trapt and bunted and fought Indians when only a boy. He was in wild Kansas, now so tame, ten years before Mr. Douglas brought in the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

All the excitements of the frontier and the trail were his. He was a man, it may be said, at ten, when his father was killed in a row over slavery, the seed of dissension between men, and parties, and sections. He was freight-wagon courier, pony-express rider, he drove stage. The sum of his accomplishments and activities was all that the boys of fifty years ago deemed admirable and heroic. He was a hero such as "Ned Buntline," or Emerson Bennett, or Mayne Reid could but strive to depict. He was a brave and wary scout, Phil Sheridan's chief of scouts, the slayer of Chief Yellow Hand. He was a brave soldier. Other men were these. It was Cody's good fortune and that of the country, and a good bit of the rest of the world, that he bodied forth the heroic age of the West.

One seems vaguely to remember in the dark backward and abysm of forty-odd years ago his not too successful appearance in "The Scouts of the Plains," or some such border play, rudely enough composed, probably, by that same "Ned Buntline," a god to a generation of boys brought up on novelettes and weekly story-papers, The Flag of Our Union, The Ledger, Street and Smith's Weekly, and now a name writ in water. It was not as an impersonator, but as himself, that Buffalo Bill delighted millions and became better known than the equator.

Will there ever be anything to equal the Wild West show, or is it to confess oneself the child of a simpler time so to ask? Again the outstentoring and world-shaking voice of Nate Salsbury "announces," heralds the pageant. Ponies, mustangs, horses, Indians of fine feather and ferocious port, scouts, Mexicans, cowboys, cowgirls, buffaloes—before these



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became museum pieces, so to speak, curled darlings of preserves, and parks, and Buffalo Jones—not too wild cattle, "buckers" that kicked the sun, Arapahoes. Cheyennes, Pawnees, Sioux, all sorts of Tawnies; the Deadwood coach, better than all the gilded coaches of Napoleon, rattling and capering along, pursued and rescued, to the sound of shots innumerable, and the darkening of heaven and earth with dust.

It was a grand show, let the slaves of the movie habit say what they will. It pictured an extinct civilization and barbarism. It was honest, manly, courageous, of the open, like its master. We can see him still, a little stiff in the legs latterly, but a gallant figure. He has ridden around until the spectators are dizzy. He lifts that patriarchal and venerable hat—it looks gray, or is that the mist of memory?—and bows from the saddle.

He played a good game of poker. He was straight as a trivet. He knew the men and manners of many cities and countries. Emperors, kings, princes and princesses, sculptors, painters, statesmen, half-breeds, papooses, he was at home with all. There was something essentially poetical and artistic about the man, The frontier boy was naturally a cavalier and a courtier in the good sense, the man at ease everywhere, sure of himself. In certain portraits of him one gets a glimpse of a sixteenth-century look. It is Probisher, Drake, Raleigh, born in Iowa and bred among horse-thieves, border ruffians, and exiles from civilization.

He got a lot out of his long life. Endurance, valor, horsemanship, marksmanship; it was a pretty good university, his show. The symbol of a noble period of American history, a friend of the youth of many of us, departs. "Even as a mother covers her child with her cloth, O Earth, cover thou him!"

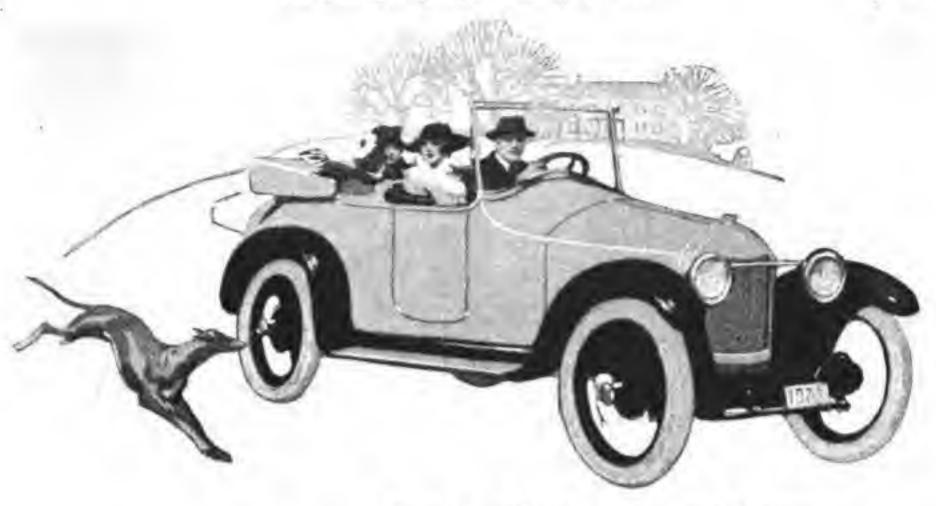
"THE HONEST CITIZEN"

I you happened along a deserted street, and picked up a purse containing ten crisp new hundred-dollar bills, would you advertise them and make an attempt to return them to their owner? Doubtless. However, if in your morning's mail you received a single dollar bill, with a letter showing that it was intended for a certain company—evidence that the sender had apparently mixed the envelopes in which he had mailed two letters—would you return the bill or keep it?

Mr. Cleveland Moffett, who details his experiments in McCluce's Magazine, decides that if you were a millionaire, the chances are that you would not; but if you were a laundress or a poor school-teacher you would. In short, there seems, after all, to be some base for the conclusion of all the old-fashioned writers of the Rollo books, et al., that the rich are usually wicked and the poor are virtuous.

In a recent issue of the New York World, we find a résumé of Mr. Moffett's investigations to discern just how honest people really are when there is practically no chance of their being found out if they fall. Mr. Moffett's views were given to a young woman interviewer, who tells us:

Mr. Moffett, who is an editor and author



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Here at last are co-ordinated—in the one car of its kind—those elements of ease, elegance and efficiency which, singly, have made a few of the most notable cars successful.

Applying eight cylinders to the luxuries recognized as distinctively Scripps-Booth, intensifies those luxuries, and adds much more than passing interest to the new





Luxury is here, with smooth flowing power and swiftness.

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Handiness and economy are here—elements never before marked in a car of Scripps-Booth qualities.

And in the "eight" all of these qualities intensify the luxury of performance for which Scripps-Booth is already famed.

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Scripps Booth expansion makes possible the addition of dealers in territories which our former output prohibited

Scripps-Booth Corporation









known throughout the United States, told me yesterday that, having grown tired of hearing the honesty of his native land reviled, he made up his mind to put it to the acid test. So he sent to each of fifty men and women a \$1 bill. From the text of a letter which accompanied the money, it was evident that the hill had been intended for "The Novelty Supply Company, No. 153 East Fifty-sixth Street" (an imaginary concern which Mr. Moffett had located at his own address), and had been enclosed in the wrong envelop.

Nothing remained, therefore, for the honest man or woman to do save to put the \$1 bill in another envelop and mail it back to The Novelty Supply Company—in

other words, to Mr. Moffett,

Of the fifty women to whom the money was sent, thirty-three were honest and returned the money. Of the fifty men, thirty-one were honest and returned the money. So the proportion of dishonest men, according to Mr. Moffett's test, is nineteen in fifty, while the ratio of dishonest women is but seventeen.

The \$1 bills were mailed to fifty men, classified in groups of five, according to their occupations. And the women were similarly selected. I will let Mr. Moffett take up his own story of the test.

"Taking the fifty women by groups," Mr. Moffett said, "of five wives of prosperous citizens, three sent back the dollar. Of five actresses, three sent it back. Of five stenographers, three sent it back. Of five trained nurses, three sent it back. Of five teachers, four sent it back. Of the five successful business women, five sent it back. Of five miscellaneous women, three sent it back. Of five working girls, three sent it back. Of five doctors, three sent it back. Of five lawyers, three sent it back.

"Taking the fifty men by groups, I found, that of the five successful business men, three returned the dollar. Of five rich men, four returned it. Of five salnon-keepers, one returned it. Of five salnon-keepers, one returned it. Of five plumbers, three returned it. Of five newspaper men, three returned it. Of five newspaper men, four returned it. Of five doctors, two returned it. Of five doctors, two returned it. Of five New York policemen, three returned it."

Now, strangely enough, we are told, not only did more women return the money, but they returned it more promptly. Of course, the injured males may retort that probably the men detailed the returning of the bills to a secretary or a young woman stenographer, which would throw the blame on fair woman, but the fact remains that the money came back more quickly from the women. Furthermore, they took pains that it got back safely, for, says the experimenter:

One woman put a special-delivery stamp on the envelop in which she sent the \$1 back. Another brought it to me personally at great inconvenience. On the other hand, a man worth \$1,000,000, who lives at one of the hig hotels, never sent it back at all. I allowed six weeks in each case before I reached a verdiet. So I think the honesty of the public at large, and of women particularly, is fairly well established. Which was what I set out to prove.



SEEDS AND H. C. L.

Yes, now it's seeds. They're going to cost us more. The High Cost of Living, which has reached out its tentacles to about every commodity, has fixed one long arm in a firm grasp around our flower and vegetable supplies. So it's more we are to pay for each packet, pound or bushel. BUT, there is one hig compensation, and this applicationally to those of us with little or hig planting areas. This H. C. L. ogre which has boosted the cost of our seeds we can best back with these self-same seeds, because there is to be Economy with a hig "E" in raising our own vegetables next summer.

PLUS QUALITY

No family which buys its own table supplies need be reminded of the high cost of vegetables. Even the lowly cabbage has become an aristocrat. "Lettuce and cabbage are beyond our experimental financial means," says Dr. E. L. Fisk, supervisor of the New York Police Economic Food Test Squad. Indeed, it is believed that no year in recent times will show a greater dividend than 1917 to those who raise some or all of the vegetables needed for their home tables. And besides the actual economy, there is the advantage of securing that flavor known only to products coming fresh from garden to kitchen.

THE YEAR OF YEARS FOR CIVIC GARDENING

The opportunity this year for the municipal school, or community gardens is great. They can afford big returns to families of the poor. The famous Fairview community gardens of Yonkers, N. Y., produced from its 10 x 16 plots in one year \$3,306 worth of vegetables, this valuation being computed from the prevailing prices charged by street vendors.

A SEED SHORTAGE AND ITS WARNING

Although leading seedsmen agree that their full catalog lines will be listed, some varieties are likely to be soon exhausted. When we say seeds will be higher we have told only half the story. They are to be also scarcer.

Dealers unite in predicting unprecedentedly heavy buying for intensive and extensive planting. This means that it is likely that some varieties are to be entirely exhausted when Mr. Late Buyer makes up his list. It means that early planning early ordering, are this year imperative. Prograstination is almost certain to involve disappointment.

BUY FROM TRUSTWORTHY DEALERS

The importance, too, of purchasing your seeds from reliable dealers has been never more necessary. Your protection is the reputation of those houses which have for years guarded the quality of their products in this respect.

Announcements of these houses are appearing in our gerden issues. It may be your name is already on their mailing lists and you have already received their fascinating catalogs. If not, you should write for the catalogs at once. And don't, don't delay. Plan NOW and, above all other matters, ORDER EARLY.

The literary Digest



HOW do you know when dinner's ready?

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The Perfect Tobacco

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Silent Activity.-CALLER-" That new girl of yours seems nice and quiet."

Hostess-"Oh, very quiet! She doesn't even disturb the dust when she's cleaning the room,"-Tit-Bits.

Asking too Much.—BANK MANAGER-"Now please understand, Miss Jones, you must make the books balance.

Miss Jones-"Oh, Mr. Brown, how fussy you are."-Punch (London).

Meaow !- Shr -- "What do you suppose Harold meant by sending me those flowers?"

Atso Sur-" He probably meant to imply that you were a dead one."-Jack o' Lantern.

British Frightfulness .- Tue Host-" I thought of sending some of these eigars out to the Front,"

THE VICTIM-" Good idea! But how can you make certain that the Germans will get them? "-Tit-Bits.

Modest Desires. - FOND MOTHER-"Dorothy, if you are bad you won't go to heaven. Don't you know that?"

Lattle Dogothy-" Well, I've been to the circus and the Chautauqua already. I can't expect to go everywhere." Orange Peel.

Ill-Guided Zeal.-William Wilherforce, the slave-liberator, had a sister who was a hustler. She hustled for William at the hustings and succeeded in getting him elected to Parliament. On one occasion, when she had concluded her stump speech, some enthusiasts in the crowd shouted:

" Miss Wilberforce forever!"

The lady stept forward.

"Gentlemen, I thank you," she said, "but, believe me, I do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce forever."-Tit-Bits.

Fifty-Fifty. - An Irishman who had walked a long distance, feeling very thirsty and seeing a milkman, asked the price of a quart of milk.

"Threepence," replied the milkman.

"Then give me a quart in pints," said

Pat, on drinking one pint, asked, " How do we stand?"

The milkman replied, "I owe yer

"And I owe you one," said Pat, "so we are quits."-Chicago News.

Effective.—A lady entered a railroad-car and took a seat in front of a newly married couple. She was bardly scated before they began making remarks about her.

Her last year's bonnet and coat were fully criticized with more or less giggling on the bride's part, and there is no telling what might have come next if the lady had not put a sudden stop to the conversation by a bit of strategy.

She turned her head, noticed that the bride was considerably older than the groom, and, in the smoothest of tones, said:

" Madam, will you please ask your son

to close the window?"

The "son" closed his mouth, and the bride no longer giggled. - New York Times.

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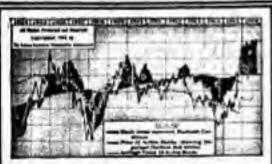
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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

A GREAT GROWTH IN INTER-NATIONAL PARCEL-POST

"HE AMERICAS, a monthly periodical published by the National City Bank, recently brought out some striking facts in relation to the growth of international trade through parcel-post methods since the war began. The increase appears to have been world-wide, and to have affected all countries except the Germanic states. The pured-post for two and a half years has been found a means for the quick and certain transportation of goods in conditions where the normal means were interrupted or eliminated in consequence of the war. Apparently the world has "doubled what was before a much larger international traffic in small parcels than is generally known," a traffic that had aggregated over 700,000,000 packets of every kind, and over 77,000,000 parcels technically ineluded in the pareel-post. In the aggregate the increase during the war has been 'enormous." Our own exports by parcelpost in 1916 were 80 per cent. larger in the volume of parcels than in 1915. England in 1916 shipped \$90,000,000 worth in parcels as compared with \$45,000,000 worth during the year before the war began.

The writer of the article calls attention, however, to the fact that our own shipments might have been much larger except for our lack of parcel-post facilities with cerlain countries. Some of the other countries and notably England, France, and Japan-were able to get into certain markets that were closed to us, but for which they had parcel-post facilities, the result being \$50,000,000 worth of certain kinds of exports that created an increased and permanent trade. In some of these countries our manufacturers found difficulty at times in gotting their goods through by any neans whatever. Notably was this the case with Russia, where military- and war-contingeneral often completely blocked ordinary facilities for traffic. Japan, however, owing to her parcel-post relations with Russia, sent through the mails to that country in 1915, \$3,847,727 worth of articles as compared with only \$98,622 worth in 1913, while the indications for 1916 were that the sales by Japan to European Russia would be over \$7,000,000. At the same time, England in 1915 sent to Russia \$8,500,000 worth of small shipments by parcel-post, which was ten times as much as she sent in 1913, and the returns for 1916 were understood to be much larger than they were in 1915. Returns from France are not yet available, but shipments by pareel-post to Russia are known to have been heavy; indeed, a special bureau of the Russian customs exists in France in order that duties may be cleared before shipments are made,

The writer in The Americas believes that from these three countries — England, Japan, and France—\$25,000,000 worth of goods were sent to Russia by parcel-post in 1916. What the shipments might have been from this country to Russia be does not undertake to say; he merely dwells upon the fact that a considerable loss in trade occurred because of our lack of parcel-post facilities with that country. Mention is also made of British depen-

dencies with which we have no parcel-post convention, but to which Japan has sent goods in considerable quantities. The parcel-post in international commerce has thus become an institution of importance, "a much bigger one in fact than most people realize." Other interesting points about it are set forth in the same article:

"Germany, before the war, and France have led, Germany by a large technical margin but France, probably, in real 'overseas' business. International-post statistics show that Germany sent 20,453,920 or-dinary parcels in 1912, in addition to 690-710 pounds of a declared value of \$47. 000,000, but much of this was practically a part of Germany's local express business over the border to Austria and other ad-joining countries, including parcels of vegetables, eggs, butter, and live chickens. Austria shipped 18,062,330 'ordinary' parcels, besides 591,570 specially valued at \$134,315,000 of the same kind of trade, largely. But, while Germany and Austria did also an immense 'overseas' business by parcel-post, France is generally regarded as the leading country that conducts exportations to far countries by post. Of late years, nearly 9 per cent, of all French exportation was by post. In 1913, \$113.-235,200 worth of manufactures (mainly) were distributed all around the world in this way. Over seven million parcels carried these goods.

"The serious value of the growth of the parcel-post is shown most plainly in the records of English commerce. In 1913, there were 4,637,902 post-parcels sent out of England, with an official valuation of a round \$45,000,000. Last year, there were 6,964,902 parcels, with a valuation of \$66,000,000, In addition to the increase in traffic to Russia, already mentioned, 2,172,-426 packages went to Holland, as against only 122,603 in 1913. The growth this year will be commensurate with that of last year. In ten months over \$75,000,000 worth of goods were exported by means of the parcel-post, which would indicate a year's total of \$90,000,000, or double the post-exports of 1913.

"And while the facts of war-time international commerce show that we missed chances in a few markets by not having az extensive a system available for our use American participation in the international employment of parcel-post being a comparatively recent development, the United States is also coming along well, having this year largely increased in weight of packages the records of the best pre-war year. showing that, in the markets where we could use it, our business interests were not slow in taking advantage of its facilities, It would not be surprizing if our parcel-post exports this year aggregated \$50,000,000 in value. Only the number and weight of parcels is recorded.

"The parcel-post holds a unique place among the facilities in the organization of international commerce. It is the especial convenience for small shipments. Here in America, the belief is general that it can be used to great advantage in the beginnings of the building up of foreign business. It is the facility, par excellence, for attempting an international mail-order or catalog trade. Extension of our own system to a larger part of the world is demanded by American business men who think that by means of the parcel-post they can reach ultimate consumers and dealers with 'trial orders' as they can in no other way.

way.
"France does an enormous international

'mail-order' business. The \$113,000,000 of her commerce carried by parcel-post in 1913 was largely articles of luxury distributed by great costumers, shoemakers, milliners, and department stores of Paris. The number of post-parcels going to South America from France is probably double that sent by any other single country. Of 201,609 post-parcels received in Argentina in 1912, the following were the countries of dispatch: France, 72,000; Germany, 48,300; Italy, 48,200; Great Britain, 22,400; Switzerland, 12,500; Austria, 8,000. We signed our parcel-post convention with Argentina last year. France has provided for packages, weighing as high as 22 pounds, as against 11 pounds, the ruling international limit, and the rates are lowest per pound (or per kilogram, as the French weigh them), on the heavy packages. This is because the prevailing shipments of 'mailorder' goods average well up in moderate weight. For this great and probably Inerative commerce, supplemented as it is by larger shipments and local displays in special stores at Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro, France is largely beholden to the great tourist migration from South America (and everywhere else) to Paris. People go to Paris. They come under the charm of French luxury. The charm lasts, and it spells future orders for the great Paris stores. A visit to Paris, followed by periodical catalogs, makes an important element in French commerce,

"England's minimum of expense in parcel-post comes a little below France's, and suggests a wide range of the kinds of goods shipped away. Especially impressive is England's colonial parcel-post, which, naturally, operates under the most favorable conditions. Two and a half million parcels went to the colonies and dependencies alone last year, some of the most notable totals being to the Channel

Islands.

"The United States has negotiated all its foreign parcel-post arrangements on a uniform basis of rate. It is different from any of the European systems. A uniform charge of 12 cents a pound takes packages up to 11 pounds (except to Mexico, where the weight to some places is limited to 4 pounds, 6 owners, and to Ecuador and Panama, where the limit is 20 pounds) to any of the parcel-post countries named above. As a general rule, the United States rate is below that made either by France or England on all small packages, and higher on the heavy ones. For specific instance, our rate to Argentina or to Chile is lower than France's up to 5 pounds, and below England's up to 7 pounds. For a pair of shoes, bundled within two pounds, it costs an American shipper 24 cents in stamps, while the same parcel would cost 55 cents mailed in Paris, or 48% cents mailed in London. To Bolivia, United States parcels go more cheaply than French up to 7 pounds and more cheaply than English up to 10 pounds. To China, the proportions are the same.

"It will thus be seen that the United

States mail-order house, small manufacturer, or retailer, who has articles of light weight per unit, has a particularly good opportunity to try building up a demand among discriminating foreign consumers by effective circularization. At least, there are successful American exporters who believe so, in spite of expert

foreign opinion to the contrary.

"One reason why America has not developed the parcel-post in foreign business to the extent that Germany, France, and England have is found in the competition of our excellent private express services. For many years, before this country adopted a domestic parcel-post, England and other countries gave their exporters a parcels service to any part of the United States through contract with the express companies here."

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE EUROPEAN WAR

WESTERN PRONT

January II .- In the second attack in twenty-four hours near Beaumont-Hamel the British take nearly a mile of German trenches and 176 prisoners. At Verdun the French repel an attack in Caurières Wood, northwest of Don-

January 12.—Renewed fighting is reported from the Ancre Valley, where conflicting statements are sent out. The Germans claim that big British attacks failed, while London states that slight moves accomplished all that was expected of them.

January 13.—The British attack along the Apere with slight success, getting a foothold in one advanced position only, northwest of Serre.

January 15.—A British effort to take Serre fails, as the troops reach the German trenches but are driven out again by hand-grenade fighting. The British lose beavily, according to admissions from London.

January 17 .- On the Ancre the British capture several German positions north of Beaucourt, and hold them against counter-attacks, while near Lens the Canadian troups make a raid in daylight, taking more than one hundred prisoners.

EASTERN PRONT

January 11.—The Russians force the Germans back on the Riga front, taking a village east of Kainsen, on the River Aa, which proved a rich storehouse of ammunition and weapons. In the Screth battle the Russian troops drive the enemy back across the Putna River and bold the northern bank.

January 12.—Russia continues the attack on the German flank on the Riga front, while great activity is reported all along the line from Riga to Dvinsk. Von Mackensen's forces push the battle of the Screth, taking Laburter in the lowlands across from Galatz, thus making one more step toward the Moldavian city.

January 13.-The forces of von Mackensen continue to drive back the Russians in Roumania as the battle of the Screth grows in intensity. The Germans clear the southern bank of the river, across from Galatz, while the Turks take Mihalea, with 400 prisoners. driving the rest into the river, where

In the Karpathians the Germans take a position north of the Slanic Valley, with several large guns, while in the Kasino valley the Roumanians enlarge the vietory recently announced.

January 14. Galatz is reported under fire from three sides. Von Mackensen, after taking Vadeni, practically clearthe last Russians from the neck of land opposite Galatz, while another German army, operating in the Karpathians. takes a mountain peak of importance in the Oituz range. Petrograd announces that the second heavy German attack in two days has been repulsed on the Riga front.

January 15.—The Russo-Roumanian troops turn the tables on the Teutons at the Sereth, attacking at two points and hurling the German divisions back with heavy losses. In the Kasino Valley the Roumanians force the Central Powers' line back more than a mile. No fighting is reported from the Riga front.

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January 17.-The Russians continue their new offensive, retake Vadeni from the Germans, and gain control of the southern bank of the Screth. An attempt is also made to retake Laburtea, but Berlin states that it was unsuccessful. The Russians capture Gerleschi, near Focsani, but are unable to hold it against superior German forces.

GREEK AFFAIRS

January 10.-The Greek acceptance of the ultimatum of the Entente is announced to be a limited one, providing for satisfaction to the Allies without inter-ference with the administration of the country or local communications,

January 12.—The Allies occupy another Greek island, Cerigo, in the Egean, according to dispatches from Athens.

January 13.—Hostilities between the Royalist troops and the Entente appear more imminent as the Royalists at Elassona start to march toward the rear of General Sarrail's army.

Rumors have it that General von Falkenhayn arrives by submarine in Greece to confer with King Constantine, as a Roman report is circulated to the effect that it is the intention of the Allies to depose Constantine, and give the throne of Groece to the Duke of Aosta, cousin to the King of Italy.

January 15.—Hard fighting, according to word from Paris, is in progress in the Macedonian sector, where Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian, Italian, and French Indo-Chinese troops are en-gaged. Vienna reports that the Aus-trians have driven back the enemy south of Lake Ochrida, and across the Cerna. Paris admits that there is fighting below Lake Ochrida, but states that advances have been made beyond Zvezda, while on the Doiran front the British invaders enter Akinjali.

January 17.—Definite announcement that the Greek Government has accepted the Allies' ultimatum entirely and unconditionally reaches London from the British Minister at Athens.

ITALIAN CAMPAIGNS

January 11.—Rome reports that snow halts operations in the Trentino. In Albania, however, the capture of Grment, on the Lyaskovik Coritza River, is reported.

January 12.—Air-raids are reported from the Italian fronts, especially in the vicinity of Aquieleja, southwest of Monfalcone, where a number of Austrian bombs are dropt. One Austrian machine is brought down by Italian gun-lire.

January 13.—Air-raids from both sides are reported from the Trieste sector, when Italian aviators drop a quantity of bombs on the fortifications at Trieste, and the Austrians retaliate by bombarding an Italian aerodrome.

January 14.—Rome states that two Austrian submarines have recently fallen into Italian hands and are employed as units of the Italian torpedo forces.

January 17 .- On the Carso, says Rome, the Italian forces show slight activity, bombing a few Austrian trenches and taking some prisoners.

ASIATIC CAMPAIGNS

January 11.-London announces that British troops have crossed the border from Egypt and taken the fortified town of Raffa, in Palestine, with 1,600 prisoners. A footbold in Palestine is thus gained, and the British press expect a drive into the Holy Land.

The British report successes on the right

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bank of the River Tigris as a number of Turkish trenches northeast of Kut-el-Amara are taken.

January 12.—Altho the British succeeded in getting into Turkish trenches near Kut, dispatches from Berlin now state that the Turks ejected the enemy by a counter-attack.

January 13.—A raid on the Anatolian coast by a Russian squadron is announced by Petrograd. The raiders sunk forty Turkish vessels carrying food to Constantinople.

GENERAL

January 4.—The Federal Reserve Board estimates the increase of the belligerents' debt at \$49,000,000,000 from the opening of the war to the end of 1916. Of this sum, \$20,192,200,000 is the debt of the Central Powers, and the remainder, \$29,265,132,000 the debt of the Entente.

January 11.—The sinking of the British battle-ship Cornwallis by a submarine in the Mediterranean is announced at London. Thirteen men are missing, and it is feared that they were killed in the explosion as the torpedo struck.

London estimates the German losses since the beginning of the war at 4,010,100. This does not include the naval or colonial losses.

President Wilson receives the Entente reply to his peace-note. It includes basic demands for reparation and indemnities, as well as the liberation of small nations under the domination of the Central Powers, retrocession of all seizures from the Entente, freedom of Poland, expulsion of the Turks, and virtual dismemberment of the Austrian Empire.

January 13.—Lloyds announce the sinking of four more vessels, two British, one Russian, and one Greek.

January 14.—The Japanese battle-cruiser Taukuba is blown up in Yokosuka Harbor and 153 of the crew killed. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

January 17.—It is learned that a German sen-raider has slipt through the British cordon of ships, and for six weeks has been preying on commerce in the south Atlantic. Twenty-one vessels have been sunk, and three seized, with a total loss of \$40,000,000.

The Pope protests the Belgian deportations, and requests the German authorities to end them, as well as to repatriate the citizens already sent away.

By a second note, the Allies amplify their recent reply to President Wilson, indorsing his proposal for a peaceleague, and stating that its materialization depends upon their victory.

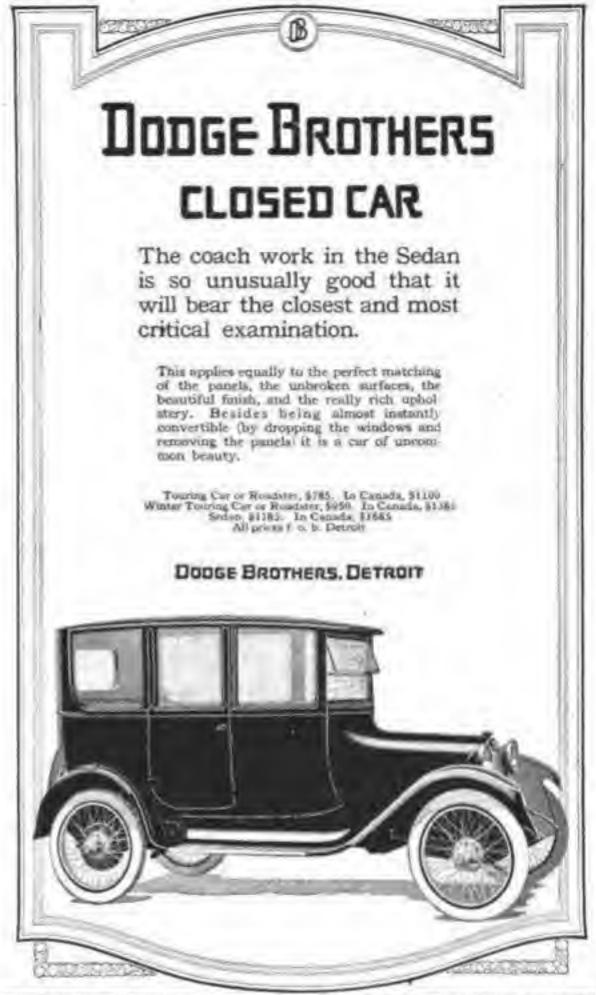
FOREIGN

January 12,—General Gonzales's forces defeat a company of Villistas west of Santa Rosalia, capturing many and inflicting severe loss of life.

January 15.—William de Morgan, eelebrated English novelist, dies in London, aged seventy-eight.

January 16.—Francisco Villa, after defeating General Hernandez and his Carranzistas at Satevo and again at La Jolla, whither he had driven the beaten troops, appears again before the gates of Chihuahua City, according to reports received at El Paso.

January 17.—Title to the three Danish West-Indian islands formally passes from Denmark to the United States, but occupation of the new purchase by







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American authorities will await the transference of the gold payment.

DOMESTIC

January 11.—Wayne MacVeagh, formerly the Attorney-General in the Cabinet of President Garfield, dies in Washington, aged eighty-four.

Hundreds of tons of high explosives blow up after a fire in the munitions-plant of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, at Kingsland, N. J. Sixteen

million dollars' damage is done, according to estimate, but few lives are lost, due to the heroism of a telephone girl in warning 1,400 workers.

January 12.—The second great explosion in thirty hours shakes four States as powder - magazines at the du Pont works at Haskell, N. J., are destroyed. Six are killed and twenty hurt. The origin of both disasters is undiscovered.

Clothed with new powers to compel testimony, the House Rules Committee summons Thomas W. Lawson to tell of the alleged "leak" following the Wilson peace-note, under threat of prison sentence.

The Railway Brotherhoods close their session in Chicago after deciding to take no formal action on the Adamson eight-hour law until its constitutionality is ruled on by the Supreme Court.

January 13.—The United States cruiser Milwaukee is reported a total loss, as it goes ashore on the northern California

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coast in a fog. More than three hundred sailors are removed from the vessel by breeches-buoy. The Milwaukee went ashore while trying to salvage the stranded submarine H-53.

January 15.—Confronted by the threat of summary punishment! for contempt, Thomas Lawson, testifying before the House Rules Committee about the alleged "leak," names prominent people as being implicated, including Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, S. G. Gib-boney, Count von Bernstorff, Joseph Tumulty, W. W. Price, Paul Warburg, and others high in financial and Goveramental circles, but admits his knowledge is merely hearsay. All of those named publish denials.

The Supreme Court construes the Federal White Slave Act to cover private escapades as well as commercialized vice, thus applying the act in the widest sense.

January 16.—The North Dakota House of Representatives passes the woman suffrage measures already passed by the State Senate, giving full suffrage to the women of the State. The measure goes to the Governor, and, if signed by him, becomes effective July 1.

Admiral George Dewey, famous as the commander at the Battle of Manila-Bay in 1898, dies in Washington, aged seventy-nine.

A wide Republican split is promised, according to the press, as the Progressive elements of the party protest against the Old Guard movement to displace Chairman Willeox.

The committee investigating the "leak" subpense J. P. Morgan, H. P. Davison, Frank Vanderlip, J. S. Bache, and others to appear and tell what they can about the stock situations at the time of the "leak." The move is ascribed to an effort to discredit the testimony of Thomas Lawson, who backs his word against that of Chairman Henry of the Rules Committee.

January 17.—The House orders the House Rules Committee to engage attorneys and accountants for a thirty-day investigation of the "leak"; the affair is now said by the press to have taken on the aspect of a broad Congressional investigation.

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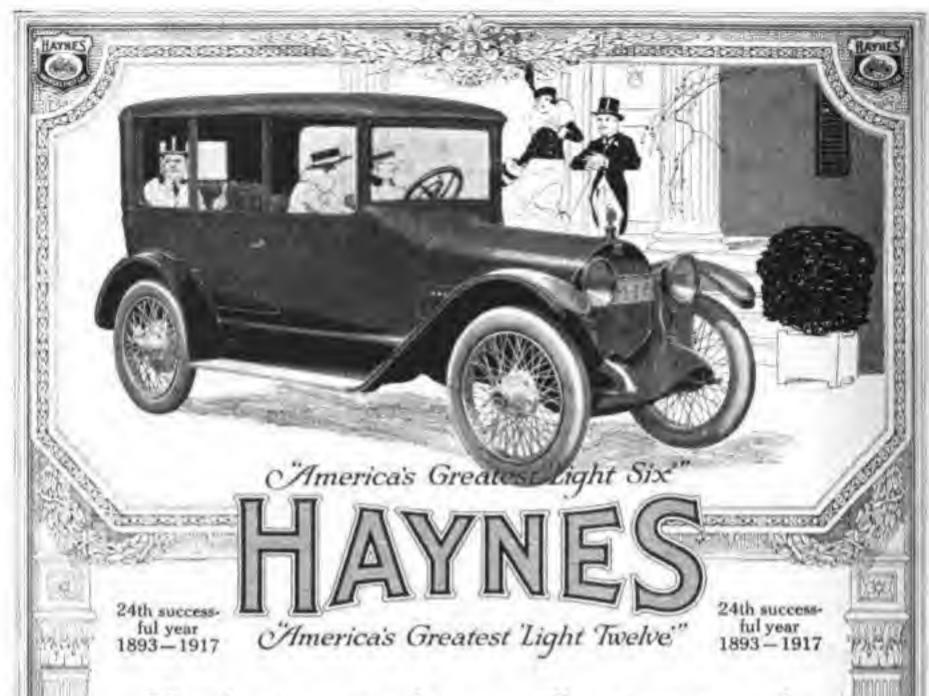


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Vol. LIV, No. 5

New York, February 3, 1917

Whole Number 1398

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

FEASIBILITY OF THE PRESIDENT'S PEACE-PROGRAM

NDORSED by the Russian Foreign Office, by the Socialist group in the French Parliament, and by the British Labor party, President Wilson's program for making the present war the last seems to have more approval in the belligerent countries than in neutral America. In addition to indorsing his idea of an international league of peace, a great conference of the British Labor party at Manchester, England, rose and applauded for five minutes at the mention of his name. And from the Allied trenches in France come circular letters to the White House, each signed by hundreds of soldiers, thanking him for his generous intervention. But the applause of the British labor conference was followed by a vote of unqualified support to the British Government in carrying the war to a victorious conclusion, and the letters from the trenches ended with a request that the President "dream no longer of the chimera of peace until victory is gained." In his startling address to the Senate on January 22, President Wilson outlined the kind of peace that "the peoples of America could join in guaranteeing." His statement, says the New York World, is really addrest "to mankind, to the democracies of the world." Therefore "what the common people think of it is of infinitely more importance than what cabinets and senates and rulers and newspapers think of it." But since we can not immediately learn what the common people think of it, we must be content for the moment to examine the comments of the rulers and the newspapers. It is notable that in every country, whether neutral or belligerent, whether Teutonic or Entente, we find the press paying cordial tribute to the lofty idealism of the President's speech. But in every country we find also expressions of doubt as to whether the idealism of his program can be harmonized with the realities. As so sympathetic an organ as The World states the problem-

"Can the fundamental principles of democracy be translated into the law of nations?

"Can the Monroe Doctrine be made a world-doctrine, to the end that no country shall be permitted to extend by force its policies and institutions over other nations?

"Can the Declaration of Independence be internationalized to make government dependent upon the consent of the governed in the establishment of a durable peace?

"These questions raise themselves at once in relation to President Wilson's address to the Senate, an address which time and circumstance make perhaps the most momentous utterance on foreign affairs ever uttered by a President of the United States."

The conditions upon which President Wilson believes "this Government would feel itself justified in asking our people to approve its formal and solemn adherence to a league for peace" may be briefly summarized as follows:

The present war must first be ended and the ensuing peace must be "a peace without victory," "a peace between equals."

There must be no distinction between the rights of big nations and small.

Peace-terms must recognize the principle that "governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed," and that "no right anywhere exists to hand peoples about from sovereignty to sovereignty."

"So far as practicable, every great people now struggling toward a full development of its resources should be assured a

direct outlet to the great highways of the sea."

"The paths of the sea must alike in law and in fact be free."

The limitation of naval and military armaments must be faced.

"I have said what everybody has been longing for, but has thought impossible. Now it appears to be possible," said the President just after he finished his address. This address, declares the Pope, is "the most courageous document which has appeared since the beginning of the war. It contains many truths and revives the principles of Christian civilization." Senator Tillman hails it as "the most startling and the noblest utterance that has fallen from human lips since the Declaration of Independence." "We have just passed through a very important hour in the history of the world," said Senator La Follette, after listening to the President's words. His speech marks "an epoch in the history of our foreign policy," says ex-President Taft, president of the League to Enforce Peace, who adds:

"His advocacy of our participation in a world-league is a most powerful aid to its formation. It insures the attention and interest of the American people, who must ultimately judge of the wisdom of the policy before we enter upon it. It will stimulate discussion of our world-responsibility and of the burdens we should assume in meeting it. We cordially sympathize, too, with the President's insistence that the United States can not join a world-movement to preserve a peace which is unjust and contains in its unfair terms assurance of its temporary character.

"We can thus express our pleasure and sympathy in the

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Entered at the New York Post-office as second-class matter,

Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada. attitude of the President so admirably exprest without committing ourselves as individuals to the details of a just peace as set forth in his illustrations. While every one will, doubtless, favor reduction and limitation of armaments, in which all belligerents seem to acquiesce, there are earnest supporters of such a league who believe that only a victory-peace may be a just



- Donahey in the Cleveland Plain Degler.

peace, not a peace selfishly dictated by conquerors, but a just peace wrested from would-be conquerors. The event must determine the correctness of one or the other view. Then others may not have fully analyzed what the freedom of the seas means or what new provisions of international law in war and peace may secure it. So with respect to other matters we may presume that the illustrations are used to suggest to the framers of peace when it comes, not what the exact terms shall be, but rather their responsibility for future world-peace in adjusting its terms to satisfy international justice, without which the greatest and most influential neutral Power will not give the strength of its support to a world-league to preserve such a peace."

Some will regard the President's program as pro-Entente, some as pro-German, remarks the Baltimore American, "but, in fact, it is pro-American, and this means pro-bumanitarian." "Upon the principles enunciated by the President must be based the only saving peace that can come to the world, and the only peace to the permanence of which the American people can willingly lend their support," says the New-Yorker Staats-Zcitung. "What he says about the reduction of armaments sounds well to a world weary of the enormous burdens of supporting big armies-and navies." "Lincoln emancipated merely the African negro," remarks The Fatherland (New York), "but Wilson's speech sets free men and minds in every part of the globe," "The Sermon on the Mount," this German-American organ adds, "is the source of Mr. Wilson's political wisdom." "The speech," says the Springfield Republican, "is specially notable for its clear recognition of the symmetrically twofold nature of the problem-militarism vs. havalism, imperialism vs. nationalism, exploitation vs. economic freedom, and, in particular, coast vs. hinterland." While admitting that it is easy to point out apparently insuperable obstacles to the President's peace-program, The Christian Science Monitor (Boston) maintains that "those obstacles are, at their worst, only temporary." And the New York Evening Mail enumerates some of these obstacles and undertakes to show that they are not necessarily insurmountable. Of the President's insistence on the rights of small nations, this paper says:

"It is on behalf of small nations, particularly Belgium, that the Entente Powers claim to be waging this war. No less definite is Germany in its declared intentions to assure for all nations free and unhindered development. In its note to neutrals, published January 11, Germany says: 'Our allied Powers, however, shall continue the struggle in quiet confidence and with firm trust in their rights, until peace is gained which guarantees their nations honor, existence and liberty of development, and to which all the nations of the European continent give the blessing to cooperate in mutual respect and under equal rights together for the solution of the great problems of civilization.'

"There is no disagreement as to the bases which the future must provide for small nations."

Of the principle that Governments derive their authority from the consent of the governed, and the President's special reference to Poland, The Mail says;

"Germany's intentions with regard to Poland have already been declared. She has made Poland an independent kingdom. In an order to his army, dated December 25, the Czar announced to the astonished world his purpose to create an independent Poland 'from all three of the now incomplete tribal districts.' The Entente Powers, as a whole, in their note of January 10 to the President indorse the Czar's intention. The only difference of opinion with regard to Poland is as to whether it shall include only Russian Poland or as to whether it shall also include Galicia and the German province of Poland."

Both the Central Powers and the Entente Allies, The Mail goes on to say, have indersed the idea of a league to guarantee peace. As to the reduction of armaments—

"Hints have come from Washington, purporting to emanate from circles close to the German Embassy, that Germany is



OUT OF THE DARKNESS.

-Kirby in the New York World.

ready for an international reduction in military armament. A definite statement on the subject by Germany would clear the situation. There is an obvious unfairness in asking for a limitation of naval armament, with the resulting decrease in Great Britain's striking power, without at the same time reducing Germany's power to strike on land,"

Turning to the objectors, we find in the American press a considerable body of opposition to the suggestion that this nation shall abandon its traditional policy of aloofness toward European affairs to join an international league to guarantee peace. In the Entente press, on the other hand, we find that the President's phrase, "peace without victory," is the target



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-Brinkerhoff in the New York Erening Mail.

for most of the criticism. "It is indeed staggering-this formal, actual proposal of a transcendental dreamer for the instant, practical establishment by force of the millennium of mankind." exclaims the Democratic Louisville Courser-Journal, "Mr. Wilson beckons the bleeding and suffering nations of the world toward him with his schoolmaster's cane and delivers a prizeoration on the millennium, while civilization and the liberty of the world are battling for life in the shambles of a hundred bloody fields," remarks the pro-Ally Providence Journal. The New Orleans Times-Picayune reiterates Washington's warning against "entangling alliances," and the New York Sun is amazed at the spectacle of a President who couldn't secure peace in Mexico "lecturing the whole world on the terms on which peace in Europe should be made." The President's address, said one Republican Senator, "will make Don Quixote wish he hadn't died so soon." William Jennings Bryan opposes the idea of a league to enforce peace, but is nevertheless in sympathy with part of the President's program. To an interviewer in Madison, Wisconsin, he said:

"In so far as the President's speech suggests the terms of agreement, it is entirely sound and reflects what I believe to be an almost unanimous sentiment. But I dissent entirely from the proposition that this nation should join in the enforcement of peace in Europe. If the nations will agree to peace on the terms suggested by the President they will not need our assistance in enforcing it.

"If I know the sentiment of American people it is inconceivable that they should be willing to put the American Army and Navy at the command of an international council, which would necessarily be controlled by European nations, and allow that council to decide for us when we would go to war. Such an agreement, in my judgment, would imperil European peace instead of insure it, because they would see in our unlimited resources a means of advancing their own interests, with us bearing the burden.

"I have more faith in our ability to help them by example than I have in our ability to help them by indorsing the European plan of relying upon force and terrorism.

"In the President's appeal to them he presents the philosophy

of brotherhood and cooperation, and this is inconsistent with the proposition that it be backed up by a larger display of force. In other words, the President has sown wheat and tares together. I hope that the Senate will approve the wheat and reject the tares."

"The present war in Europe is but the effort of two groups of nations to enforce peace," says Allan Benson, Socialist candidate for President in the last election, "and for the United States to join a league of nations would mean this country becoming involved in European brawls," The President's peaceviews move Colonel Roosevelt to emphasize "two or three plain bits of bomely fact—"

"The first is that it is worthless to make promises about the future unless in the present we keep those we have already made. Unless this Government is prepared at this moment to take an emphatic position as regards such a hideous outrage as the deportation of the men and women of northern France and Belgium, it is both ridiculous and insincere for us to mouth about standing for righteousness in the nebulous future.

"Moreover, unless this Government can bring the peace of justice to Mexico, it had better not talk about securing the peace of justice throughout the world.

"As regards freedom of the seas, the most important element in it is freedom from murder, and until this Government has taken an effective stand to prevent the murder of its citizens by submarines on the high seas, it makes itself an object of derision by speaking for the freedom of the seas. Interfering with life is worse than interfering with property.

"As for the statement there can be no real peace with victory, so far as Belgium is concerned the statement stands on a par with a similar statement, had there been such, after Bunker Hill and Lexington, that there could be no real peace if victory came to the forces of General Washington."

Subjecting the President's general propositions to the test of specific application, the Boston Transcript (Rep.) has this to say of his theory of the rights of little nations:

"The President illustrates his meaning by taking the case of Poland: he takes it for granted that there must be a 'united independent, and autonomous Poland.' Of course 'independent' and 'autonomous' do not mean the same thing. This is very



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"FIFTY-FIFTY."

-Richards in the Philadelphia North American.

much like saying that there should be 'an independent and a dependent Poland.' But let us take the expression at its most limited meaning, and say that the President's idea is that there shall be a united and autonomous Poland. That involves, of course, the inclusion of all Prussian Poland, as well as Russian Poland, in the new autonomous country—the administrative separation of Posen and Silesia from Germany. To this

Germany would never consent unless Russia had obtained over Germany that complete victory which Mr. Wilson says there must not be. His sine qua non falls to the ground, therefore. And if all Poland must be united and free, what about Finland? And Bohemia? And Ireland? And Porto Rico? And the Philippines? And the Mexican districts of our Southwest? The application of the Presidential principle would abolish Austria, and would instantly restore Alsace and Lorraine to the French. It would not only involve our assertion of a meddle-some control over all the nations of the earth, but it would dismember America. That is what it would mean for America to 'play its part in the great enterprise.'"

Of his declaration that the sea must be entirely free, this Boston paper says:

"If that means anything, it means that all merchant ships, even of belligerent lands, should be left free to move and trade, even in war. The assertion of that principle would instantly put at the head of all the world's power the nation which had the greatest and most efficient army. It would extinguish the naval nations. In fact, the President admits this by putting forward military disarmament as a corollary or accompaniment of freedom of the seas. But he does not and could not propose a total disarmament, and under his plan even a small but most efficient army could march all over Europe. The doctrine would wipe England from the map. It would threaten Japan, and would embroil us in that direction; but it would also cripple the United States, which, relatively, to the rest of the world, is a maritime Power. The assertion of this doctrine is full of danger. Unless repudiated by strong utterances in the Senate, as well as elsewhere, it will lose us every friend we have in the world except Germany.

"'Freedom of the seas,' with infinite danger to us, is the mixture of blood in the dish of barley-sugar which the President

set before the world yesterday."

The following are some of the most striking passages from the address read before the Senate by President Wilson on January 22:

"No covenant of cooperative peace that does not include the peoples of the New World can suffice to keep the future safe against war, and yet there is only one sort of peace that the peoples of America could join in guaranteeing.

"The statesmen of both of the groups of nations now arrayed against one another have said, in terms that could not be mis-interpreted, that it was no part of the Europe they had in mind to crush their antagonists. But the implications of these assurances may not be equally clear to all—may not be the same on both sides of the water. I think it will be serviceable if I

attempt to set forth what we understand them to be.

"They imply first of all that it must be a peace without victory. It is not pleasant to say this. I beg that I may be permitted to put my own interpretation upon it, and that it may be understood that no other interpretation was in my thought. I am seeking only to face realities and to face them without soft concealments. Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress, at an intelerable sacrifice, and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory upon which terms of peace would rest, not permanently, but only as upon quicksand. Only a peace between equals can last, only a peace the very principle of which is equality and a common participation in a common benefit. . . .

"No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that Governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand peoples about from sovereignty to

sovereignty as if they were property.

"I take it for granted, for instance, if I may venture upon a single example, that statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, independent, and autonomous Poland and that henceforth inviolable security of life, or worship, and of industrial and social development should be guaranteed to all peoples who have lived hitherto under the power of Governments devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to their own.

"I am proposing, as it were, that the nations should, with one accord, adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world—that no nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own policy, its own way of development, unfindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful." THE SOUTH-ATLANTIC RAIDER

F PRESIDENT WILSON and his Secretary of State "knew that an extensive German raid on enemy shipping was in progress or in prospect off the coast of the South Atlantic, and feared there might be complications that would involve the United States in war," it would explain some phrases in the peacenote, suggests the Minneapolis Tribunc. And the Minnesota daily points out that the Teuton raider had been active about a week when the President's note was dispatched. At any rate, the Washington correspondents agree that the troublesome armedship controversy has been revived by the arrival of the captured British freighter Yarrowdale in a German Baltic port. This ship, according to an official German Admiralty statement, was brought into harbor by a prize-crew on December 31. She had aboard 469 prisoners from captured vessels, among them "103 subjects of neutral states, who, as well as belligerent subjects, have been removed as prisoners of war in so far as they had taken pay on armed vessels." Three Americans are said to have belonged to the erew of the Yarrowdale, and fifty-four more to have been among the prisoners taken from the British freighters Georgic and King George. The precise facts are being ascertained by our diplomatic representatives in Germany, and, we read in the New York World, it has been made clear at the State Department "that if any Americans are among these prisoners a demand will be made for their release." The whole question, says the New York Tribune's Washington correspondent, "turns on whether an armed merchant ship is a war-vessel, and the gulf between this country and Germany on that question is still unbridged." Of course, he adds, "Americans on such ships could be considered as prisoners of war only if the vessels were considered as war-yessels," and "the United States has never conceded that merchantmen armed for defense are war-ships."

As several newspaper writers remind us, the controversy over armed merchantmen started with the sinking of the Lusitania when Germany made the allegation—later disproved—that there were guns mounted on that vessel. Early in 1916 Germany issued a manifesto asserting the right to sink armed merchant vessels at sight. Immediately after, the New York Times recalls, "resolutions were offered in Congress to warn Americans not to sail on armed enemy merchant ships, even defensively armed ships. The armed merchantmen controversy and the McLemore resolution and its defeat followed. The German orders did not go into effect, however, but were held in abeyance." On January 16, 1916, Secretary Lansing addrest to the Allied Governments a confidential note, which was afterward made public, and which the New York World thinks Germany may now bring forward somewhat to our embarrassment. Mr. Lansing suggested that the complete disarmament of merchantmen might well accompany the adherence of submarine commanders to the rules of cruiser warfare, and he said that the United States Government was "imprest with the reasonableness of the argument that a merchant vessel carrying armament of any sort, in view of the character of the submarine warfare and the defensive weakness of undersea craft, should be held to be an auxiliary cruiser and so treated by a neutral as well as by a belligerent Government." This would seem to favor the German contention, but no official action was taken in the direction of the suggestions made, and belligerent ships are still allowed to sail from our ports carrying defensive armament. And in March, the New York Tribune reminds us, the Secretary of State prepared for the President a statement setting forth the law governing the question.

"This statement, later published, made it clear that in no circumstances was a belligerent war-vessel entitled to sink a merchant ship, no matter how armed, unless that vessel actually was engaged or had been engaged in offensive operations.

"This statement, however, was not sent officially to Germany, and the American and German Governments, as a result, never

have settled the question.



CRUISER MILWAUKEE, ASHORE NEAR EUREKA, CALIFORNIA.

"When the Sussex was sunk and Germany renewed and broadened her promises not to conduct illegal marine operations nothing was said about armed ships.

"The President profest to believe that armed ships were covered, but many State Department officials admitted the phrase was ambiguous. However, no attempt was made to obtain a definition from Germany, but it was decided to wait until an actual case arose.

"The capture and detention as prisoners of Americans on

board armed vessels presents such a case."

Very little is as yet known of the German raider whose mysterious and effective operations in the Atlantic have reawakened this slumbering controversy. The Yarrowdale is but one of a score of prizes whose total value, with cargoes, has been estimated as high as \$20,000,000. Some ships have been sunk, some converted into raiders, others used to carry supplies or to convey captured crews to land. was the arrival of one of the last, the Japanese steamer Hudson Maru, at Pernambuco, Brazil, which gave the first definite news of the raider. One captured captain said the German ship "was equipped with several machine guns in addition to her cannon, and also

earried three submarines, capable of being operated over a small radius and equipped with torpedoes, dynamite, and ammunition." Other captives told of courteous treatment and of the raider's consistent and scrupulous observance of the rules of international law.

OUR YEAR'S NAVAL DISASTERS

POOR SEAMANSHIP OR NEGLIGENCE caused several naval accidents during 1916, remarks a contributor to the New York Evening Post, with reference to the wreck of the submarine H-S, on December 14, at the entrance to Humboldt Bay, California. To make matters worse, the cruiser Milwauker, in drawing a cable tied to the stranded

submarine, was caught in a tidal current and driven ashore. Last August the armored cruiser Memphia, caught in a tropical storm, was wrecked on the rocks in the harbor of Santo Domingo City with a loss of forty lives. A month prior to the loss of the Memphis the fuel-ship Hector was wreeked off Charleston, S. C., while manned by a civilian crew. In May, 1916, the mine-planter San Francisco struck a shoal near Chatham Light and was laid up for repairs for several months. We read on:

"The destroyer Terry struck a reef off Puerta Plata, Santo Domingo, last summer and was beached. Her commander was tried for negligence but was acquitted. Last fall the fuelship Jupiter was in collision with an Italian bark, and the commander of the naval vessel was court-martialed, but he

also was acquitted. In March last the destroyer Monaghan was rammed and badly damaged by the destroyer Roe at Key West. The Roe's commander, Lieut. G. C. Barnes, was reduced three numbers in his grade. . . . A court of inquiry is trying to determine whether Commander-Lieutenant, junior grade, H. R. Bogusch is responsible for the loss of the underwater-boat H-3."



THE RETREAT OF OUR TEN THOUSAND

THERE WAS ONCE a Duke of York or a King of France who, according to the nursery rime, had ten thousand men, whom he marched up a hill one day, and "then he marched them down again." "There you have it," says the Lansing State Journal. Ten months an army of



A FINE PAMILY SECURION.

—Sykes in the Philadelphia Ecolog Ledger.

more than ten thousand men marched into Mexico under General Pershing; now they are marching out agotn. And, in the opinion of President Wilson's critics, they accomplished no more than the mythical ten thousand on the mountain top. The withdrawal will be gradual, but it has been authoritatively announced. When it takes place, observes the Jacksonville Florida Times-Union (Dem.), "we shall then have twice invaded Mexico in force, resistance has been offered with consequent loss of life, and we have yielded to the demand made upon us in the first instance; the flag has advanced with a definite purpose declared to the world, has been fired upon, and has then retreated to its own territory!" The Vera Cruz and Pershing expeditions likewise seem to the Chicago Evening Post (Rep.) "excellent illustrations of the folly of half measures"; "having no appetite for war, we should not have nibbled at the war-brend." The punitive expedition, the Chicago Tribune (Rep.) remarks, became "too obviously punitive toward American soldiers instead of Villa bandits, and more damaging to American prestige than to Villa's aspirations." It "has resulted in nothing but the expenditure of money and the disintegration of the National Guard," adds The Tribune, which believes "we have frustrated our own efforts in Mexico." "Villa has not been 'got," mournfully comments the Cleveland Leader (Rep.). "There is no new guaranty of the safety of the border," it goes on, and nothing has been done "to make good the wrongs Americans and other foreigners have suffered in Mexico. It is all a record of barren futility." And the New York Evening Mail (Rep.) in its editorial columns simply prints the "Get Villa, dead or alive" order, and under it this El Paso dispatch to the New York Globe:

"It will be a merry time in Mexico when General Pershing comes home across the border—a merry time for one General Don Francisco Villa. "Don't snipe at the Americanos,' he ordered his rebel troopers in a general communication. 'Let them depart unhindered. Do not delay them. For every Americano wounded I shall take a life among you, my children. If you can find ways to help them, do so. And then Mexico shall be ours and we will possess the land."

Even the friendly Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.) finds it impossible to defend the President's Mexican policy in its entirety. So far, it says, "little good seems to have resulted, but two facts stand out: We are not at war with Mexico, and the President's Mexican policy, far from serving as a horrible example of inconsistency, actually represents, for better or worse, his firm resolve to put his idealistic notion of the rights of small nations to a test." It is the very "fatility" that so disturbs certain editors which pleases the San Francisco Bulletin (Ind.). In its opinion "there can not be many Americans who are not well satisfied to have the troops come out of Mexico, without any territorial conquests to brag about and without leaving very many of their number behind them." The New York Times (Dem.) admits that if the Pershing expedition went to Mexico to "get Villa dead or alive," it did not succeed. But The Times explains:

"Circumstances have changed. He is no longer a mere outlaw, hiding in the mountains and subject to identification with Murietta, Billy the Kid, and Jesse James. He is now a military commander again, and the most conspicuous, if not the most important, leader in a revolutionary movement aimed at the overthrow of the Carranza Government. If he is not himself soon in possession of the Mexican Government, at least the army in which he is a commander may be. He seems to be waiting with courteous impatience for Pershing to get out of his way; the official dispatches say, not that he intends to concentrate, but that he has concentrated, eight thousand men near Chihuahua, ready to open the northern campaign as soon as our forces evacuate the battle-field. The situation since



Pershing was dispatched over the border in pursuit of a flying 'bandit' has not merely changed, it has somersaulted. It has been a long time since the presence of our forces was of any benefit; it may soon become harmful, and the sooner they come back the better."

The statement that the Administration believes Pershing's

stay in Mexico to have been of substantial benefit to this country is, according to the Paterson Press-Guardian, based on the claim that "it has taught the Mexicans to respect and fear the military power of the United States, and that this will act as a deterrent from future raids from that quarter." The Chicago Herald (Ind.) declares that the expedition "did a lot," and "did it in a workmanlike manner":

"As long as it was permitted to chase Villa, Villa fled, with scattered forces. That spectacle certainly did not diminish American prestige in Mexican eyes, no matter what irritations it might have caused. It brought something home to them that was good for their souls and understanding. When the expedition stopt the chase and took a position in the north, Mexican raids on that part of the border ceased. They have not been resumed.

"To those who wanted the expedition to be a forerunner of an invasion, who spell success in terms of brilliant performances, captured cities, indemnities, and details of that sort, the expedition must have proved disappointing. To such sources may be attributed the barping that has already begun on the idea that the withdrawal savors to the Mexicans of retreat and that American prestige will be injured thereby. The country can well afford any diminution of prestige likely to come from the orderly and voluntary withdrawal of a force which has maintained its position for months without the suggestion of real danger from any force whatever."

By withdrawing Pershing's army, says the Philadelphia Record (Dem.), the Wilson Administration has demonstrated "to the meanest intellect in Mexico that we have the means and the disposition to protect our border, but that we have not the least covetousness for Mexican soil." These, it believes, "are two large and substantial results which should improve our relations with the Republic south of us." And The Record adds: "A good many Mexicans have had a chance to contrast American military administration with Mexican military administration, and the scarcely different régime of revolutionists, and the kind of civil government provided by the Carranzistas, and to find the American Army rather a comfortable protection from their own people."

The withdrawal of our forces from Mexico was one of the questions left unsolved by the Joint Commission which was formally dissolved on January 17, after four months of virtual deadlock. Its work, Washington correspondents think, will now be taken up by our Ambassador to Mexico, who has not yet been sent to his post. Press comment on the Commission's work is not unlike that on the Pershing expedition. Its work was "wholly wasted," in the view of the Philadelphia Press (Rep.), and the Indianapolis News (Ind.) concludes that the worst phase of this whole dealing with Mexico "is the loss of diplomatic prestige before the world." On the other hand, the New York World (Dem.) and Journal of Commerce agree that the conferences have established a better understanding on both sides. Says the latter:

"Our Government must understand better the attitude of Carranza and those associated with him, and the reasons for that attitude caused by internal conditions with which they are closely connected and upon which their support depends. On the other hand, Carranza's representatives must appreciate as never before what our Government is really aiming at and what its motives for action are."

And the Boston Christian Science Monitor, taking up the work of the Commission in connection with other efforts of President Wilson, concludes that—

"The conditions have greatly improved in the last four years. In 1913 the trend of the sister Republic was toward chaos; to-day the tendency is strongly toward order."

Our future policy toward Mexico now becomes a matter of grave importance, to which the best editorial minds of the nation may well lend their counsel. "We shall be glad to receive editorials outlining a Mexican program and will gather their constructive advice in an article in an early issue in the hope of aiding the solution of this distressing and costly problem.

AMERICAN SHELL-MAKERS UNDER FIRE

THE SHARP DISPUTE between the Navy Department and some American munition-manufacturers over the award of a naval shell-contract to an English company is partly the summarily settled, our editors note, by the intervention of the British Government, which refuses permission for the execution of the contract "so long as the exigencies of war continue." Two days after Secretary Daniels of the Navy announced the award of contracts to the ordinance-manufacturing firm of Hadfields, Limited, of Sheffield, England, for



-Kirby in the New York World.

7,500 large armor-piercing projectiles, protest was made by the Bethlehem Steel Company in advertisements addrest "to the American people," in which this firm made known the facts upon which they entered their bids. As the New York Times and other journals point out, the attraction of the English bid was that the prices were 40 per cent, less than those of the American manufacturers and delivery was promised in one-half the time specified by our home producers. There was a saving of \$1,359,000, we are told, in a contract calling for the payment of \$3,144,000.

In its defense, the Bethlehem Steel Company cited the existence of an "immense stock" of naval shells in the English company's storehouses, and it was conjectured that the British Government might be willing to have Hadfields sell below costsince these shells would not be needed-in order that the procoeds could be used in making shells required on battle-fields. In its newspaper advertisements the Bethlehem Steel Company recites that two years ago it contracted for and made 4,200 14-inch shells-not one of which has been accepted. In wages, materials, and tests the company puts its expenditure at \$522,881. and states that it has not received "a single dollar" on these contracts. We are told, moreover, that the Navy Department tests "are now so severe that neither we nor, so far as we know, any other manufacturers have yet been able to produce in quantity 14-inch shells which will meet them." We read further that this company made its bid for 16-inch shells at "approximately the same rate per pound as that upon which the Navy Department actually awarded a 14-inch-shell contract one year ago." In reply, Secretary Daniels, in a statement to the press, says in part: "Until it is able to fill its contracts, it does not become the Bethlehem Company to criticize the Navy Department for awarding contracts to manufacturers who can make shells that meet the tests." And he adds:

"I regard the attitude of these companies in this and other matters as most unfortunate, and were there no relief through competition either by the Government or by other more patriotic firms, I would feel that they were putting our entire program of preparedness in peril. In urging the necessity for our tremendous program of naval development in Congress, I found the most serious obstacle to contend with was the feeling of many Congressmen that the whole matter of preparedness was a deliberately organized campaign on the part of manufacturers of war-material to obtain enormous contracts at fabulous prices.

"I did not share this opinion. The splendid action on the part of some other manufacturers in foregoing the chance to obtain war-profits from the material needed in the construction of our new program has justified my belief that the manufacturers of this country as a whole are willing to assume their share in the program of preparedness without abnormal profits.

"That other large manufacturers of war-materials should persist in extracting the last penny of profit from our orgent necessity gives a certain color to the arguments of those who believe that 'preparedness' is a synonym for profits and not patriotism."

It would seem astonishing to the New York World (Dem.) that the Bethlehem Steel Company should admit privately its failure to meet the requirements of the Navy Department, but "that it should pay money to advertise the fact in various newspapers is almost staggering." We are told, moreover, that Secretary Daniels's story of naval shells during his administration is "an indictment as comprehensive as any true bill ever returned by a jury," and The World adds:

"With no competition among themselves or abroad, American steel-manufacturers in 1912 had gradually advanced the price of 14-inch armor-piercing projectiles to \$500 each. In 1913, learning that Hadfields of England had made a bid, they cut their proposal to \$315 each, with other sizes reduced in proportion. The latter part of 1914, war in Europe having begun and no foreign bids having been received, they increased their prices \$100. This year, still believing that outside competition was impossible, some of them made a price of \$539. Hadfields, however, appeared with a bid nearly 50 per cent. below the lowest American offer and received the contract."

When English manufacturers in the midst of the world's great war can supply their own Government, contribute to the ammunition stock used by England's Allies, and then cross the ocean and underbid Americans for more business, remarks the Newark Star-Eagle (Ind.), "it would seem to be time for the vannted ingenuity and business acumen of the Yankee industrial Titan to look to his laurels—and his future," and the New York Journal of Commerce (Fin.) sees in the award to Hadfields "a strong hint to American enterprise as to what it still has to meet abroad." The moral of it all is, according to this authority, that "when peace comes and something like normal conditions return, we are likely to find that the easy going of this period for our manufacturers and the strenuous experience of those abroad will put us at a kind of disadvantage that can only be overcome by the most energetic and well-directed effort."

The Government is blamed by the Chicago Daily News (Ind.), which sees a lack of effective cooperation between the Government and American manufacturers, which is to be deplored, because "without such cooperation the United States can scarcely hope to achieve a vital independence of foreign producers of ammunition in time of war," and the Pittsburg Gazette-Times (Rep.) says the project for a Government projectile plant, as a "competitive spur," is "a foolish scheme."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Some may be too proud to fight and others may be too presid to stop. -Brooklyn Eagle.

Ir looks as the nothing would save the American Navy from destruction but a war. -- Boston Transcript,

"SHALL we give up meat?" inquires a dietarian. The question prosupposes too much.—Newsek News.

CHINA demanding peace sounds a good deal like a man up in a balloon yelling for more air.—Boston Transcript.

What the Republican party of New York really needs is not a paid manager, but a chaplain.—New York World.

THE Ailles want to put an Italian on King Constantine's throne. Why such inconsiderate treatment for Italy?—Philadelphia North American.

THERE are moments when one wonders what influence has kept Lawson silent all these years.—Necark Necs.

Our Danish West Indies never will become really popular here at home unless they produce some new sort of ragtime to rival Hawaiian music.— Philadelphia North American.

Leaving to the New York Tribune the problem of naming the ex-Danish West Indies, we suggest that the flavor of former ownership be retained by calling all the towns hamlets.—Boston Transcript.

Considering the number of warships wrecked under the Daniels administration. It would be a graceful thing for the organization favoring a reduction of armament to present the Secretary with a medal—Philodelphia North American.

THE Entente Affics started the war, Germany says.

Their plan was, we presume, for Servia to conquer Austria-Hungary while Belgium devastated Germany.

England, especially, showed her hand when she hurled an enormous army of 100,000 men against only two or three millions of Germans... and these Germans, taken completely by surprize, staggered forward into France. They got nearly as far as Paris, we believe, before they recovered from their astonishment.—

New York Evening Sun.

Brooklyn Euger.

Ir Turkey is to remain in Europe it will probably have to learn German.

Chicago Daily News.

The Pressian diet may have more to do with stopping the war than in starting it. - Hemitiya Engle.

SPEAKING of "war-bables." farm products of 1916 were worth \$11.-449.000.000 - Well Street Journal.

CONGRESSMAN HENRY Is now in position to sympathize with the man who himts a gas-leak with a lighted candle .— Philadelphia North American.

REVELATIONS of conditions in the Trenton prison show that in New Jersey the "pen" is more barbarous than the sword.—Philadelphia North American.

General Bundesrath prohibits imports without permission, thus reach-

ing an understanding with the British Navy.— Wall Street Journal.

Ir the "leak" investigation keeps up at this pace it won't seem just right not to have some distinguished alienless testify.—Springfield Republican.

They might try King George on the job in Greece. He hasn't anything to do at home now that Lloyd-George is running the whole works.—Philodelphia North American.

Witson's opponents have been shooting the Administration full of holes, and now profess indignation on discovering that it leaks.—Philadelphia North American.

Ir paper had been selling at present prices in August, 1914, von Bethmann-Hollweg would not have spoken so contemptuously of the value of a scrap of it.—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE German raider took motionpictures of her work in destroying Allied merchantmen. The Sussex incident taught the Kaiser never to rely again on a pencil-sketch.—Philadelphia North American.

Way should the fact that three Americans are held as prisoners by Germany "raise a serious issue" if the intentional drowning of a hundred Americans led only to a series of notes?—Philadelphia North American.



Expendited by John T. Belieblers.

THE DIGH COST OF REAL PSTATE.

-McCutcheon in the Chicago Tribane.



This photograph of a battle on the Somme in October fast was taken by a French aviator only one handred yards above the conflict.

WHERE GERMANY LOST HER VICTORY

THE VIGILANT CENSOR, like Homer, sometimes nods, and then articles slip into the press which make us gasp when we read them. Such is a brilliant essay in the Frankfurter Zeitung of December 31, from the pen of no less a personage than Geheime Hof-Rat Prof. Dr. Friedrich Meinecke, of Freiburg University, one of the German historians of the first rank. The professor tells us that the entire German war-plan "collapsed at the gates of Paris in the Battle of the Marne." This idea has long been current in the Allied press, but up till now no Teutonie publicist of any standing has indersed the view that the "strategic retreat" at the Marne and the failure to take Verdun must be counted as German defeats. Professor Meinceke has a new theory as regards the commencement of the conflict, for he tells us that "only in a political sense did Germany begin the war as a defensive war," while "in a military sense" it has been distinctly a "knock-out war." The professor writes:

"Our first object was to overthrow France rapidly, and to compel her to make peace. As it was our interest rapidly to reduce the number of our enemies, this peace would probably have been very lenient for France. If we succeeded, we could then turn quickly, carry out the same military idea against Russia also, with the best prospect of success, and then, under favorable conditions, conclude the final peace with England, who would have been disarmed on the continent. This peace, also, like the first peace concluded with France, would have had to assume in high degree the character of a compromise, since we could not hope to overthrow England's naval supremacy.

"This whole program, brilliantly begun, collapsed at the gates of Paris in the Battle of the Marne. This battle was not a tactical victory, but it was a great strategical success for the French. Perhaps our program would not have collapsed if we had carried through our original strategical idea with perfect strictness, keeping our main forces firmly together, and, for the time, abandoning East Prussia."

Dr. Meinecke goes on to sketch subsequent developments, and says substantially: We took to trench-warfare, the enemy did likewise; we tried, and failed, to break through both on the Yser and on the Brura and Rawaka; the French tried, and failed, to break through in Champagne. People at home began to argue that the war had finally developed into one of attrition. Then in May, 1915, German troops succeeded in breaking through in Galicia, but ultimately had to settle down again in defensive positions. The French and the English tried again, and failed again, to break through in the West—in the battles of Loos and Champagne. The professor then passes to Verdun and the Somme, and his comments run:

"The argument used among us a year ago was that the decision must be sought not in the intangible distant East, but in the concentrated West, the nerve-center of the enemy's force. The decision, however, must not be a decision in the old sense, aiming at a break-through and rolling-up of the enemy resistance—for such a decision was regarded as no longer possible here in the West—but a decision better adapted to the experiences of the war of position and to psychological calculations. We should, in fact, break in at a particularly critical position, destroy one of the most important French fortresses, and so prove to the French that they could no longer win, and that they would do better to end a war which had lost all prospects for them. That was the origin of our undertaking against Verdun, But this time the new politico-military idea led only to a heroic episode.

"If our original successes could have been pursued at the same pace to their goal, our political purpose would perhaps have been attained. But meanwhile our enemies pulled themselves together for still more gigantic achievements. England learned from us universal military service and the conversion of industry for the production of a mighty supply of arms and ammunition. At the same time she leaned upon the industrial strength of America, and so, while Japan helped also, she was able to equip the new Russian formations with the apparatus which we had smashed the year before. Thus in June and July, 1916, it came to the great double offensive of our enemies in East and West. The result was that we had to interrupt our operations against Verdun, and the enemy offensive also achieved partial successes, especially in the East, altho the real object—



Department to Universal a Universal, New York,

WHERE TWO WHOLE COMPANIES OF SOLDIERS PERISHED.

This vast mine-crater, the largest of which any record has so far reached this country, was made by a French mine of the Somme front purth of Combbs. Its month is nearly 100 yards long and 60 yards wide, a charge of 32,000 periods of explosive being used. Of the two Prusslan companies swallowed up, only four wounded men were found alive, two of these dying the next day in a French implial.

to break through and roll up our lines—readd not be achieved, in spite of an intensity of affack and superiority in technical resources for greater than is our break-through in Galicia. This was due to the fact that we, in the interval, had still further developed the possibilities of trench-warfare."

Professor Meinreke says that the Battle of the Somme has led to the conviction in Goromay that it is no longer possible for either side to arrive at a military decision "in the full peacecompelling somm," and that Germany's offer of peace arises from—

"the idea that the sacrifices demanded by the continuation of the war no longer bear any relation to the military rosults which can still be expected, and that it is state-maxlike, intelligent, and wise to abandon the intention of destruction, which after all does not lead to destruction, and to seek a reasonable compromise."

HOLLAND'S ENDANGERED FRONTIER—Some alarm is exprest in the Dutch press at the fortification of the Belgo-Dutch frontier inaugurated by the Germans. The Kolninche Zeitung reassures Holland, and says:

"People have even been pleased to see behind the fact of these constructions an aggressive intention of the German side against Holland. These trenches, however, are nothing more than a measure of precaution on the part of the German Army Command, which is accustomed to reckon with all—even the most remote—possibilities. Just as very strong positions are constructed behind our impenetrable front lines in the West without there being any consequent idea of giving up the front lines, so these trenches on the Dutch frontier are only made to serve for the eventual defense of our own territory."

The Cologne organ argues that Holland has more to fear from England than from Germany:

"The Dutch will doubtless be men enough to defend their country if the English should dare to violate their neutrality. But the example of Greece must give food for thought to any cautious Government which does not desire to omit the smallest precaution for the defense of its own country. In the case of Greece, England's brutality and the unscrupulous employment of her power have forced a neutral state to go to the utmost limits in surrendering to her demands. Of course, matters will never go so far with Holland. But in the worst event, and if England should attempt to force her way into Germany through Dutch territory, the German Supreme Command must be armed, and the fact that it will be thus armed is proved by the fortifications which have given occasion for so many false speculations. The Dutch should see in these trenches on their frontier nothing but the visible sign of the fact that England's brutal domination shrinks from no violation of international law, that it can be opposed only by force, and that even the Dutch must be armed at all times to defend their mother country against the tyrants on the other side of the Channel."

ENGLAND DRIFTING TO PROHIBITION

A fact, has except over Britain, and almost every newspaper, both in its editorial and advertising columns,
is advocating "prohibition for the period of the war" or the
immediate state purchase of the liquor trade. Shortage of
feed seems to have influenced the situation, and many journ le
of prominence have published spirited protests against the cantersion of badly needed grain into intoxicants. The weighty
London Speciator considers the matter so argent that it heals
its columns with this paragraph printed in italies:

"The chartage of food remains the question of the hour." We are a belonguered sity." Yet an continue to turn foodstuffs into interiornia. Item such a state of things satisfy the nation! It restainly does not satisfy us."

Outlining its policy in more detail, The Spectator says:

"The liquor problem has developed with extraordinary rapidity in the last three weeks, and is now, we believe, ripe for solution. If it is solved now, the nation will greatly benefit, both in war and in peace. If, owing to want of courage and consistency in our leading politicians, it is not solved, the prosecution of the war must be seriously delayed, and we may be placed in a position of danger from which our statesmen could and ought to have preserved us. Moreover, we shall be forced to face the future bowed down with a heritage of trouble from the past.

"The Speciator policy provides, we believe, the best method of solving the problem. It is a winning policy and a just policy. It can be stated, like most things that are worth anything, in

a very few words.

"(1) Prohibition for the war. (2) The elimination of private profit from the manufacture and sale of intoxicants after the war.

"The instrument for obtaining what we desire is, in both

eases, state purchase on just terms,

"But the this is the solution we desire, we realize that as things are we can not at once carry out our whole policy. The politicians have not enough courage to give us prohibition for the war straight off and by direct means. It is, however, clear from the newspapers and from other indications as to the movement of public opinion that we can, if we press for it, have state purchase. Let us have it. Let us accept offhand as much of the Spectator policy as we can get by general agreement. In a matter so vital we should not recommend a compromise if it were a compromise of principle, or if it were one of those halfmeasures which would prevent the whole measure ever being carried out. The acceptance of state purchase, even the not coupled with prohibition for the war, is no compromise of this kind. Therefore, after the fullest deliberation and the most anxious thought on the whole matter, we urge its acceptance upon all those who agree with our policy. State purchase will not give us immediately what we want, but we believe that it will give it to us in the end, if slowly and by two removes. We to cant to open a locked door in of order that the nation may esse ope from the suffocating and positionous atmosphere into the fresch air and gain strength to atta ock and resist its enemies."

The London Times regards set us form of prohibition as in vitable and bids its readers mark the signs of the hour:

"The liquor-traffic is one of theose domestic concerns which have been profoundly affected by the war; and, like others, it will be still further affected as the pressure increases. Those who are interested in it will do we'll to recognize the signs and be prepared to accept the inevitable. It touches the condiffet of the war in two respects. One is the food-supply and the other the efficiency of our warindustries. Both are of such supreme importance that no regard for sectional interests can be allowed to stand in the way of any measures which may be called for to strengthen the natioual effort."

State purchase and not prohibition is the policy favored by The Times, and in this it is supported by The Observer, which says:

"It is easy to emphasize the gravity of the problem. The question is how it is to be remedied. Total prohibition is ruled out by common consent. It could only lead to a disastrous reaction as soon as pence was declared, if not before. The clear way out seems to be a complete scheme of state purchase. Such a plan no longer seems gigantic by comparison

with other undertakings which are now being carried on in the name of the nation."

The London Daily News, however, is of the contrary opinion and believes that the nation would welcome prohibition if it could only be confronted with the accomplished fact:

"What we have not, and to our national shame seem incapable of acquiring, is the resolution to decree that the prohibition of the consumption of alcohol for the period of the war shall be absolute and universal. There have been times when such a step would have provoked a storm of opposition. To-day we believe it would be greeted with whole-hearted approval by the solid mass of the population."

Very skeptical is the attitude of the London Solurday Review, which exhibits a typically Tory desire to let things alone, tho it concludes:

"We are far from holding that nothing must be done. It is both necessary and desirable that the consumption of alcohol should be largely checked, and neither interest nor prepossession can be pleaded against the necessary steps. All we would suggest to the Government is that it should convince itself of their necessity, and should make sure that in dealing with certain admitted evils it does not create worse. Above all, fad and fixt idea should be avoided as the plague. The whole question is hedged with difficulties and even dangers. Some of them must be faced with courage, but wise statesmanship will do its best to let sleeping dogs continue to sleep. From what we know of the workingman of this country—and we think we know him



SAVED BY THE PARACHUTE

The French accopiane has fired incendiary shells into the German observation balloon. The observers made their escape by parachute. In the first picture the two officers are seen falling, their parachutes as yet unopened. In the next their fall is truken by the opened parachutes. The fate of the balloon is next seen. The five dots are balancing weights in the guide-cope of the balloon.

much better than most who speak in his name—we believe he will, with a sort of grumbling cheerfulness, acquiesce in any measures he deems necessary for the safety of the State; but once let him believe that he is the victim of cranks and professional prohibitionists and he will signify his disapproval with some emphasis."

That doughty champion of British beer, Mr. G. K. Chesterton, is very angry over all this agitation, and in the London New Witness thus voices his wrath:

"The tectotaler has twenty schemes for cutting off free citizens from the beverage of their fathers; and out of these twenty the liquor-lord, without whose permission nothing can be done, selects the one scheme which will not interfere with him and his money. It is even more probable that the temperance reformer himself selects, by an instinct for what he would call practical polities, the one scheme which the liquor-lord is likely to look at. And it matters nothing that it is a scheme too witless for Wonderland; a scheme for abolishing hats while preserving hatters.

"It might be a good thing to give the control of drink to the state—if there were a state to give it to. But there is not. There is nothing but a congested compromise made by the pressure of powerful interests on each other. The liquor-lords may bargain with the other lords to take their abnormal tribute in a lump instead of a lifetime; but not one of them will live the poorer.

"The main point is that, in passing through that plutocratic machinery, even a mad opinion will always emerge in a shape more maniscal than its own; and even the silliest fool can only do what the stupidest fool will let him."

SHARPER "U"-BOAT WAR

THE FLIGHT OF THE PEACE-DOVE has focused the attention of the world once more upon the submarine, for on all sides it is admitted that could Germany succeed in establishing a submarine blockade of the British Isles the collapse of Britain for lack of food would be but a matter of days. The Amsterdam correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle believes that immediate steps are being taken by the Central Powers to establish such a blockade and at the same

time to deliver a smashing blow against the Western front. He writes:

"Either from the moral or military point of view there seems. indeed, every probability that the next. few weeks will see the heginning of a desperate onslaught on the West front. To help in this move all possible elements of frightfulness are being piled up in These include still readiness. more horrible gases and other barbarities than have hitherto been used.

"This land onslaught will be waged simultaneously with utmost destructiveness at sen. where the submarines, which official guesses say number nearly three hundred, will sink on sight. Stories of the size, power, and range of these new sub-

marines do not err on the side of modesty. It is said they are now able to withstand a shell of considerable weight. They also carry six torpedo-tubes each and quick-firing gons. It is freely admitted everywhere in Germany that during the last right months particularly the losses of submarines have been very heavy. The new submarines are said to be capable of four weeks' work without touching anywhere for any renewal of stores, and their speed is much faster than any hitherto built."

the Atlantic against U-boats.

There is no doubt that the powerful Conservative party in Germany are desirous of using the submarine ruthlessly, and in the Prussian Diet, Dr. von Heydebrand, often called the "unerowned King of Prussia," took the Government sharply to task for not prosecuting the submarine campaign with more vigor. He promised the Government full popular support for a ruthless U-boat war:

"If we are to win a victory, it is absolutely imperative to use the weapons which give us the possibility of winning a victory against the toughest and strongest adversary, England. . . . If our military authorities, the higher command, and the Emperor find it suitable and timely to make the necessary use of unlimited submarine warfare, the German and Prussian people will be prepared to bear the consequences."

The leader of the Conservative party in the Reichstag, Count von Westarp, in a speech at Magdeburg indersed the views of his colleague and, as reported in the Magdeburg Central Anxiotr. said:

"Our utmost strength must now be thrown into the scales. There is no weapon of warfare which we dare to withhold. We have too few weapons in hand against England, who possesses at this moment our colonies, has swept away our commercial marine, and put a blockade into effect.

"If we want to make further progress against England we must strike her life-nerve—her commercial fleet. We have already dealt England mighty blows in cruiser-warfare, and it is technically possible to augment our achievements, but the chief thing is commercial warfare.

"It is a good sign that nobody feels it necessary to try to interfere with the plans and decisions of the military authorities. but that everybody has full confidence."

The Conservative party is receiving no little support in the press. The military Berlin Kreuzzeitung writes:

"We agree with the Conservative party in the Rethat, as regards the submarine-war on shipping, the G Government should make use of the resolution which it resto itself in the note of May 4, and which is actually considered to it in an almost derisive manner by America's answer and enemy's abrogation of the Declaration of London, W. but see in it a well-adapted and indispensable weapon for the accelerated victorious ending of the war."

The semiofficial Berlin Lokal Anxeiger discusses the marine compromise arranged between Wilhelmstrasse and. Washington, and broadly hints that ruthless action is c

ing presently:

"To the political reasons for the decision of that time there belonged also consideration mot only for America but alses for other neutrals—a consideration intended to preserve for ourselves the friendly feelings of neutral states. If England, lowever, succeeded in ranking the neutral states, either passivel or actively, against us, then hat was an important reason; in spring, 1916, would disappear. . . We can but draw our conclusions from all political and military factors, and so do that is most useful to Germany, 'that best secures victory for Germany. But apart from the above-mentioned reason, another of the total of those reasons which led to

the spring decision of 1916 has altered in its essentials and one which has reference to our submarine weapon, but which can not be discust here in detail. In any case, this change tends in a direction which is favorable to us in case we are compelled to act ruthlessly:"



HUSY BEES All the women of England are knitting a great not to barricude

-C Simpliciations (Munich).

WHY CONSTANTINE SCORES - Mr. Gustave Hervé in the Paris Victoire asks that section of French opinion which classors for open war with Greece to exercise patience. Incidentally he reveals the conditions which have enabled King Constantine to play off one Power against another with such great success. Mr. Hervé tells us that the policies of the different Allies clash over the Greek situation, and proceeds:

"Put yourselves in the place of the Russian Government. which, as every one knows, is not republican. With what eye do you suppose the Russian Government views the Venizelist movement? For the Russian Government Venizelos is a revolutiouary, whereas Constantine represents monarchical principles. You may be sure that from Petrograd all sorts of arging has reached our Government not to inflict indignities npon Constantine, but to stretch patience to its limits in his favor. Whatever may be our sympathies as republicans for Venizelos, we could not on his account quarrel with Russia,"

England and Italy, too, dislike drastic action in Greece:

"Now look at the question from the British Government's point of view. That Government, please remember, entered the war not because of an alliance, but to defend Belgium. It became a belligerent on behalf of a small nation which had been treated with outrageous brutality. How can one suppose that England would be willing to sacrifice the solid moral position she had assumed-so solid, especially in the eyes of neutrals, and particularly of the United States-by throwing berself upon Greece?

"There remains the Italian Government, which prefers Constanting to Venizelos, who, with his views of founding a Greater Greece, including the islands and cities of Asia Minor, runs counter to Italy's Mediterranean ambitions. Since Rome realizes that war against Constantine would mean the triumph of Veniselos, it opposes a rupture with the Greek King with every energy at its disposal. It is easy to see that under these conditions Constantine had things his own way, and that our Premier had to use extreme dexterity to assure the safety of our Saloniki army, which was his main object, without arousing trouble. He is achieving his object."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WHAT PATIENTS THINK OF THE DOCTORS

ITH THE INTREPID OBJECT of learning the attitude of representative laymen toward the modern physician, The Medical Review of Reviews recently asked a considerable number of well-known men and women, largely authors, the question, "What is the matter with the medical profession?" All of them have no doubt been patients at one time or another, and their answers, printed in its last number (New York, January), are largely favorable and even laudatory, the they include some caustic criticism. James Mark Baldwin, the psychologist, believes that physicians "live up to their light possibly better than any other" body of men; altho medical education in the United States is "inadequate and insufficiently controlled." John Kendrick Bangs expresses "a supreme contempt for the flings indiscriminately hurled at physicians as a class." Ellis Parker Butler, whose opinion is given in dialect, thinks that doctors and surgeous nowadays are "so dang much better than the old fellers was that they seem imperfect," which he further elucidates by explaining that the profession took refuge formerly behind "flubdub hoeus-poeus mystery stuff," which inspired awe, whereas doctors now "come right out in the open," thereby inviting the criticism that they often receive in full measure. George W. Cable knows "no other calling that so faithfully. unselfishly, and constantly toils to put itself out of business." Andrew Carnegie maintains that "the doctor is indispensable." Dr. Paul Carus, editor of The Open Court and The Monist, writes as follows:

"Some physicians understand better than others how to make a fair living, but the physicians who are most successful in making money are not always the best according to the ideal standard of the profession, and if the quack flourishes, who is to blame the quack himself or the public, who prefer his estentations services to the work of a quiet, unassuming man who employs no trick to enlarge the circle of his elientele."

Theodore Dreiser, introduced by the editor as "our most supprest novelist," is unwilling to say that there is anything wrong with the medical profession as a profession, "any more than I would quarrel with lawyers, or engineers, or architects, or authors as such." He goes on:

"The trouble with most professions, including priests and soothsayers, is not the tenets which govern them, but the weak, confused, aspiring, selfish animals who are called to be made into professional men. And back of them is nature, compounding and breeding the above-described animal. Some of the best men I have ever known have been doctors, and some of the worst. An evil-minded or shallow or earsless doctor is to me as bad as a burglar or a murderer. Indeed, I have more respect for the latter, for they are often so passionate and confused that they know not what they do. Similarly, a thieving lawyer—of whose kind there appear to be thousands—is lower than the ordinary criminal.

"The ideal of each day and age since the world began appears to have been and still is, strutting pomp—richly caparisoned power. For this men murder as they go, in an endless variety of ways. The low-minded, ignorant doctor—in order to live and be happy—steals in the sense that he takes what does not rightfully belong to him. He doctors where he should not, pretends to a knowledge he does not have, fumbles with life, and when his victims die turns his back on memory. The higher skilled, but equally unscrupulous professional, seeking local station and wealth, overcharges, browbeats, carries profitable cases along, and bleeds his victims to the last dollar. I know four such eminent practitioners in New York alone. They make a shame of a great art."

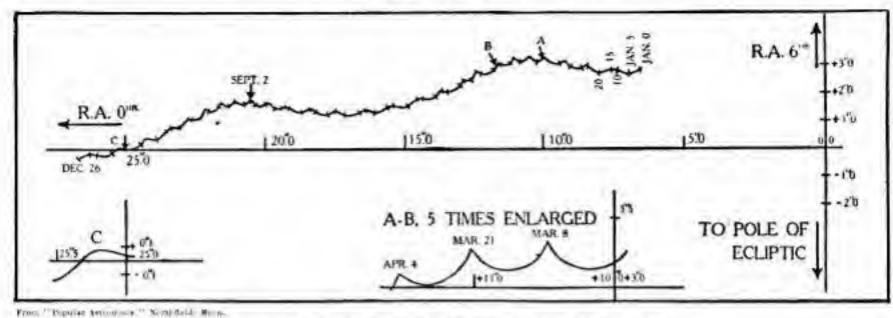
Wallace Irwin thus sets down what he terms "the prevailing fault of the medical easte";

"The trouble with medicine, as I see it, is that any man with an average mind can, by work, obtain a diploma. Exceptional men, men of genius, also go into the medical profession and, of course, do the world an incalculable service. I do not say that the average doctor is not also a benefit to his fellow men, but said fellow men must not make a fetish of him or reverence him as one who has acquired merit through the offices of a mysterious priesthood."

A somewhat similar sermon to the medical profession is read by a fellow humorist of Mr. Irwin's—Jerome K. Jerome—a proof that no one can be more portentously serious than the "funny men" when they try. Says Mr. Jerome:

"What so many of your profession fail to understand is that raedicine is not a science. At best it is an art. At worst a makebelieve founded on credulity and fear. The doctor of to-day stands in the shoes of the medieval priest. In the days of the Inquisition it was our souls that we were expected to hand over to his keeping. If we did not follow his instructions (and incidentally subscribe to the church funds) we were to go to hell. We could not argue with him. He claimed to have got his information from God, and any layman who doubted his claim was to be burned at the stake. The medicine-man of to-day elaims precisely the same omnipotence in respect of our bodies, If we don't do everything that he tells us he condemns us to future torture and disease, and if, looking into the examples round us, we venture to doubt his all-knowledge, he demands from the Government the right to imprison and to fine us. As priest he dealt in incantations. As doctor he inoculates us. . . Half the time of the medical expert is taken up in explaining the mistakes of his predecessors. What they told us up to twenty years ago we now know to be all nonsense. But with a fine absence of humor the medical expert is quite convinced that we have in this particular year reached the limit of medical divination, and that further mistakes therefore are impossible. To the observer the whole thing is an interesting comedy: for the sake of humanity one would be glad if the medical profession could learn a little of the modesty and humility that go to the making of true knowledge."

George Kennan thinks that, like the rest of us, doctors "do the best they can in a world full of perplexities." Charles Rann Kennedy proclaims bravely that he is "on the side of the doctors," and opines that denial of the "mighty and inspired" things they do is "blasphemy against the Holy Ghost"—which is surely hard on Messrs. Irwin and Jerome. S. S. McClure



MOTION OF THE NORTH POLE AMONG THE STARS-1917.

thinks most physicians could stand improvement, but excepts "six great doctors—exercise, rest, food, sleep, sun, and work." R. F. Outeault, the inspired creator of "Buster Brown," cries out: "God bless the doctor; there's nothing the matter with him!" Terence V. Powderly, beloved of some and excerated by others, holds that many a doctor is being spoiled by modern society. He goes on to explain:

"He would rather have a clientele of ultra fashionables than one of moderate means. To my mind the ideal doctor is the one who meets all, serves all, on an equality. I am told that here in Washington there is a skilful physician who refuses to respond in daytime to a call from a workingman or woman for foar that his rich patients might see him entering a humble habitation. That man is not in love with his noble profession, and the man who does not love and respect his calling should quit it—undess his object is to make money.

"Personal observation prompts me to say that no other profession has produced so many unselfish, self-sacrificing, generous men as the medical. If it's the yellow streak in the man that crops out in some doctors, there is that in the practise of the healing art to bring out the best and most humane in the practitioner. Tenderness, sympathy, and generosity are the chief attributes of the great majority of physicians that I know."

William Marion Reedy, the all-around editor of The Murner (St. Louis), argues that doctors should be skepties. He says:

"I can't see or say anything that would help to increase the efficiency of the profession, except possibly to suggest that the members endeavor to keep an open mind as to all that is going on in the world. If they do this they will keep the profession from its greatest danger; that of petrifaction into an exclusive easte of hierarchy. There is nothing more that becomes a doctor than a healthy liberalism, and this implies a certain amount of skepticism as opposed to dogmatism, pseudoscientific, medical, or theological."

Upton Sinelair thinks that doctors are "not socialized," and have a "tendency to fall behind," so that they "have to be prodded." But he bids them not to worry: "being prodded is the best thing in the world." John Spargo regrets the continued emphasis laid upon curative as opposed to preventive medicine, for which he blames the fact that the profession is still "based upon individualism and competition." Nathan Straus, on the other hand, thinks that preventive medicine is coming into its own, and so inaugurating "the greatest phase" of medical history. We close with a word from Booker T. Washington, whose contribution to this interesting symposium was written just before his death:

"The old theory of healing was that of euring diseases by means of medicines after the diseases had appeared. The new theory is that diseases should be prevented by correct living and obedience to the laws of health. The one was curative, the other is preventive. In both systems the physician is the central point, for, if I may quote the famous Dr. William

Osler, 'the basis of the entire profession of medicine is faith in the dector and his drugs and his medicines,' and that is true whether we have in mind the physicians who depend upon drugs for cures; those who manipulate the body for healing; those who teach that one mind acting upon another can banish disease; or those who rely upon the operation of the Divine Mind to heal the bodies of men.

"Sustained by this faith and the obedience which it has created, countless millions have been cured of diseases and relieved of pain from the most ancient of days; and so in the light of all this I regard the physician as one of the most useful friends of mankind—a friend without whom the past would have been a house of continuous human pain and suffering, the present would be a record of complete physical decay and death, and the future would be without hope to those who simply will not learn nature's laws of health and healing."

OUR WOBBLING EARTH

OST CITIZENS UNDERSTAND that the earth's axis points, in general, toward the North Star. If prest a little, they would probably qualify this by saying that the actual celestial pole does not coincide exactly with this star, but is somewhat to one side. Those who retain a vague recollection of their high-school astronomy would say, in addition, that the position of the axis is not fixt. As a matter of fact, the earth does not spin steadily like a "sleeping" top, but "wobbles" a fittle, like a top that is just preparing to yield to the various forces that oppose its continued motion. In an article on "The Motion of the Pole," coatributed to Pupular Astronomy (Northfield, Minn., December), Mr. O. H. Truman gives us a picture of the handwriting of the earth's axis on the northern heavens, the line which it would trace if prolonged as a vast stylus to reach some celestial tablet. Says Mr. Truman in substance:

"All text-books on astronomy give a description of the phenomena of precession and nutation, but never have I seen the last represented by a proper figure—a figure which shows what actually happens instead of an idealized version, and is calculated to give the student a correct and definite idea of it. In an endeavor to present the subject in a more correct and at the same time a more appealing way than common, therefore, I have made a lantern-slide from the accompanying drawing.

"The twenty-five-thousand-year path of the pole of the equator about the pole of the celiptic would be exactly followed, at a uniform rate, if the force were uniform which tends to the carthe axis

tip the earth's axis.

"Now, it is well known that this force is due to the attraction of the sun and moon on the equatorial bulge of the earth, and if the sun and moon were always in the same positions with respect to the earth, and always the same distance from it, we should, in fact, have a constant force and a uniform procession.

"But this is not the case. Twice each year the sun is on the equator, and its tipping force upon the earth is reduced to zero; twice each month the same is true of the moon. And added to all of this, the distances of the moon and sun from us vary by important amounts.

"So the twisting force upon the earth is very irregular, and the pole, instead of moving at a uniform rate along the precessional circle, moves at a variable speed, and departs a little from the circle, sometimes toward, sometimes away from, the center."

The larger fluctuations shown in the curve, like great waves, are six months apart, and are due, Mr. Truman tells us, to the sun's being farthest from the equator, and so getting a bigger "purchase" twice a year. The little ripples on the flanks of the big wave are due to similar variations in the moon's attractive power, with periods of one month. Variations due to the changing distances of sun and moon exist, but are too small to be shown. Mr. Truman concludes:

"Had there been any stars near the pole's path I should have marked them, but none, even as faint as seventeenth magnitude, are close enough to show. But after all this is not surprizing, for if one should put on his telescope an eyepiece having a field less than half a minute in diameter, and point at random on the sky, what would be his chance of seeing a star? The entire year's path of the pole is comprised in a space but little larger than the trapezium of Orion, and the minuter variations which I have drawn are so small that if traced upon the sky they could scarcely be seen, even with the greatest telescopes.

But from the eye of mathematics they do not escape. It sees them and predicts their coming years into the future, and determines the allowance that must be made for them in those minuter observations where alone they are able to make their presence felt."



COVERING UP A FAMOUS VISITOR'S CARD.

The old Mexican cypress shows how vigorous it is in extreme old age by the way in which it is healing the cut and covering over the plate inserted by Alexander von Humboldt in 1803.



Elizabeth and the constraint of this Montan's Relatived bandon from the

A CONTEMPORARY OF ADAM.

This bald cypress, which has been standing at Santa Maria del Tula. Mexico, for perhaps six thousand years, is thought by scientific observers to be the oldest living tree. It is as old as Archbishop Usher believed the human race to be.

THE OLDEST TREE IN THE WORLD

T IS NOT IN CALIFORNIA-for the redwood, altho a giant, is equaled in longevity by the hald cypress, and in at least one instance the cypress is ahead. So, at least, we are told by The Missouri Bolonical Garden Bulletin (St. Louis, December). This aged cypress, which stands in southern Mexico in the village of Santa Maria del Tula, is believed to be at least four thousand years old, and perhaps five or even six thousand. It was first noticed, The Bulletin tells us, by Alexander you Humboldt, in 1803, during his travels through this part of the country. Humboldt believed it to be made up of three united trunks. At the time of his visit he inserted a square board into the side of the trunk, about twelve feet above the ground, cutting a shallow hole in the outer part of the tree for that purpose. This heard here a Spanish inscription, a copy of which does not seem to have been recorded. The Bulletin quotes the following reference to the tree from Dr. Gray's essay on "The Longevity of Trees";

"We possess three independent measurements of this enormous trunk. The first is that given by Humboldt, who states, probably on the authority of his informant, Mr. Anza, that the frunk is thirty-six meters (one hundred and eighteen English feet) in eircumference. In the year 1827, Mr. Poinsett, then our Minister at the court of Mexico, transmitted to the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia a cord which represented the exact circumference of this tree. Its extraordinary length naturally excited some doubts as to the correctness of the measurement; and immediate application was made to Mr. Poinsett for further particulars. He accordingly transmitted a communication from Mr. Exter, an English traveler who had just returned from Oaxaca, and who had carefully examined the tree in question. According to Mr. Exter's measurement the trunk is forty-six varas-one hundred and twenty-two English feet-in circumference; which is nearly in accordance with Humboldt's account. In neither case is the height at which the trunk was measured expressly mentioned. But this point has been duly attended to by a recent scientific observer, Mr. Galcotti, who visited this celebrated tree in 1839 and in 1840, and whose eareful measurement gives to the trunk the circumference of one hundred and five French (equal to one hundred and twelve English) feet, at the height of four feet above the

surface of the soil. The previous measurements, therefore, were taken somewhat nearer the base. The tree as yet shows no signs of decay, altho it bears less foliage in proportion to its size than its younger fellows. But we find no authority for Mr. Exter's statement, that this tree was mentioned by Cortez, and that its shade once afforded shelter to his whole European army. Perhaps he had in some way confounded it in his memory with a cypress which the conquistador passed on the march to Mexico, and which is still traditionally associated with his name."

The editor of The Bulletin goes on to say in substance;

"In 1903, Dr. Hermann von Schrenk, Pathologist to the Garden, visited this famous tree. At this time measurements were made of the trunk and photographs taken, two of which

are herewith reproduced. One of them, taken from the roof of one of the buildings across the square of the small churchyard, where the cypress stands, gives a good idea of the general shape of the tree. The crown is almost round, and the tree has little resemblance to young cypress trees growing in dry localities or older ones growing in the swamps, but looks more like a large oak. It has an extremely massive but comparatively short trunk, deeply fluted.

"A careful examination of the tree (ineidentally it might be stated that this was made under the supervision of a guard of soldiers and a large percentage of the population of the village) showed no evidence of decay or disease of any sort, all of the branches appearing healthy and vigorous. The best indication of its good condition was evidenced by the manner in which the famous Humboldt plate had been more or less covered during the hundred years after its placing. The other picture shows a photograph of this plate, from which it will be readily seen that the tree had almost fully healed over the wound made by the insertion of the board. The photograph shows only indistinctly the Spanish words which are still evident on the board. Of Humboldt's name, the only parts legible are der' of the first name, the small 'v,' and 'Hum."

Dr. Gray, in his essay, suggests that lateral incisions in the trunk would reveal its actual growth for the last few centuries, and might disprove or confirm the surmise

that this huge bole may consist of the trunks of two or three original trees. The writer in *The Bulletin* tells why it is such an examination has been impossible, and why it has been difficult to make exact measurements of the tree:

"Unfortunately, it proved entirely impossible to carry out the suggestion made by Dr. Gray, because the slightest mention of injury to this famous trunk was regarded with horror by the inhabitants. The external examination does not confirm the description which Humboldt attributes to his friend, Mr. Anza, but confirms the accounts of Mr. Exter and Mr. Galcotti, that the tree appears to be one solid trunk.

"The measurements of the tree were made with difficulty, since it has a considerable swelling, which extends from six to eight feet up from the ground, and furthermore because of the tremendous buttresses, some of which are three to four feet deep. The measurement made by the writer showed a circumference of one hundred and twenty-six feet, measured breast high.

"The age of this great trunk has naturally been the subject of a great deal of speculation, but, due chiefly to the fact that we have so few data as to the rate of growth of these large trees during the past century, no very accurate statement can be made.

"However, enough is definitely known to indicate that a conservative estimate of the age of this trunk would be considerably over four thousand years, and probably nearer to six thousand years. It is hard to realize that this particular treestarted its growth at a period antedating any human records."

BIRTH-CONTROL AND RACE-SUICIDE

D'eontrolled" too much already? That would appear to depend on what class of the population we are considering. Prof. Robert J. Sprague, who holds the chair of economies and sociology in Massachusetts Agricultural College, tells us, in an article contributed to The Journal of Heredity (Washington, February), that our wealthy classes need more births and our poorer ones fewer—"birth-release" in the former case and control in the latter. Control he thus considers as simply a phase of the general problem of population, and he urges the adoption of a "program for eugenies" that shall include this and

many other things. The survival of the merely strong, Professor Sprague says, may result in the survival of "the strong hog." Pressure of population develops brutality, selfishness, and disregard for human life; it crushes leisure, generosity, and art and makes impossible some of the finer virtues of a race. On the other hand, race-suicide is destroying the social balance and is becoming a real menace where this pressure is not felt. He goes on:

"For one great section of the population we need birth-control and for the other birth-release. Massachusetts is the only State that has for many decades taken birthstatistics on a basis of nativity, and these show that the birth-rate of her foreign-born population is about three times the birth-rate of her native, mostly Anglo-Saxon, people, the birth-rate being fourteen per thousand and the death-rate eighteen per thousand in the same native group. There are many reasons to believe that practically the same situation holds in other States among the people of the same class. Merely to sustain the population and not to increase it, every married woman capable of bearing children must, as an average, bring to maturity at least three children. Of the graduates of our women's colleges only one-half ever marry and the average number of children per graduate is less than one.

"Birth-control among the poor is needed for themselves, but birth-release among the

spper classes is a greater necessity, both for their own welfare and the salvation of the nation. Excessive birth-control by those well able to have families sufficient for the nation's growth weakens the nation at every point, necessitates the importation of indigestible foreign elements, good people in themselves but poorly adapted to American life, weakens patriotism, and brings about a mixture of races which makes confusion of morals, dearth of art and literature, and conflicts between classes.

"Birth-control among the poor is a problem, but race-suicide among the middle classes is a racial menace which threatens by its influence to defeat the highest ideals of the nation.

"There ought to be reasonable birth-control by all classes based upon high ideals for the nation and family, responsibility for offspring, and refinement of soul and character of the parents.

"Gradually man has been reducing his life from a world of chance to one of human control and order. Finally, his children will be the result of foresight, plans, ideals, and self-control... Birth-control does not necessarily mean smaller families, but it does mean better families, brought forth and developed according to the right mingling of reason and love. America needs at present a higher quality of population more than she needs a greater quantity; she needs more normal families of the successful classes, not larger families of the unsuccessful. The number of children reared into decent citizenship, not the number born in poverty, is what makes the American family happy and the nation strong."

Birth-control, however, must not stand by tself, for it is only



"Hirth-central among the poor is needed for themselves, but hirthrelease among the upper classes is a greater necessity."

one important factor in the problem of population and vitality. How is our population to increase in the future? Race-suicide is decimating the middle classes of the industrial regions. If the radical birth-control advocates are to prevail, there will be no pressure of population upward among the poor. The men that we shall surely need must therefore come from the poverty stricken classes of the Russians, Italians, Syrians, Portuguese, Mexicans, and negroes. The writer goes on:

"If the insufficient birth-rate of the upper classes were to continue and we were obliged to get our increase in numbers either from the overflowing poverty-stricken families of foreign countries or from the poor classes of our own population. I should say, from the point of view of national welfare, let the mercase come from our own people reared under our own flag, language, and customs, even the in poverty. The adoption of birth-control by poor families to the extent that it is practised by the economically higher classes will condemn this continent forever to be not only the mixing-bowl of the world, but the scrap-heap of the These people may be themselves as good as any of us, but forever mixed together from the ends of the world, they can not make a nation. Nations composed of mixed races are weak in most of the things that make for national strength and progress. Lacking the unity of traditions, idealism, and national spirit, they are liable to have excessive individualism and turn to materialistic goals.

"If in America we are to develop a national unity, a great American art and literature, a full realization of American genius for all classes and races already with us, and a respectable position of influence in the world's progress and affairs, we must have a birth-rate among all classes sufficient to maintain, increase, and unify the people of the United States into one great social and

national body.

"This nation must set up a goal of the normal American family and racial independence. It must idealize the family instead of the individual and work for its success by all forms of legal, social, and economic readjustments that are neces-

sary for the accomplishment of these ends.

"If we are ever to ripen and perfect our civilization we need not depend upon the pauperized villages of Europe, the deserts of Asia, and the jungles of Africa for our population. We must determine to rear our own population from our own best stock, and so organize and utilize the resources of the country that all classes may bring their families up to the high standards that are possible to us.

"America was founded on great principles which the world needs to have preserved, but without a sufficient birth-rate the old population will pass away and her mission to the world will

not be fulfilled."

DANGERS OF RAW PORK—Eat no perk or perk products unless they are cooked, if you would be certain of avoiding trichinosis. This is a warning issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture. The Weekly News Letter of the Department (Washington, January 3) says that the records show that the number of cases of trichinosis—a serious, painful, and often fatal disease—increases during the holidays, partly because farmers frequently make up special forms of sausage which are caten without cooking. It continues:

"To avoid trichinosis no form of pork in the raw state, including dried or smoked sausages and hams, should be eaten. All pork used as food should be cooked thoroughly, as triching, the minute organisms which cause this deadly disease, die and therefore become harmless when subjected to a temperature of 140 F., or higher. The fact that these organisms may remain alive and active in uncooked pork makes the latter, say department meat specialists, a memore to life and health wherever it is eaten.

"Every one should remember this simple rule of food hygiene: Cook pork well. A practical rule is to cook pork until it has lost its red color throughout all portions, or if a trace of this color is still present, at least until the fluids of the meat have become more or less jellied.

"The Federal ment inspectors do not inspect pork or pork products to determine the presence or absence of the organisms causing trichinosis, as even careful microscopic examination is unreliable. In inspected establishments the inspectors do, however, require that pork which is to be made into products to be eaten raw shall be heated sufficiently or subjected for considerable periods to extreme cold to destroy the harmful organisms. This requirement does not reach all pork products made to be eaten raw, since the Federal Government inspects only establishments preparing products to be shipped in interstate commerce.

"It should be noted that the special treatment required by the Bureau of Animal Industry to be given to pork-products meant to be eaten raw must not be interpreted as an indersement of such dietetic practises. The measures are taken primarily to reduce the risks taken by persons who ignorantly, carelessly, or wilfully eat such products. It remains that the safest plan is to eat no pork products of any kind raw,"

OUR BIG STEEL YEAR

The American steel trade has ever known; so we are assured by the writer of a leading review in The Icon Age (New York, January 4). From start to finish, we are told, manufacturing establishments were driven to the limit of their capacity as in no previous year. All the other important iron-making nations are at war, and most of them needed more iron and steel than their own output, so that there was precipitated upon the United States a demand far beyond anything that an export enthusiast could possibly have pictured. It began in 1915, but grew much heavier in 1916. Says this trade authority:

"Thus was brought about a distortion of the trade relations of the whole world. Not only were belligerents unexpectedly large buyers, but neutral countries generally, that had been cut off from their usual sources of supply, became heavy purchasers of American steel. Only a portion of the details of such transactions reached the public at the time they were consummated, but enough became known to establish the fact that numerous steel purchases by belligerents were of staggering proportions; while the neutrals also showed a disposition to take greater quantities than it had been supposed their needs would require.

"The magnitude of this foreign boying is indicated in our statistics of exports. The report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce for October, the latest issue, shows that in the first ten months of this year the value of our exports of iron, steel, and manufactures thereof, excluding ore, was \$701,052,410, against \$294.822.223 in the corresponding period of 1915 and \$251,-672,076 in the corresponding period of 1913, the year before the outbreak of the European War. There was, of course, considerable inflation in values in 1916; hence, a comparison of the exports of iron and steel commodities whose weights are reported. and are so-called 'tonnage exports,' needs to be given. These exports totaled 4.968.285 gross tons in the first ten months of 1916, against 2.818.999 tons in the corresponding period of 1913. Estimating the remaining two months of the year at the rate of the ten months, the total exports of this class will be only a little short of 6,000,000 tons-a truly stupendous amount. As the foreign buying has not abated, American iron and steel products will for some time further play a prominent part in the world's trade. Foreign buying may also be expected to exert a continued important influence on donestic prices.

"Earnings of steel companies in 1916 exceeded all expectations. Those carrying a burden of floating indebtedness lightly east it aside and substituted the more cheerful process of piling up a surplus. It was a record year for the wiping out of deferred dividends on cumulative-dividend stocks as well as for the declaration of extra distributions of profits. In this latter respect, however, steel companies have been decidedly conservative. Mindful of the lean years sure to come, they have preserved substantial surpluses, and are thus facing the future with far

less apprehension than ever before.

"Labor has shared in the prosperity of the year. Three times in the twelvementh were wages of laborers advanced by the steel manufacturers, each time 10 per cent., while workmen paid on a sliding scale were steadily benefited by the rising prices of the products they made. It is safe to say that never before, in this or any other country, were iron and steel workers in receipt of such incomes from their daily toil as the workmen of this country in 1916."

LETTERS - AND - ART

GERMAN REPUDIATION OF PARIS FASHIONS

THEN THE EUROPEAN NATIONS began houseeleaning and throwing out of doors everything they had once thought good enough to imitate, Germany was foremost in stripping herself of foreign art influences. Her general attitude was given in an article published in our issue of July 29, last year, when we presented Mr. Hermann Muthesius's plea for a national German style in art. Now he has a successor, Dr. Norbert Stern, who particularizes in a pamphlet called "Die Weltpolitik der Weltmode in der Deutsche Krieg (Stuttgart and Berlin) along the line of style in dress. Whatever may be the welcome given his proposals by the women of the Fatherland, and we have received hints from time to time that some have not taken kindly to the proposed reforms, Mr. Stern's claims are asserted with a charming originality and a rare vigor of expression. He picks out language, the press, and fashion as the instruments by which the Angle-French enemy have "formed the spirit of the age, the world's public opinion, and the universal style." After this war is over, he continues, "we Germans will have to alone for our sins of omission and commission." There are too many, he thinks, "who see in fashion nothing but a mere toying with dress-goods and woman's vanity." If they only knew how heavy fashion's influence weighs upon customs and morality itself, how it sets upon art and polities, he thinks their indifference would quickly be replaced by an intense interest in the subject. For, he philosophizes:

"Fashion is idea materialized, and, more than a generation ago, the spiritual Austrian economist, Emanuel Herrmann, the inventor of the postal-card, had foreseen the time when 'professional politicians would seriously take up the study of dress.' Language is a deep psychologist, and there is a profound meaning in the root identity of Mode (German word for fashion) and Modus, habit, and habitus, for dress is a faithful mirror, indeed, of our whole outlook at life, and he who does not submit himself to the tyranny of French fashion has to suffer social excommunication.

"France, by dominating and captivating the fair sex all over the world, knew how to worm berself into the most intimate secrets of foreign statesmanship and diplomacy. Let us not deceive ourselves; it will be no easy task to dislodge our neighbor from her solid position in the world's bondows. We shall have to drive in the wedge very deep.

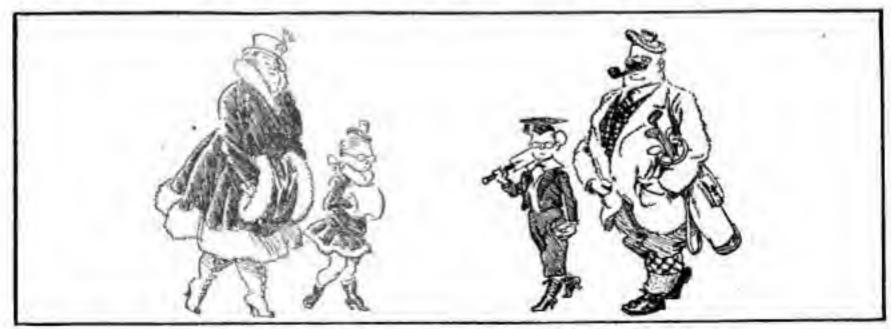
"It is a historical, and, after all, quite natural fact that

world-fashions can only be started from the centers of world Powers. Nations can not so easily be forced to dress as others tell them to do. Rome had to become the mistress of the Mediterranean before the ladies on the Nile, Rhine, and Seine wore the same dresses as their sisters on the Tiber. Spain's court dress was not installed at the courts of Austria, Germany, France, Italy, England, and the Netherlands before Charles V. and Philip II, had made their kingdom the predominant Power in Europe. And France herself had to wait until her glorious Roi Soleil, Louis XIV., on his victorious return from the continent's buttle-fields, laid fashion's scepter upon her lap. Europe, conquered by France, had to assume the French livery. Colbert, the great statesman, was the only leading personality of his time to grasp the political and social importance of the costume. But he had docile pupils in Napoleon I. and Prince Metternich, the famous Austrian Chancellor,

"It was by no means a more coincidence that the final conquest of the French tailor and milliner (1675) was almost immediately (1677) followed by the acceptance, at the Congress of Nimeguen, of French as the universal language of polite European society. The diplomats and statesmen of all countries had to dress 'in French' their thoughts as well as their bodies. Thus, French Kultur penetrated the soul of Europe. And so it remained to the present day. Colbert's prophecy that France will conquer the world by its taste in art, poetry, and fashion has been realized, indeed.

"We had, heretofore, silently and humbly taken the French yoke upon us. But this war must emancipate us. We must give the lie to that beastful French tailor who, while our victorious armies were at gunshot from the Rue Royale, sent the defiant challenge over the Khine that the Gretchens, immediately after the war, would again take their sartorial ones from Paris."

Philosophical calm abandons Dr. Stern at this point of his argumentation, for he seriously calls for the powerful arm of the State police: "Der Staat müsste hier eingreifen, wenn ein gedankenloses Publikum sich nicht belehren liesse" ["The state will have to interfere should an easy-going, thoughtless public not take the lesson to heart"]. Dr. Stern confessos sincere admiration for the handful of Britons who knew how to keep down their giant Indian Empire; but he bows still lower before the genius of the few score of crafty French tailors and milliners, powerful allies of their fatherland's statesmen. With gennine Teutonic scriousness, Dr. Stern reminds us of the insidious skill with which France took advantage of the Russo-Japanese War to throw upon the world-market simultaneously the



"LET OUR WOMEN WHO LOOK TO PARIS FOR THEIR PASSIONS, OUR MEN WHO LOOK TO LONDON, REMEMBER THAT OUR PRESIDAL FORM IS NOT THAT OF THE ENGLISH AND PRENCH."

FASHIONS IN

Dr. Euren Wolff has contributed to the Hustrich Zritung an article on "How we are to order our External Life in the New Germany."

Japanese kimonos and the Russian blouses. "That is carrying water on both shoulders with a vengeance," he cries out. "The bear and the cat, both, were satisfied." A similar game, he further recalls, was played on the occasion of the Turco-Bulgarian War, when Europe's ladies were forced to wear the colors of Bulgaria, then the protégée of France. But, he asks-

"Who would ever have thought it possible that even the now disearded tango fashion had a political background? We were at the eve of the opening of the Panama Canal. The United States made itself ready for its assault on Europe. The San Francisco Exhibition was mainly destined to show the Centraland South-American republies the industrial ascent of their giant neighbor to the north, suggesting to them thereby the thought of severing their economic relationship with Europe, France saw the danger, and, in a jiffy, the favorite dance of the Argentina white-slavers became the fashionable dance from San Francisco to New York, from London to Petrograd. And Paris added to the dance the not less provoking tango split dress. The South-American amour propre was satisfied."

Dr. Stern continues his treatise on the philosophy of clothes by giving us a learned disquisition on the difference between world-fashion and national costume. The latter is a straitjacket which can not be changed by individual taste, while fashion invites-yea, imposes-modification by the wearer. A national costume is the civil uniform of a people or of a certain section of a country. Fashion, on the contrary, represents a transient political thought, a passing economic interest. The costume of the courtier and state functionary is the rigid symbol of aristocracy and bureaucracy; fashion is a democrat, leveling the social differences,

"To speak with historical exactness, fashion, properly speaking, appears on the scene only, then, when the State begins to lower the bars of social privilege, and it can develop its full power in a democracy only. The French rococo style was limited to aristocracy. Real fushion started with the French

Revolution.

"There are people among us who, in the national excitement through which we are now passing, clamor for a German national costume. They mean well, but the idea is ridiculous and unfeasible. There has never been nor ever will be a universally German national costume, for political reasons as to the past, for economic reasons as to the present and the days to come. Only an absolutist régime matures a national costume. The Chinese cue was cut off when the Manchu dynasty left the Imperial palace. Not even the smallest of the German duchies tolerated a universal livery. Only certain corporations, lay and ecclesiastic, accepted one.

"Costumes are petrified thoughts of the past. They can not be transferred to living surroundings without being modified and rejuvenated in a center of world-fashion. The people with its natural, fine instinct rejects the abrupt imposition of an antiquated style. The dress must be in harmony with the ideas,

the taste of the age. France's secret of success lies in her exact reading of racial psychology. Wars or alliances or the opening of new trade-routes were for her the eleverly chosen moments for reviving the fashions of yore. If this war had not broken out. I am sure the world would have been surprized. as a sequel to the San Francisco Exhibition, by some fashions picked out among Uncle Sam's costumes of the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries. Everything was ready. The fashion press of France and the United States worked in complete unison. The German Michel, as usual, would have said, Amen! And all because France knew that we Germans are without backbone, and took no notice of us; and our own stuffs and fashions would have had to pass through the English or French capitals before returning to us under an assumed foreign name."

And now our author springs a genuine surprize on the unaware reader by seriously advocating the khaki uniform as startingpoint for the new German world-style, singing a hymn to the gray color, its intrinsic advantages over black and white, its full harmony with the mood of our time. The great sacrifices made by Germany forbid bright colors and impose absolute simplicity in the out. Nations and epochs instinctively create their dress as nature does in obeying the temper of the seasons. "So could the darker shades of gray express the mourning for our dead, the lighter ones symbolize the hope in our final victory."

But in his great universal solicitude, Dr. Norbert Stern also thinks of the faithful allies, encouraging the creation of a Turkish fashion, for which the Mohammedan Exhibition at Munich in 1908 and the Oriental Exhibition at Cologne, in 1913, furnished very acceptable hints.

"This war brought the beautiful countries of Islam close to Austria and Germany. German warriors are fighting for the sacred interests of the Moslems. An alliance of sword and heart, strange indeed, but so natural on the other hand, has established itself between Central Europe and Asia. Turkish women, several times a day, send up prayers to Allah for the victory of Germany. In Jerusalem, Turkish soldiers exchange the native fez for the Prussian helmet to show their sympathy. German sailors in Constantinople wear the tarboosh. Turkish soldiers from Asia Mino: ape the Emperor's mustache. These things are of great significance to him who knows how to read the expressive language of fashion, to grasp, so to say, the metaphysical meaning of dress.

"If you assume your neighbor's costume, you signify your friendship for him and identify your interests with him. Ships hoist the flag of their honored guest; friendly sovereigns, when meeting, exchange uniforms. In brief, a Turkish fashion is the

logical outcome of the present situation."

Dr. Stern concludes his essay with the recommendation that the scepter of fashion be henceforth transferred from the frivolous hands of the French demi-mondains to the chaste hands of the German Hausfrau. He then passes in review the German cities



" GERNAN CLOTHES AFTER THE WAR MUST BE MODELED ON SOME PARTICULAR NATIONAL COSTOME NOTED FOR ITS EASE AND BEAUTY."

THE NEW GERMANY.

and from it Punch culls and illustrates some selected passages, which Germany in other days might have taken in the spirit of humor.

which could claim to replace Paris as future centers of the world's fashion. He quotes the famous Dr. Julius Lessing, director of the Berlin Industrial Museum, who, in 1884, had the courage to write as follows: "Where should fashion find a center in Germany when Germany berself has none? Berlin is hardly the Kultur capital of Prussia, Frankfort-on-the-Main and Cologne taking their own courses. Of the art of southern Germany, Munich is the center. A German fashion would have difficulties to prevail over its French competitor. How would a 'Prussian' or 'Bavarian' fashion fare? Before Berlin has not become, in the truest sense of the word, the moral capital of Germany, one has no right to dream of a predominating 'German fashion.'"

Dr. Stern soothingly adds that the situation has somewhat changed since the times of William I. and Bismarck, but be evidently inclines toward Munich and Frankfort-on-the-Main, the latter having, among others, the great advantage of being the railroad center of the fashionable cosmopolitan wateringplaces—Homburg, Nauheim, Wiesbaden, Kissingen, and Baden. Dresden, Cologne, and Vienna also have their justifiable claims.

FRENCH ARTISTS KILLED

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY French artists, among whom are painters, sculptors, engravers, and architects, have paid the extreme price of their devotion to country and are counted with the dead. Altho a large number were either students in the Beaux-Arts or men young in their profession, says the American painter, Mr. William A. Coffin, "not a few were known to American artists, sculptors, and architects who studied in recent years at the Paris école." Included in the list furnished to the American Artists' Committee of One Hundred, organized to cooperate with the French society in raising relief funds for artists' families, is the name of the young American aviator, Victor Chapman, killed at the front, who was a student of architecture in the atelier of Gromort. The names printed in The Evening Post of January 18 are not repeated here because doubtless only a few would be known even to a limited circle in this country, but Mr. Coffin's words to the Past are worth quoting:

"Some time ago in one of my letters to Mr. Leon Bennat, president of the Fraternité des Artistes, who is the director of the École Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts, I asked if a list could be sent to me of French artists who have been killed in the war. In due time such a list came to hand from Mr. Edouard Thoumy, one of the secretaries of the Fraternité, and it includes students who went to the front from the Beaux-Arts atchers. The lists are, I think, of interest—of sad interest, indeed—for, the there are no more than three hundred and fifty names, doubtless a number of the men would have attained wide fame if their careers had not been cut short.

"The first two sections of the list, including artists who have gained reputation in France, may not contain names known in America, but this is because these soldiers were comparatively

young. All the students were young men, of course.

"I do not like to ask our confrères in Paris, who are face to face with war and have their hands full with their efforts to help the dependents of their brethren, to go to much trouble in a matter of this kind, but I know these lists would be twice as long if they included artists not connected with the Société des Artistes Français or the École des Beaux-Arts. The lists, all bearing the heading, "Tombés sur le champ d'honneur," are transcripts from the registers of the Société and the École, and give all the Christian names of each soldier, making identity exact, but I have deleted in most cases all but the first name given, as well as the names of masters of atcliers, which were appended.

"I beg that a little more of your valuable space may be accorded to say that the Relief Fund for the Families of French Soldier-Artists under our direction is of the greatest help to the Fraternité des Artistes; that we know their needs are more pressing than ever, and that checks for this fund should be made payable to William Bailey Faxon, treasurer, and mailed to 215 West Fifty-seventh Street (American Fine Arts Building) or

to the undersigned [Mr. Coffin]. Treasurer's receipts are sent to all contributors and their names are forwarded to Paris from time to time with our remittances."

DEFENDING "REPERTORY" AGAINST MRS. FISKE

NEW ARTICLES on the art of the theater have aroused more interest than the one by Mrs. Eiske in The Century which we gave our readers a taste of in our issue of January 6. Some have applauded, but not so the dramatic critic of the New York Evening Post, Mr. J. Ranken Towse, if one may penetrate the anonymity of an editorial article. This writer finds that Mrs. Fiske's "series of vehement assertions concerning the value of the repertory system" are likely to seem curiously perverse to most students of stage art and history and doubly strange as proceeding from an actress of her repute and long experience." Mr. Towse looks on with amazement at Mrs. Fiske's assertion that the repertory idea is "outworn, needless, impossible, and harmful," and retorts that assertion is not proof. Her main argument to prove the repertory system outmoded is that it has no place in an age of specialization such as ours, when actors should attain perfection in the special line to which they are adapted. But so it was with the old repertory system, retorts Mr. Towse, "with the significant addition that the player learned to be proficient in several lines instead of one. In other words, he became versatile, an artist, who was a specialist in a dozen different ways." Mrs. Fiske's instances are against the fact, according to the Evening Paul's critic:

"Granville Barker, she is made to declare, showed 'the essence and the evil of the repertory theater when he produced plays for which his company was atterly unfitted.' But Mr. Barker's company was a scratch, not a repertory, company, as was abundantly proved by the results. In 'Androcles' it did well enough, but in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' it failed egregiously, because it could not embody the spirit or voice the music of the text. Neither Mr. Barker nor his players had been

properly schooled.

"Does Mrs. Fiske really suppose that a repertory theater can, in these days, be formed on the instant? At the stroke of a millionaire's wand? There was a time when this could have been done, when it would have been possible to collect a body of trained actors, with mastery of cultivated speech and varied illustrative action, from every point of the compass, but that ended a quarter of a century ago. She seems to think that the New Theater Company was a repertory company just because it proposed to become one. That enterprise, so rich in promise, collapsed mainly for the reason that the true stock-company idea, which means a cooperative body of players trained in all the requirements of miscellaneous drama, was, unhappily, ignored. The company ought to have been selected and set to work on the proposed program for two or three years before the theater was opened.

"Nothing could be unluckier for Mrs. Fiske's argument than the reference to Irving's famous London Lyceum Company, which, she says, was composed of specialists. Here the fact is true, but the implication disingenous. Specialists, in various directions, many of them, including Irving himself, they undoubtedly were, but how did they become such? All of them were the products of the thorough schooling they had received in these same needless, impossible, and harmful stock companies. Where are their equals to be found to-day? And, why are they non-existent? 'Januschek,' she cries, 'was the last of a race of giants.' Why are there no more of them? Whence did they spring, if not from the competitive stock companies, the only practical schools of acting? A. M. Palmer and Augustin Daly, she avers, often approached the ideal. That is true. Palmer triumphed because he never ventured out of the field in which his players were skilled workers. Daly put his 'specialists' into poetie drama and demonstrated their utter inadequacy. Out of their narrow boundaries, transferred into realms of imagination from those of mimetle realism, they were impotent in speech and action. 'No single company,' says Mrs. Fiske, 'even tho it had years and years in which to prepare, could give five entirely different plays and give them all properly.

Has she ever heard of Sadler's Wells, to quote but one of many instances? Even now, she says truly, good modern plays are often ruined by bad acting. How does this happen, one wonders? By what standards does Mrs. Fiske judge?"

Mr. Towse's question and his argument which follows on recall statements in his recently published book, "Sixty Years of the Theater," relative to the dearth on our stage of actors trained in the art of acting. He is led to reassert his position by Mrs. Fiske's suggestion that the repertory system seeks "to educate the actor at the expense of the public and dramatic literature," to which he retorts:

"That can only refer to the endowed theater in which few students of the stage have much faith. Otherwise it would imply an extraordinary misconception of the real functions of the theater. What profit to the public, or to literature, can there be in uneducated actors without a glimmering of the higher beauties of the art which they profess? The number of our educated actors, except in a few special lines of purely contemporary and comparatively small artistic interest, is diminishing. In the whole English-speaking world to-day there are not half a dozen players of the highest order. Because of this condition the great mass of the literary drama of all kinds, upon which the chief artistic claims of the theater are dependent, is banished from the stage. Even in the modern plays the best performances are still given by actors who had their early training in repertory. The modern system has had a long trial, with consequences too obvious for dispute. It has made 'stars. it has made money (for a few), it has multiplied theaters, magnified the paitry, and relegated to temporary obscurity what is fine, imaginative, or inspiring-matter worthy of intellectual and artistic consideration. Herein no wholesale condemnation of the modern drama, even of the most 'advanced' modern drama, when it has brains, valid significance, beauty, or brilliancy, is intended for a moment. The theater ought to be, noist inevitably be, progressive, but if it is to be in the future what it has been in the past, it must be eatholic and comprehensive. It must have a body of skilled professional artists, in the fullest meaning of the phrase, such as the competitive reperfory system, embracing every class of drama, once provided. If there is any other way, it has not yet been discovered."

AN "AFFIRMATIVE" EDUCATION

ERNARD SHAW once made an onelaught upon modern education and amused himself while he stupefied others by suggesting a new curriculum. One of the things he recommended was to teach children how to look up trains in a time-table. Reforms almost as drastic and as practical as that seem to be in contemplation by the Rockefeller General Education Board, who plan to remove the "dend-wood and lumber of tradition" from the American system of elementary and secondary education. Such a "modern school" as is proposed will be opened in connection with the Teachers' College of Columbia University, and the curriculum devised by Abraham Flexner, secretary of the General Education Board, will include "no study of formal grammar, no involved mathematics, no Latin, Greek, nor other dead language, no ancient history except as it bears on modern problems-nothing, in fact, for which no better reason than tradition can be assigned." Books will disappear as far as possible as a means for instruction, and "the accessible world" will be used as the laboratory where children are to be "taught and trained with an eye to the realities of life and existence." Dr. Flexner is quoted by the press as saying

"The curriculum will include nothing for which an affirmative case can not now be made out. We shall drop the study of formal grammar, for such evidence as we possess points to the futility of formal grammar as an aid to correct speaking and writing.

"The modern school will not go through the form of teaching children useless historic facts just because previous generations of children have learned and forgotten them. Nor will it teach obsolete and uncongenial classics simply because tradition has made this sort of acquaintance a kind of good form.

"Latin and Greek will be left out-not because their litera-

tures are less wonderful than they are reputed to be, but because their present position in the curriculum rests upon tradition and assumption. Nothing is more wasteful of time, or, in the long run, more damaging to good taste than unwilling or spasmodic attention to what history or tradition stamps as meritorious or respectable in literature; nothing more futile than the makebelieve by which children are forced to worship as 'classies' or 'standards' what in their hearts they revolt from because it is ill-chosen or ill-adjusted.

"A realistic treatment of literature will take hold of the child's normal interests in romance, adventure, fact, or what not, and endeavor to develop them into effective habits of reading. Methods will not be calculated to 'train the mind' or to

make make-believe literary scholars.

"Mathematics will be taught in such form, in such amounts, and at such times as other subjects require. Perhaps nowhere else, under present systems, is waste through failure so great as in this subject. When a certain degree of success is attained it is often quite unintelligent; children mechanically carry out certain operations in algebra, guided by arbitrary signs and models; or they learn memoriler a series of geometric propositions. The hollowness of both performances—and most children fail to perform so much—is evident when a mechanical problem takes a slightly unfamiliar turn. The child's helplessness shows a striking lack of mathematical knowledge and 'mental discipline.'

"The truth is that the present position of both algebra and geometry is historical. With the realistic standard applied mathematics taught will be only when necessary, and then in

amounts heresary

"The school will put great stress on modern languages. It is believed that languages have no value in themselves; they exist solely for the purpose of communicating ideas and abbreviating thought and action processes. If studied they are valuable only in so far that they are practically mastered—not otherwise. We shall aim for absolute fluency for our pupils.

"The school from the first will undertake the cultivation of contacts and cross connections. Every exercise will be a spelling lesson; science, industry, and mathematics will be inseparable. Science, industry, history, civies, literature, and geography will

to some extent utilize the same material.

"Located in New York, the school will have wonderful assets for educational purposes—the harbor, the Metropolitan Museum, the public library, the city government, the Weather Bureau, the transportation systems, the terming life of Broadway, lectures, concerts, plays, etc. Other communities may have less, but all have much. As things now are, children living in this rich and tingling environment get for the most part precisely the same education they would get in Oshkosh or Keokuk, They are losing their heritage."

Already a body of opposition is preparing itself; some hold with Father Joseph H. Rockwell, of Brooklyn College, that the new scheme is an "absurdity," while others, like Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, regard it with mild "suspicion." William G. Willeox, president of the Board of Education, opposes the abandonment of the classics and ancient history, saying:

"Human nature has not changed throughout the ages. We can not understand the modern without a study of the ancient. How are we to understand the development of man unless we read the history of those who lived before." We should know the language they spoke, the books they read, and the thoughts that were theirs. I am a believer in liberal education for the common schools. I am opposed to the elimination of the cultural studies. A study of practical problems can not take the place of culture."

Rabbi Wise's enlarged "suspicion" is put in this way:

"Every college man or woman must be particularly interested in the announcement, even the it came too late to save us from the little Latin and less Greek with which we were dowered in our youthful days. It is deeply suggestive that the announcement makes clear that the undertaking is to be regarded as an experiment.

"Some will question, some will wonder, whether it would not be more auspicious to have initiated the experiment under public auspices rather than under the egis of a quasi-private institution. It will be regarded with suspicion by those who have too timidly listened to the councils of vocational education, but more discerningly hesitated to accept the potentially menacing gospel of industrial efficiency."



Penitentiary at Treaton. New Jersey, in which the new Governor, Walter E. Edge, promises drastic reforms.

TO REFORM NEW JERSEY'S MEDIEVAL PRISONS

OPE FOR PRISON REFORM in New Jersey waited upon the inauguration of the new Governor, Walter E. Edge, of Atlantic City, and his first message to the legislature sounded the eall. Shocking information of prison conditions had been publicly given in the New York Evening Post by Harold A. Littledale, and in the New Republic (New York) by Patrick Quinlan. The latter, as he himself says, speaks "after nearly two years in its cells as an unwilling resident." His conviction, which aroused much controversy, was for speeches in the Paterson silk strike that were held to be incendiary. "If we agree," he says, "that malnutrition, foul air, bad sanitation are evils in a slum, we can not deny they are evils in a State institution." The new Governor states in his message that "conditions in the State prison at Trenton are admittedly unsatisfactory." The ground maintained for prison purposes, he says, is so extensively occupied with buildings that there is no opportunity for sanitation. Certain proposed changes are rejected as mere makeshifts, for the situation would only be temporarily relieved, but not cured. He continues:

"It seems to me that we are far enough advanced in our ideas on prison reform to face this problem and solve it for all time in a big way.

"I believe the door of opportunity for this solution opens to penal farms and road-work. If these well-known ideas are put into greater practical practise in New Jersey, there will be no need for such extensive prisons. Inside industries, which, of course, must be preserved for those prisoners who can not do outside work, will be the easier regulated, because they shall need to be less extensive. The State-use system as a substitute for the contract-labor system, which is unlawful and ought not to be permitted under the subterfuge of the so-called piece-price plan, can be extended on such a comprehensive scale that it may be possible even to solve the prison problem without adding a foot to the grounds of the institution in Trenton.

"I take it that the success at Lecsburg shows the possibilities of the penal-farm system."

The Governor proposes calling together in conference in the near future representatives of the Prison Labor Commission and of the New Jersey State Charities Aid and Prison Reform Association, inspectors of the State prison, the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, the State Purchasing Agent, and other representative officials, to "tell their stories individually, express their own views, and submit to questions." In brief—

"There is necessity for harmonizing the conflicting opinions and views upon this question and obtaining speedy legislative action for the purpose not only of solving the prison-reform problem, but also of reorganizing and placing on a sound business basis the management and care of public institutions of a charitable and correctional nature. Regarding the latter, there ought to be more centralization of authority, and, in consequence, more workable and reachable concentration of responsibility."

Mr. Littledale, in one of his Evening Post articles, makes out a long indictment on the basis of "facts," which he collates and asserts. Thus:

"It is a fact that two, three, and even four men are confined together in the same cell in violation of the law.

"It is a fact that dungeons exist and that men are incarecrated therein and given only bread and water twice a day.

"It is a fact that men have been chained to the walls of underground dungeons.

"It is a fact that women convicts are confined with men, and that cell 55, wing 4, is kept apart for that purpose.

"It is a fact that women prisoners eat, sleep, and live in their cells and work on sewing-machines in the corridor outside their cells.

"It is a fact that there is no dining-hall and that men are fed in their cells or in the corridor.

"It is a fact that the cries of convicts protesting against their food have been heard by those who passed through the streets outside.

"It is a fact that the men have only half an hour's recreation a week, and that the recreation-yard for fourteen women convicts is larger than the recreation-yard for 1,200 men.

"It is a fact that many cells are dark and ill-ventilated.

"It is a fact that in the newest wing seventy cells are so damp that they can not be used, and that on occasions the corridor is so wet that the keepers have to wear rubbers.

"It is a fact that a cell-building erected in 1835 is in use to-day. "It is a fact that the State's wards were confined up to last Monday in an old wing that the State Board of Health had condemned as unfit for human habitation.

"It is a fact that consumptives circulate with the well, expos-

ing them to contagion.

'It is a fact that the first offender is thrown with the

habitual criminal.

"It is a fact that a youth was released in December who came to the prison a boy of thirteen years, wearing short trousers.

"It is a fact that men are punished by being put face to the wall, and that sometimes they are

kept there all day without food.

"It is a fact that convicts may not receive fruit. "It is a fact that a commodious bath-house, with hot- and cold-water supply, is used only two months in the year.

"It is a fact that for ten months in the year the convicts are given only a bucket of water once a week in which to bathe, that after bathing they must wash their clothes in this water and then wash out their cells."

Mr. Littledale continues with a much longer list of "facts," some of which follow:

"It is a fact that the management of the prison is vested in a Board of Inspectors who meet only once a month, and whose members are from seattered parts of the State.

"It is a fact that paroles can be granted by two independent bodies-the Board of Inspectors and

the Court of Pardons.

"It is a fact that a salaried school-teacher is employed, but that there is no schoolroom or furniture, in violation of the law.

"It is a fact that three chaplains are employed. but that the chapel seats only 350 persons, while the prison population is usually in excess of 1,300.

"It is a fact that the salaried moral instructor is the Rev. Thomas R. Taylor, father of Leon R. Taylor, ex-Speaker of the Assembly, and that he was appointed by his son while Acting Governor of the State.

"It is a fact that the Board of Inspectors turns the convicts over for work on the public reads at the rate of \$1.25 a day, which is paid by the taxpayers, but that the Board turns the convicts over to private contractors at thirty-five cents a day.

"It is a fact that goods made in the prison for private contractors are not marked 'Manufactured in New Jersey State Prison, and that this

is a violation of the law.

It is a fact that while the contract shops are put in operation daily, the shop, equipped at a cost of more than \$12,000, to make socks and underwear for inmates of State institutions is idle and has been idle for some months, and that the salaried instructor has nothing to do.

"It is a fact that convicts are supposed to be paid 215 cents a day for their work in prison and that they do not get it."

The New York World, after commending the enterprise of The Evening Post for making these revelations, says:

"Probably there is not a State in the Union in which the hardships inflicted upon human beings in the New Jersey prison would be tolerated for a day in the case of live stock. It is only when we come to deal arbitrarily with men and women convicted of crime that we forget all our fine principles and set up petty despotisms worse than those whose violent suppression we are in the habit of celebrating.

"A system that breaks or brutalizes its victims, even the they may have been offenders, is more dangerous to society than most of the prisoners whom it tortures. The horrors of the Trenton blackhole are worse than most of the wrongs that peopled it. For these infamies we are indebted to a spirit of tyranny which has persisted in spite of our political ideals and which has obscured even the humanity of a people that is shocked by the sufferings of a dog."

A CATHOLIC VIEW OF THE NEW YUCATAN

OW GOVERNOR SALVADOR ALVARADO, of Yucatan, appears to Catholic eyes is disclosed in a letter from the city of Merida which is quoted in the Catholic Estension Magazine (Chicago, January). That even independent observers in this Mexican State are shocked by certain things the Governor has done to the Catholie Church



EDUCATION AT TRENTON PENITENTIARY.

It is asserted that "a salaried school-teach " is employed, but that there is no schoolroom or furniture, in violation of the law."

> was noted in our issue of January 6, when the many admired reforms in the government of the State were recorded. The Catholic commentator finds little if anything to commend in the Alvarado policies, and one capital charge made against the Governor is that of summarily executing citizens. The date of the letter is September 24, 1916, and it reads in part as follows:

> "Here you can not pray, hear mass, or talk. There is not a priest or an open church in any of the towns of the State. All the churches, except two in this city, were seized and all their furnishings were destroyed. The Church of the Third Order is now a museum; the Church of Jesus-Maria, a Masonic Hall; and several of the others are stores, their balustrades and altars having been sold or destroyed. Other churches have been turned into halls for workmen or dwellings for soldiers' families. There is not one Catholic college or school open. The bishop's residence and the residences of the priests were confiscated by a decree of Alvarado, and as they fear being later obliged to restore them, they are selling everything—the marbles, the doors, and even the plants in the gardens. Meat-markets are not permitted, because Alvarado bought 60,000 barrels of meat from the United States, so only be may sell meat. With this meat he pays many people. Everything is sold for the profit of Alvarado and Carranza. Every mouth we have 10,000 hens, 500 chickens,

and 500 cases of eggs, besides the cereals; all are distributed through all the states, to be sold, and the profits, they say, are to pay the expenses of the revolution. No one can purchase anything but through the Government. We have been obliged to go without needles because the Government does not keep this article. All the traders have to get their goods from the Government. In each town there is a provost who determines the prices of all goods, like pottery, eggs, etc. The provost's salary is paid by the merchants. All this is in the name of liberty. Good-by. I report things which nobody can know there; but many things will always remain unknown, because the official papers state the contrary, and we have a close censorship on all communications."

RUSSIA'S RELIGIOUS IMPOSTOR

NE OF THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY as well as one of the most successful impostors who ever made religion a cloak for ambition, sensuality, and vice was removed from earth in the assassination of the Russian monk,

Gregory Rasputin. This is the striking assertion at the beginning of a most interesting study of the munk in The Outlank (New York), by Mr. George Kennan, the American traveler who some years ago investigated and wrote on the Siberian-exile system. Rasputin's very name, we are told, "means a rake, a dissolute, licentious man," and was assumed by its bearer when, in later life, "he put on a deceptive garb of sanctity"perhaps intending "to suggest the idea that he was a reformed and converted sinner." He was of peasant stock and received the elementary education of the public schools. which enabled him to write his name and read the Bible. "As a youth he was given to drunkenness and dissipation, and lived the life of a common village hoodlum of the pensant class; but in spite of his excesses he developed into a man of powerful physique and not unpleasing appearance, and a man, moreover, who for some reason was particularly attractive to women." His intermediary years, when he took up the guise of religion, are here sketched:

"About the beginning of the present century, when he was approaching middle life, Gregory happened to fall in with an itiner-

ant Siberian preacher, and under the latter's influence he ostensibly reformed, repented, and became converted. Whether there was any sincerity in this profest change of heart or not we have no means of knowing; but for two years or more the repentant sinner studied the Bible, ecclesiastical history, and the writings of the Church fathers, and finally went on a long religious pilgrimage. When he returned to western Siberia he became an itinerant preacher himself, and set up as a starcts, or 'holy one,' under the name of Rasputin. By this time he had become a man of shrewd native ability, had acquired selfconfidence, and had discovered that by means of his personal magnetism, his knowledge of the Scriptures, and his reputed holiness, he could exert a strong influence over both men and women, but particularly women. The idea then apparently occurred to him that he could find a wider field for the exercise of his talents in the capital of the Empire than in western Siberia, and in 1905, armed with letters of introduction from the local ecclesiastical authorities to Bishop Theofan and the famous Father John, of Cronstadt, he started for St. Petersburg.

"The supposition that a middle-aged, profligate Siberian muzhik could make a career for himself in the higher circles of St. Petersburg society would have seemed at that time so improbable as to be almost ridiculous; but the daring, quickwitted, unscrupulous religious impostor was well on the road to success in less than three months. He seems to have been taken up first by the ladies of the higher court circles, who found his religious teachings novel and his personality attractive. The Countess Ignatief, wife of a former Governor-General of

Siberia, is said to have called attention to him first, but he was soon received as a welcome guest in all those salons of the capital where religious and philosophical questions were discust. 'In a few months,' said the St. Petersburg Ryetch, 'the starcts reached the apogee of his influence and success. Religious seekers in the salons regarded him as a sort of apostle, who had come as the bearer of new truth and teaching. His religious and philosophical theories, based on his alleged authority from on high and on the "cleansing" of the world from its sins through him, attracted a throng of disciples—especially female disciples—and opened a wide arena for the gratification of his lascivious propensities.'"

Accounts differ as to the circumstances of his meeting the Czar, but it seems to have occurred about ten years ago, and his influence soon became so great that "even nobles, generals, and high officers of State who desired promotion or increase of salary sought his intercession and support." But by 1909 his loose moral conduct had become a scandal and in 1910 Prime Minister Stolypin ordered him out of the city. He disappeared

for a time, but at the end of 1911 he was back again in St. Petersburg and "became the favorite, if not the adviser, of the Emperor and Empress." During the next two years, so Mr. Kennan quotes from the St. Petersburg Ryctch, "the life and success of the starcts were perhaps without a parallel even in Russian history." Thus:

"To his influence were attributed the resignation of S. M. Lukianof, Procurator of the Holy Synod, the overthrow of Bishop Hermogen and the monk Hiodor, with whom he had quarreled; the promotion of Bishop Barnabas; the campaign against the Metropolitan Antonius; and the wholesale dismissal of professors from the ceclesiastical academics. His activities finally created so much indignation in the Duma that they were made the subject of two interpellations.

"In July, 1914, while Rasputin was making a visit to his native village of Pokrofsky, in the Siberian province of Tobolsk, he was stabbed in the street by a peasant woman named Guseva, who declared, when she was arrested, fillst she 'wished to remove from this world that false, infamous prophet, who has led so many people astray, and who has falsely instructed the Czar on countless questions.' Rasputin, who seemed to be mortally wounded, was taken to a hospital in Tyumen, where he was soon cared for by Prof. Serge Fedorof, the Czar's court physi-

coan, and Mademoiselle Virubova, a lady-in-waiting of the Empress, who had been sent there by Imperial command. Two or three days later a telegram from Tyumen announced that after a surgical operation Rasputin died, without recovering consciousness, at 5 r.m., on the 14th of July. But he was not dead. A subsequent report stated that he had regained consciousness and would probably recover. Three or four months later he was again in St. Petersburg, apparently as popular among the women and as powerful at the court as eyer.

"After the outbreak of the European War Rasputin's influence over the Emperor and the Empress was popularly connected with many important events, notably the removal of the Grand Duke Nicholas from command of the armies. Rasputin, it was said, favored a separate peace with Germany, and the Grand Duke, when he heard of it, declared that if the starets should fall into his hands he would hang him.

"Russian newspapers and speakers in the Duma have never been permitted to criticize, directly or indirectly, the Imperial family; but during the past two years the attentive reader of current Russian history must have noticed, in the press and in parliamentary debates, frequent references to the 'dark forces' that were attempting to control Russia's foreign and domestic policy.

"These 'dark forces' were Rasputin and other adventurers, impostors, or fanatics, who were apparently influencing the character and sometimes inspiring the acts of a religiously inclined but superstitious monarch. The most potent of these sinister influences has finally been removed by assassination."



The recently assistant of Russian monk who wielded a "dark" influence to the Royal Innischold

OVER \$75,000 FOR BELGIAN CHILDREN IN TEN DAYS

MERICANS ARE THE MOST LIBERAL PEOPLE on earth. We have long believed it. We know it now. They are proving it by every mail THE LITER-ABY DIGEST receives. Their letters and remittances, from all parts of the country, are pouring in upon us in generous response to our appeal on behalf of the Belgian children. We close this page necessarily on Wednesday noon, January 24, and up to this hour, in the brief ten days since remittances could begin to reach us, the sum total of returns is over \$75,000. It is a splendid token of human sympathy, of Good Samaritan service. And our Droest donors have only just begun to give! Old and young, rich and poor, their hearts are thrilling to that ery of the children oversea. If but a half of them could read but one-half the letters that have already come to us, there would not be a hungry child in Belgium the remainder of this year. Only a few inadequate quotations can be afforded space, giving mere hints of the wonderful spirit which the great number reveal.

Remember that 100 cents of every dollar contributed goes to Belgian children, under guarantee of The Literary Digist.

"I have some difficulty in supporting and educating my own children," writes a gentleman of Tulsa, Oklahoma, "but not so much that I can not contribute a mite to the aid of four young Belgians"; and his cheek is for \$48. From Atlanta, Ga., comes a remittance of \$36, representing three members of the sender's family. "For my wife and myself and for our three happy and well-nourished children," says a gentleman of Waterloo, Neb., "I beg to enclose you sixty dollars."

"Your appeal should meet with an instantaneous and liberal response," comments a New York gentleman; "your method is the right kind-practical, and will succeed"; and his letter encloses a check for \$600 "to care for fifty Belgian children during the ensuing year."

We do not always feel free to give the names of contributors. so many of them have stipulated that their names be withheld. As, for instance, a manufacturer in Louisville says: "Enclosed find check for \$60, upon the condition that my name is not to be mentioned." Real sacrifice shines through a letter from Ohio, enclosing two checks, from two school-teachers, each for \$12.10, and asking that they be notified if more is needed "by April 1."

Enclosing \$60 in the name of his wife and himself a Missouri teacher says: "This is approximately 1 per cent. of our joint income. I feel that it is reprehensibly small, and I shall want to contribute again as soon as I can catch up on debts."

"I know that I am under a moral obligation to help the

suffering Belgian children," writes an officer in the United States Naval service. "You know, Mr. Editor, that that obligation rests with equal force on every other American citizen whose power to aid is equal to mine." And his check is for \$1,200.

With a brief message from a Pennsylvania college town comes a check for \$1,236, covering one child each for three children in that home-" Eleanor, Bill, and Jim," while " Mother and Dad" add the "\$1,200 for 100 children." From another college town near that home of those Friends who favor peace, another pair send \$100; and a Boston lady remits \$120, "with best wishes for the Fund." which sum is matched by the check of a Delaware reader, while the check of an iron-founder in Tennessee for \$240, covers twenty children's extra ration, and says: "I trust you will have a generous response." Detroit, Mich., is represented by a manufacturer who sends \$200; and from a cotton-mill in New Jersey comes a remittance of \$1.224, covering 102 children.

By telegraph a Philadelphian who had previously sent \$100 pledged a like remittance each month for a year. Remitting \$17, a manufacturer in Milton, Pa., proposes that we print the appeal of January 20, in circular form, and says he will pay for 1,000 copies and place them in homes there.

Says a lawyer in Louisville, Ky., enclosing his first remittance; "I am willing to undertake the extra feeding necessary for twelve children for one year, provided I may be permitted to make the payments monthly." Many other pledges of like nature have come. To accept the thousands of such that we hope will follow must mean large expense for clerical service, ote., but this THE LITERARY DIGEST will cheerfully incur. Send the pledges in!

"My Sunday-school class contributed to the Fund about two years ago," writes a Brooklynite; "I was in hopes you would start another"; and he sends \$24. "The ministers of every denomination and in every church of the United States should voice this appeal from their pulpits," writes a St. Louis lawyer, who encloses \$12.

"Dear Little Belgian Boy": says one letter from Illinois-"Here are \$12 to take care of you this year. I am only four and a half years old, so daddy is holding my hand as I write this letter to you"; and a little older son of the same "daddy" writes for himself to another "dear little Belgian," and "daddy's" check for \$24 is enclosed with both. We wonder if there be not thousands of such nice little fellows as Harris A. Kemp and J. S. Kemp, who would like their fathers to do likewise for them?

Contributions to THE BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND-Received from January 18 to January 24 inclusive.

\$6,312.50 Employees of the Publishers of The Literary rigost. (Payable \$520,00 monthly for 22 months; our suployees decided to give monthly on as to give largely.)

\$1,235.00-"Mother and Dud, Eleanor, Bill and Jim." \$1,200.00 A. W. Wagnalin, Wilfred J. Funk, C. C. Actiorn, His Eminence Cardinal Farley, R. J. Cuddiby, Mrs. R. J. Cuddiby, H. N. Wood.

\$1,000.00 Cooper Underwear Company.

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\$37.06 Helen W. Birndman.

A. A. Brigham, H. J. Cadwell, "Cash," "Mothers' the of the Brigham, H. J. Cadwell, "Cash," "Mothers' the of the Bright Br (Continued on page 314)



A "LITERARY DIGEST" CLASS IN ENGLISH AT THE MOBILE, ALABAMA, RIGH SCHOOL, This is only one of many hundreds of groups of students who use THE DIGIST as an aid in class-work.

WAKING UP THE CLASS

news and discussion-columns of Tue LITERARY DIGEST begins to come home to the editors from the letters which are being received daily from all parts of the country. As a help in the educational field, the use of periodicals seems to be increasing rapidly, and we are glad to share with our readers some of the good news about the way in which teachers are performing what one of them recently called "modern miracles" with classes which were formerly sources almost of discouragement to them.

Among the audience which the editors of The Digest address each week there are thousands of students in high schools and colleges, and in addition to the inspiration derived from the knowledge that they are helping the rising generation toward ideals of citizenship, the editors derive no small amount of pleasure from the experiences of many teachers, as written out in letters of satisfaction. A great many of these accounts are interesting simply as stories, without the added fact that they are true happenings. One of the more fascinating and forcible of these little tales is sent us by an instructor in the High School, at Torrington, Conn.-Miss Bertha

her worst class into one of the best-truly a worth-while accomplishment, of which both Miss Duncan and THE DIGEST may well be proud. She writes:

Of all the classes I ever attempted to teach that was the worst; a Business-English class of thirty pupils, whose character may best be indicated by their names.

There were "Buck" Martin, "Barh' Mitchell, "Rip" Oakley, "Kid" Litzsky. and a dozen others of like distinction. My prize pupil was "Hooligan" Kelly, usually called "Hoolig," a strapping young Irishman with fiery red hair that stood up straight all the way around, and with a temper that matched his hair.

There were a few nice girls in the class, but the boys, with one exception, were the most "arrant knaves" that ever blest the portals of a high school.

They had grubbed through two years of English, had been hauled by a long-suffering teacher through a course in Gray's "Elegy" and Goldsmith's "The Deserted Village," only to feel a general sense of freedom now that they had been able to select Business English, which, to their fertile imaginations, appeared a course designed especially for the lazy and indifferent.

UST how teachers are using the weekly | C. Dunean-who tells us how she turned | boasted course began to seem dull, and one day I was beset by the plea; "We're getting tired of writing letters. Ain't there anything else we can do?" Two years of study had done little to remedy their natural abuse of their mother tongue.

"Well," I asked, "would you like to read something, a novel perhaps?"

"Aw, what's the use of reading things like that? What do we care about such stuff? They haven't anything to do with us," and 'Hoolig's" red hair fairly bristled with disgust.

How to interest a crowd of boys more likely to enjoy an account of a prize-fight than anything else was my problem, and the answer seemed to come from the skies by the Funk & Wagnalls, Limited. That evening I received a pamphlet explaining a plan by which THE LITERARY DIGEST might be introduced into high schools.

"Just the thing! Maybe that would suit Hoolig,' and 'Kid,' and all the rest of those delectable urchins."

The next morning I suggested that we try the plan and see how we liked it. Some of the more demure girls looked doubtful.

"Do you think we can understand it?" ventured the meekest of them all.

But "Rip" would be heard. "Sure we ean! Say we try it for a month."

The first number of the magazine we looked over in class, and I suggested that After a short time even this much- each select his own topic for the first



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Send today for our free booklet, "WHITE PINE IN HOME-BUILDING." It is beautifully illustrated and full of valuable information and suggestions on home-building. If there are children in your home, send also for "The Helen Speer Book of Children's White Pine Toys and Furniture," a fascinating plan book, from which a child may build its own toys and toy furniture.

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fastidious elegance in the possessor."

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This fact, however, does not mean that Berkey & Gay Furniture is necessarily expensive. Berkey & Gay suites and pieces, classic and fine in every detail, may be acquired at moderate prices.

Dealers, America over, are pleased to show you Berkey & Gay sleeping-room, dining-room, library and foyer furniture for "your children's heirlooms."

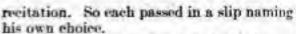
A Partialio of Pictures of Model Rooms will be sent you for feestly cents in stamps.

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I certainly spent a great deal of time preparing my own lesson, for I did not intend to let the plan fail through any neglect on my own part. It was a little difficult to keep 'the discussion of the European War within the bounds of safety, but no very violent ontbursts occurred and the period was safely over. I thought that some were already a little less skeptical of the success of our plan. I had been obliged to explain the cartoons myself, for no one had seemed to think it worth while to choose them.

Gradually the interest of the class was increased, we are told, and with enhanced interest, or perhaps causing it, was the growing understanding of the topics and discussions presented. By this time the teacher no longer had to assume the task of explaining the cartoons, for the choice of them had become a matter of extreme rivalry, and finally they had to agree that "turn about was fair play." Miss Duncan continues:

As the pupils became more interested I gradually placed the responsibility of Literary Dignet Day in their own hands. A committee made out the program, and one of their own number presided at the meeting, while I made myself as unnoticeable as possible. The most peaceful days for me were those on which "Hoolig" presided, for, placed in a position of responsibility, he fairly swelled with dignity and really conducted the class in a most admirable manner.

In direct connection with our Business English we studied the advertisements, and one day wrote a letter to be sent to secondary schools, setting forth the advantages of THE LITERARY DIGEST for classroom use.

By this time the original purpose of the regular course had dropt to secondary importance in their estimation, and they would have liked to use the magazine every day.

I had hardly noticed their changed attitude until, one day, the principal met me in the hall and remarked: "I think those boys must be getting interested in The Literary Digest. They seem to carry it with them wherever they go, and I frequently see them reading it. Your idea of using the magazine was a lucky one."

And now let us visit the class on a LITERARY DIGEST Day after the magazine had been in use for three months.

"Hoolig" occupies the chair, with his list of topics and speakers on the desk before him.

"Will Mr. Mitchell please explain the cartoons?"

"Barb," with a grin of pride, takes his position before the class and, with considerable appreciation of their humorous qualities, explains those he has considered the best.

This done, it is "Hoolig's" opportunity: "Any one anything to say on the subject?"

"Mut" Ryan, who has all this time been shaking his head and with difficulty repressing his desire to speak, is immediately in the aisle. "I do not agree with Mr. Mitchell's explanation of the cartoon on page 678. I think it should be this way," and he proceeds to correct "Barb's" interpretation.



"Hoolig" again rises. "Last week we had a discussion of the negotiations between Germany and America over the submarine question. Mr. Oakley, will you please tell us about the situation as it stands at present?"

The next topic provokes a discussion over the question: "Should a Congressman be more loyal to the country as a whole than to his own particular district when their interests apparently conflict?" Here "Hoolig's" dignity is tested rather severely by the difficulty which arises from the fact that they all wish to speak at once.

This discussion having finally subsided, "Hoolig" asks Miss Baker, rather a shy, bashful girl, to tell the story she has read in the "Personal Glimpses." Miss Baker steps to the front of the room and, with newly acquired self-possession, tells the story in an interesting fashion.

And so the period passes, and "Hoolig" relapses into his own irresponsible, happygo-lucky self.

"How did you measure the success of

your experiment?" do you ask?

Well, I do not suppose that I worked any very great reformation in the character of the boys, nor that the slight effect will necessarily be permanent, but I really felt quite satisfied when I found this paragraph in "Mut" Ryan's examination

"I have studied English for a good many years, and it has always been my most disliked study. I can honestly say that this is the first year that I have enjoyed my English work, and I am sure that it is THE LITERARY DIGEST that has made the difference. I think I have advanced in my ability to write and speak easily, and I know much more about the affairs of my own and foreign countries. It seems as if we ought to be better Americans because we have taken this course."

And then, again, there is the little story of a teacher who took a class consisting mostly of "left-backs," and proceeded to make them keen, responsive, and progressive, just by turning the most attractive sort of light on the class-work. The instructor, who is also the head of the History Department in Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, New York City. is Prof. G. E. Boynton. He tells us how life was infused into a hitherto listless class;

"That class will drive me insane," I said, one day, when the recitation had been particularly dead.

I had had similar experiences, but this Monday seemed the climax of them all, and I felt that something had to be done.

Of course I found it easy to excuse myself. It was the last period of the day and everybody was tired. Most of the class, too, were "left-backs," and so had proved their stupidity, and, besides, I had traveled this same road in much the same way for twenty years.

So why should I worry if they insisted on going to sleep under my leadership.

But I did worry. One day in one of these fits of despondency the thought came to me, "Why not try some current literature like THE LITERARY DIGEST and see if that will arouse them from their stupor?"

A second thought, however, convinced me that it was impracticable, as this was only a beginners' class in ancient history. "Current Topics" would deal with Amer-



Shut yer eyes tight an' I'll rubbit in good!"

-Molly's businesslike order to Brother Bill as she plunges her chubby hands into the rich, sudsy lather of Packer's Tar Soap. Then she proceeds to "rub it in good!"

When Bill's sunny hair is rinsed with warm water and dried carefully with a nice soft towel the result is immediately apparent.

My, but his little head feels fine! separate shining strand of hair stands out clean and glossy—and his scalp is wonderfully refreshed and stimulated by Molly's treatment.

That soothing piney lather, worked into the roots of the hair, at regular intervals, will preserve the natural beauty of the hair in after years.

PACKER'S TAR SOAP

Nothing so good for little boys' and girls' heads as this same Packer's Tar Soap their daddies and mothers use it with the same keen satisfaction.

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Packer's Liquid Lar Soap - cleanses the hair and scalp delightfully. Delicately perfumed. Liberal sample bottle 10c.

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ican and European history, which they had not studied in high school, and so I would be adding to my troubles by entering this new field with no real text-book.

Still the problem prest for solution. I could hear the echoes of my pedagogical studies ringing in my ears from time to time-"Proceed from the known to the unknown." "They must know something about the present," I thought. I wonder if it would help if I should approach my ancient world through the knowledge of the present. I had just been reading Du Bois's "Point of Contact," and the idea would not be dismissed, "Besides," said I, by way of convincing myself that I should make the experiment, "if I wait until they have had American history, there will be few if any of them left, so great is the percentage of those who never reach the senior year.

So one Friday I said to my class: "I've been thinking of you a good deal lately, wondering how I can help you to like your history. Some people say we give too much time to the ancient world and not enough to the one in which we are to spend our lives. If you think you would like to talk over the history we are making from day to day by a study of Tue Digest once a week, I am willing to give my time to it."

Every head shook in the affirmative the first bit of enthusiasm I had seen during the term.

I had anticipated their reply, and had THE DIGESTS on hand. After giving them out with the questions, I took a few minutes to kindle enthusiasm by allowing the class to look over the eartoons.

It was a delight to see the hands come up as one and another thought be could improve on the interpretation given of the cartoon.

The bell rang just as I had exprest the hope that the week-end would give them pleasure in learning the history we are making to-day.

Blue Monday came. I had formed the habit of calling it that, for things seemed

to go a little worse on that day.

"To-day we are a discussion club," I said. "Our topic is this world of ours. What is happening that will some day be written in the book of history? Well, Nicholas! I see your hand is up!"

He was a Russian, and with enthusiasm he started: "The Russians have taken Erzerum and are marching toward Trebizond."

"Where are these places, and why are they important?" My questions were answered without hesitation. Nick's mark had jumped many points.

"What other army in that country is hoping to join with the Russians?" "The English." "What city do they hope to take?" "Bagdad." "For what is it noted?" "A great railroad center." "If the Germans and Turks hold the country, what is a part of their plan?" "To take the Suez Canal." "How would that help?" "Shut off the English trade with India." The answers came promptly. I hardly knew my class. I wondered if the enthusiasm would continue if I switched off on to ancient history.

"Who can tell me what we have called this country in our previous study?" "The Tigris-Euphrates Valley," "The ancient home of the human race," came two quick replies. "How long has civilized man fived there?" "At least six thousand years." "What great cities have fallen there and are being uncovered to-day?" "Babylon, Nineveh." "What leaders do you associate with this country?" "Abraham, Nebuehadrezzar, Hammurabi."

Thus we received our Oriental history in this delightful atmosphere.

John's hand was in motion. "What would you like to tell about, John." "The retreat from Gallipoli," "Go ahead—well done! I wish you would recite like that in history."

"What have we called that narrow strip of water near Gallipoli?" "The Hellespont."

"Who crossed there with armies in the fifth century?" "The Persians," "Where were they going?" "To fight the Greeks," "What Greek city is now being used by the Allies?" "Saloniki,"

"Henry, what have you read?" "About the trouble in Mexico." "Why do we seem to be held responsible?" "The Monroe Doctrine." "Explain." "We have said other nations could not interfere with the North- and South-American countries, and so we are responsible."

"How did the Monroe Doetrine help the Mexicans in 1866?" "The French Army

left,"

"Has any one read of any attempt to make any of our people happier? Well, call it social reform. Well, Helen?" "The New Child-Labor Law." "Right!"

"Why not allow fathers, like the old Greek fathers, to do as they like with their children?" "The children would have to work too hard. They would not get an education."

"Name another social reform in behalf of children recently brought about in our own State." "The pensions for widowed mothers," "Good!"

"Why not send the children to the public institutions?" "The mother can take better care of them."

"Lawrence, don't shake your arm off!

"I read of our freety with Niceragus."
"Tell us about it. Well said!"

"Do you think this will be a help to Nicaragua?" "Yes, we can help them put down revolutions."

Thus the minutes flew rapidly by.

"How many think we'd better try this next week?" Every hand went up and the march out of the class-room, like the recitation, suggested a new class spirit.

Later, at my desk, the day's work done, the recollection of that class came again.

The transformation that had taken place seemed hardly credible, and one could not help wondering if it would last.

Time is making the answer clear, and the conviction grows that this is time well

Linking up the present with the past, throwing the light of to-day upon some of the dark spots of the long ago, is surely worth while. All these things help us to realize The Unity of History.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

ANOTHER LIFE OF "STONEWALL" JACKSON

Arnold, Thomas Jackson. Farly Life and Letters of General Thomas J. Jackson, "Stonewall" Jackson. Illustrated with many portraits. Octave, pp. 379. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$2 net. Postage, 14 cents.

More than one historian of our second epopee, the Civil War, has yielded to the fascination of "Stonewall" Jackson's extraordinary career. The fame of Lee's great licutemant is of the kind that stands well the test of time. To-day, after half a century, in spite of immense changes in the social organization, in face of military events unprecedented in history, his figure stands out as compelling as ever, one of the strongest personalities in American history. "No character," writes his latest biographer, "has appeared upon the world's stage within the past century of whom so much has been written as of 'Stonewall' Jackson." Some twenty formal biographies have been issued, not to speak of innumerable magazine and other articles. Yet Mr. Arnold (who is a nephew of General Jackson) avers that a careful scrutiny of the voluminous matter discloses little information as to a considerable period of Jackson's history. Mr. Arnold, in an Introduction, gives his credentials as biographer.

From earliest childhood, Mr. Arnold tells us, his memory is very clear as to the personal appearance of General Jackson, "and from that time forward I knew him quite well as a boy would know a man." Jackson, when he was professor at the Virginia Military Institute, was accustomed to spend his vacations at the home of his nephew's parents. Later, the nephew was himself a member of General Jackson's family in Lexington, Virginia, for almost a year, associating with the future hero almost daily, always at the same table, and frequently accompanying him in his walks. In later years, Mr. Arnold knew intimately General Jackson's boyhood companions, and from them gathered much unpublished interesting information. In addition, he recently came into possession of more than one hundred letters from General Jackson's private correspondence. Of all this material he has made good, judicious use, producing what seems to the reader to be a new, and certainly a true portrait of the famous Confederate chieftain.

"Stonewall" Jackson intime is, indeed, what the reader finds in Mr. Arnold's interesting volume. It is an extraordinary personality, molded on the antique, heroic and yet lovable, which emerges from this mass of facts, letters, anecdotes, and incidents. Needless to say, Jackson's deeply religious nature is amply illustrated in so personal a parrative. Every one knows that Jackson was accustomed to kneel down in his tent and pray to God on the eve of a battle. But all do not know, what this book makes apparent enough, that Jackson had the natural temperament of a saint. His original intention, frustrated by events, was to enter the ministry. In addition to striking portraits taken at different stages of Jackson's career, the volume contains not a few word-pictures. Here is one by an intimate friend:

"His person was tall, erect, and muscular. His brow was exceedingly fair and expansive; his eyes were blue, large, and expressive, reposing usually in placid calm, but



TIMER BEARINGS



able none the less to flash lightning, nose was Roman and exceedingly chiseled; his cheeks ruddy and sunburnt; his mouth firm and full of meaning; and his chin covered with a beard of comely brown. The remarkable character of his face was the contrast between its sterner and its gentler moods, . . . Hearty laughter [made in him] a complete metamorphosis. His blue eyes then danced and his countenance rippled with a glee and abandon literally infantile. . . . Had there been a painter with genius subtle enough to fix upon his canvas, side by side, the spirit of the countenance with which he caught the sudden jest of a child romping on his knees, and that with which, in the crisis of battle, he gave his generals the sharp and strident command, 'Sweep the field with the bayonet!' he would have accomplished a miracle of art which the spectator could scarcely eredit as true to nature.

Jackson's military reputation has been appraised by no less an authority than Lord Roberts. "America produced some magnificent soldiers in those four years," said Roberts once to Irvin S. Cobb. "and the greatest of them, to my way of thinking, was 'Stonewall' Jackson. Jackson was one of the greatest natural military geniuses the world ever saw. I will go even further than that—as a compaigner in the field he never had a superior. In some respects I doubt whether he ever had an equal." Some one mentioned to Roberts that it had been said of Jackson that in the latter days of his life he read only two books: the Bible and the campaigns of Napoleon. "Not so had a choice, if a man had to confine his library to two books," said Lord Roberts, "an admirable choice for a soldier, at any rate. Any soldier might learn much by studying the campaigns of Napoleon, and Napoleon might have learned a good deal, too, by studying the campaigns of Jackson, had the order of the times in which the two men lived been reversed."

A BOOK ONCE FAMOUS, NOW REVIVED

Smith, John Thomas. Nollekeus and Ris Times, and Memoirs of Contemporary Arilisis from the Time of Roubillar, Hogarth, and Reynnids to That of Fuselt, Flarman, and Riske, Edited and annotated by Wilfred Whitten, with eightyfive illustrations. 2 yels., 8ve., 11-382, 423 pages. London and New York: John Lane Company. \$7,50. Postage, 28 cents.

Joseph Nollekens, portrait-sculptor (and antiquarian), was born August 11, 1737, and died April 23, 1823, having amassed a fortune of two hundred thousand pounds. His biographer and long-time friend was born in 1766 and died in 1833. The book was first published in 1828, and a second edition was issued in 1829. Since then the work has been as forgotten as was "Woolroan's Journal" until rediscovered to form part of a "five-foot shelf." Yet in its first days it was conceded a noteworthy eminence as "the most candid biography in the English language."

The sculptor created busts of some of the most noted men of his day—Laurence Sterne, David Garrick, Dr. Johnson, Charles James Fox, and William Pitt. He also was the maker of a number of ideal works in marble, e.g., "Venus Removing Her Sandal," and "Venus Chiding Cupid." Smith, his biographer, was the son of one of Nollekens's assistants, and himself for a time a pupil, the his taste ran to prints rather than murble, and he subsequently became keeper of prints and drawings in the British Museum. He was a close associate of the sculptor all his life, and the latter promised to remember him handsomely



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in his will. But increasing miserliness or forgetfulness in the sculptor disappointed this expectation, and it is understood that chagrin and revenge prompted this "most eandid biography.

Curiously, the work receives its principal value not from its subject-Nollekens is now almost forgotten—but for its digression from that subject. It may be characterized as "inconsequent and discursive," since it leaves its theme at the slightest suggestion, wandering off into narrative or anecdote concerning the noted or the ordinary personages of the day, and into description of localities, houses, and institutions about which some theme clung or at which some interesting incident of note had occurred. It is an antiquarian's chatty chronicle of "things picked up" from Nollekens or by his own eurious bent for gossip, or of information gained from the many persons with whom he talked and walked in London's streets or suburbs.

This last is the book's interest for to-day. And service to the antiquarian interested in "Old London" and in the Europe of that age is uniquely rendered by the rich foot-notes of the editor, involving much patient research, which make of the two volumes almost a cyclopedia of personal history of those times in so far as the careers of those named in any way, even the most remote, touched or influenced the capital of Great Britain. The supplementary hiographies of artists contemporary with Nollekens have also this chatty value, while of the illustrations one can say no less than that they are "brilliantly illustrative."

FRENCH HISTORY

Strylenski, Casimir. The Eighteenth Century in France. Translated from the French by II. N. Dickinson. Cloth, pp. 345. New York: G. P. Put-nam's Sons. \$2.50 net. Postage, 17 cents.

Madelin, Louis, The French Bevolution. Translated from the French. Cloth, pp. 662. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sens. \$2.50 net. Postage, 17 cents.

There is an instinctive fascination, a unique qui rive, characteristic of French history-writing which is generally lacking in historical works in other tongues. Few English, American, or German historians possess, to the same degree as the French, the happy faculty of being literal without sacrificing literary value. To use language not simply for the purpose of stating facts clearly, but also to make those facts vivid. is an art greatly needing cultivation among history-writers and, indeed, in the field of science generally. Both of the volumes before us are examples of French success in that art, for the translators have been able to do their work faithfully without greatly disturbing the original "tang" of the author.

These volumes are published in the series entitled "The National History of France," of which one has already been issued, Louis Batiffol's "The Century of the Renaissance in France." Three more are projected by the editor of the series. F. Funck-Brentano, each volume being written by an expert in the particular period it describes, and each being a unit in itself. The two before us are alike in the vividness of their style, in their familiarity with the more intimate and personal source - material recently published, in their assumption that their readers already know not a little of French history, and in the honors which they

bave won.



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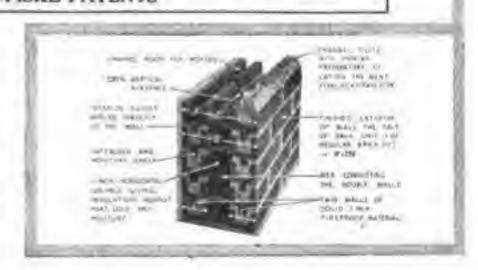
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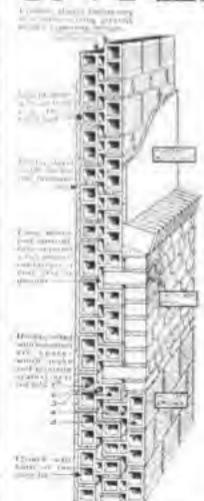
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Mr. Stryienski's work has been crowned by the Académie des Sciences Morales ot Politiques and Mr. Madelin's has won the Grand Prix Gobert of the French Academy. The the work of the former is entitled "The Eighteenth Century in France," and covers the period from the regency of the Due d'Orléans to the eve of the Revolution, one leaves it with a feeling that in Mr. Stryienski's mind the history of eighteenth-century France is almost wholly the history of the court. While that may be true from the point of view of dramatic vivacity and piquant aneedotes, the result is a history scarcely national in its scope. The common people of France hardly appear, save to express opinions about the court.

With Mr. Stryienski, it may be said further, the Muse of History, as Henry Esmond put it, "busies herself with the affairs only of kings; waiting on them obsequiously and stately, as if she were but a mistress of court ceremonies, and had nothing to do with the registering of the affairs of the common people." As n result of this limited outlook, Mr. Stryienski is unable to make his discussion of the artistic literary movement of the period an integral part of the narrative and has to leave it to an appended eliapter. Yet within the limit of its chosen field the book is an excellent picture of the Government of France as affected by the clash of personalities within the court for favor or control, and to a less degree, its relations with the European courts.

Mr. Madelin's work is the more speciesful. because more broadly conserved. Not only his subject but his own point of view gives to his writing a really national scope. He sees the Revolution as a period of development, swift indeed, but something more than a brief revolt reaching its climax in the Reign of Terror. To be sure, the historical writing of the last thirty years has helped to make familiar this conception. But Mr. Madelin goes on to point out that most of what France wanted in 1789 and in 1794-"equality in matters of justice and taxation, the abolition of the feudal system, a methodical and orderly system of government"-she was still to seek even in 1799, and that it was Napoleon, after all, who, revolutionary, fulfilled the aims of 1789. Just how he did this Mr. Madelin will show as in "The Empire," the succeeding volume in the series. While thus aiding the reader to gain a conception of the Revolution as a whole, the author is particularly successful in swift and vivid characterization, not only of a few of the outstanding leaders, but of many lesser individuals.

With the notable exception of Aulard's four scholarly volumes there has been no translation from the French so good for the general reader since Taine's wellknown work of thirty years ago, and notable advances have been made since his day.

HANNIS TAYLOR ON CICERO

Taylor, Hannis (LL-D.). Cleere: A Sketch of His Life and Works. A Commentary on the Roman Constitution and Roman Public Life, Supplemented by the Sayings of Cicero. Arrangest for the first time as an Anthology. Illustrated with portraits. Octavo, pp. xlii-615. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$0.50. Postage, 17 cents.

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subject of this highly interesting and brilliant piece of classical biography. To most persons the name of Cicero connotes oratory merely, and his supereminence in this respect has partly blinded posterity to other striking features of his manysided genius. The fact that Cicero was the protagonist of a lost cause, that of the Republic, has done much to dim his fame as a statesman. Yet, as Dr. Taylor clearly illustrates in this admirable monograph on the Roman constitution and Roman public life, it is as statesman and patriot that Cicero has made his deepest impression upon history. "Had he stood in the market-place, raised an arm, and frozen into silence," says his biographer, making use of words applied to Webster, "his erect figure would have been accepted as the bronze ideal of a statesman and defender of the constitution." It is, then, as the ideal defender of the Roman constitution and as the embodiment of Roman republicanism that Cicero is here depicted. He is shown as the great civilian in an age of "blood and iron," as the distinguished citizen and leader of the Roman bar, upholding by his unrivaled eloquence and unique powers of reason and persuasion the already fainting ideal of Roman liberty.

Expressing his conviction that in the life and achievements of the incomparable Roman orator and jurist is to be found the best possible commentary on the Roman constitution. Dr. Taylor proceeds to an exhaustive and brilliant analysis of the eritical epoch which constitutes the dividing line between the ancient and the modern world. This epoch, which furnished the stage for men like Casar and Pompey, has never-ending fascination for the historian. Froude found in it startling resemblances to our own era. Ferrero has also felt its dramatic charm, and there is hardly a historian of note whose pages have not been quickened by its inspiration. It is not surprizing, then, if the latest historian has come under its spell. And what lends special and novel interest to the latest account of the dawn of imperial Rome is that the author centers his story, not in a soldier, but in a civilian, taking as a hero a man who represents, and indeed incarnates, the intellectual greatness of "the Mistress of the World.

After estimating every achievement in the brilliant and tragic life of the great Roman, the author insists that the supreme importance of his career to the modern world is embodied in "his intellectual leadership of the spiritual and ethical revolution which prepared the people of the Mediterranean basin for the advent of Christianity." What constitutes the supreme achievement of Cieero, in the author's view, far surpassing in historie importance his forensie triumphs and his democratic propaganda, was the fact that he was able, in the midst of a pagan environment, to arrive at the idea of monotheism, to grasp, as the author expresses it, "the magnificent notion of a single God as the source of natural law." Owing largely to Cicero, the new philosophy, "the earliest offspring of the religious consciousness of the East and the intellectual culture of the West," took sudden possession, as is here pointed out, of the higher classes at Rome, including the jurists. That event, avers the author, became a turning-point in the juristic history of the world because, "just



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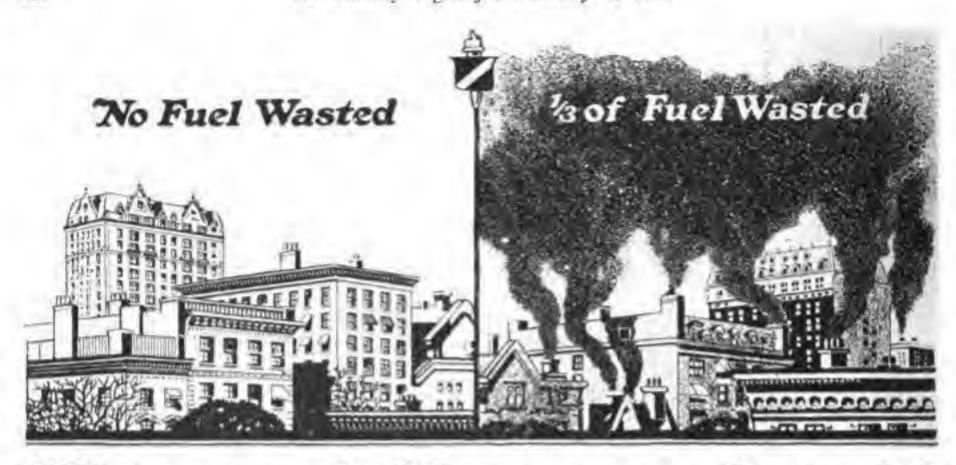
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at the moment when it became necessary to extend the local code of a city-state over a growing empire that aspired to universal dominion, the stoic philosophers armed the Roman jurisprudence with their unique invention of a law of nature, which, as the law of the stoic world-state embracing all mankind [Cicero's conception], was necessarily universal."

RECENT NOVELS

McCarthy, Justin Huntley. In Spacious Times. Pp. 238. New York; John Lane Company. \$1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

This is a novel of romance and chivalry concerned with Elizabeth's England, Elizabeth's court, and Elizabeth herself. While the good Queen Bess plays with her maidsof-honor, or "sisterkins," we are introduced to Clarenda Constant, the most beautiful of all, and we meet also my lord of Godalming, her flance, the septuagenarian courtier, altho she has her heart sat on Sir Batty Sellars, whose intentions are not honorable and whose fortune is small. While Clarenda is at "King's Welcome" preparing for her marriage, her life crosses that of Hercules Flood, a retired sea captain and friend of Sir Francis Drake, who is dwelling in his land-ship, The Golden Hart. Its unique construction eatches the fancy of Clarenda, who tries to buy it. Out of this meeting grows a queer compact and out of sport grows a serious situation, involving these two and Sir Batty and his friends. The stalwart Hercules does not fail in either the encounter of wits or of weapons. We admire him and enjoy the discomfiture of the wily courtiers. Things look dubious for a time. and unusual characters dominate unusual experiences, but the love-duel takes a sudden turn just as tragedy seems imminent. We are delighted with the result and with Godalming's part in the denouement.

Steele, L. M. Dr. Nick. Pp. 485. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.40. Postage, 12 cents.

Unconventional, original, engrossing, all these things might be said of "Dr. Nick" which leads us to believe that the author has thought deeply, has had strong convictions, and some theories, which he (or she) wishes to express and does so with a wealth of material which sometimes almost clogs the machinery. We are tempted to think the author must be a psychie, or a scientist, Christian or mental, since we openunter that vagueness and incomprehensible elusiveness which characterize much of the talk as in those cults, but it is an exciting story and full of satisfying, inspiring, and edifying material. The background is almost always Hobbe Hospital, Franchey Street, where Dr. Rideau, the great acconcheur, half physician, balf priest, is the pervading spirit. His sensitive hands are pictured as the medium by which be senses much that is mental, physical, and spiritual. Dr. Nick is his protege, whom he had saved from deportation when very young and who finally becomes the wonder physician, the "healer." Naida is the young nurse, whose life runs parallel with that of Dr. Nick. Life on the outside is measured in terms of hospital episodes. Hospital - life experiences are portrayed with brutal frankness and graphic vividness, while a love-story of passionate fire, dramatic incident, and tragic scenes is developed in an entirely original manner. Through and above all is the study of character: first of Dr. Rideau, worshiper of motherhood; then of Dr. Nick, growing



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A book which appeals to lovers of the stage and good literature. It covers a wide group of men and women who interpreted the great and popular roles during the past half century. Mr. Towse writes about them with familiar freedom - as a dramatic critic of his age and rank may well claim the right to do. The book contains almost too portraits of stage relebrities including Edwin Rooth, Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, Lawrence Barrett, Adelaide Neilson, Charlotte Cushman, Mary Anderson, Madame Medjeska. Sarab Bernhardt, Ada Rehan, Toromaso Salvini, Fanny Janauschek, Joseph Jefferson, Fanny Daneugurt, Edgat L. Daverpoot, Lester Wallack and many others who are still active or nearly forgotten.

Winthrop Ames says:—"I have read "Sixte Years of the Threstor" with most pictures. He Town has written a look of double value. It will recall deligibilit memories to a whole generation of threater-green, and it remails in a style of charity and distinction, the history of an interesting period in the service transfer.

Otis Skinner says — "We Town his written is of the most salestic trade in the theory of the thesier in New York in our time. I have followed in ourse is incidented to the greatest offerest and it is expectable granifying to have the work in this attractive bank from The partnersport process of the all metropolitan stage have rouse to life in his pares.

Octavo, Cloth. Illustrated, 480 pages. \$2.50 net; by mail, \$2.62. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-60 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

more and more like his benefactor; then of good old Sarah, whom the old Doctor had re-scued from a life of shame, and Naida. of the pure heart of gold. There are psychological problems given us for consideration, uplifting thoughts, and always a gripping story.

Thurston, E. Temple. The Five-Barred Gate. Pp. 305. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.40. Festage, 12 cents.

One would hardly suppose that a story with so little action as this could be so exciting and entertaining, but Mr. Thurston has such a keen understanding of human nature and such an appreciation of the daily problems of conventional living that every touch in description or comment stirs something in the heart or mind. Jim Naire and Beatrice had been married five years. The author makes us realize very clearly their great love for each other when they start bravely with aspirations and secret hopes. No less clearly he portrays their gradual slipping into discontent with the successive childless years, while Jim, typically masculine, longs for adventure and Beatrice seeks romance. Their own case is repeated in the lives of their servants, Mr. and Mrs. Beavers. Some of the situations are funny and some nearly tragic in the "five-barred gate period," such as comes into the lives of each couple—the period when they must adjust their differences and go over the gate together if their married life is to be a happy one. Jealousy plays a strong part in the little drama, whose final scenes are satisfactory. The lure of the story is in the author's style, his "beautiful nonsense," and his readjustment of the marital tangle.

Track, Katrina. The Invisible Balance-sheet. Pp. 375. New York: John Lane Company. \$1.40. Pustage, 12 cents.

Love ca, money is not an unusual problem. John Remington Wright had been longing for years to become a worldpower, while necessity held him on the farm which really was run by his manager and friend Eben, when suddenly he was given the choice of accepting sixty million dollars from his uncle's estate, but with the condition that he should never marry nor should be delegate to another any of the executive responsibilities of having the fortune. John had always admired Marion, had shared with her his problems and his pleasures. Spring had stirred their pulses particularly, but John was not sure that she' loved him, nor that he loved her, and be was sure that money spelled "Vast opportunity, larger influence, and great power," so Marion is left with aching heart and John goes to the city and becomes a multimillionaire. From that point in the story, Mrs. Trask has the world for a background. She depicts New York society with vivid pen, while she gives us brilliant conversations and engrossing characters. We seem actually to know lovable Sally. to despise the wily Ameda Winthrop. temptress, and certainly admire Mrs. Barkly and her "Bobbie" for genuineness and frank speech. There are, too, some pertinent and amusing moments with Eben and his comments on city dissipation. When it is too late, John realizes that he has sold his birthright of love and happiness and that Marion had meant more to him than all else, but his vow and his contract held him aside. We see the inevitable disappointed man, with Marion's loving forgiveness his only consolation, as he passes on to where he can carry neither his money nor his power.

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CURRENT POETRY

"THERE is no true poetry," said I Florence Earle Coates in a recent interview, "that is not dedicated to the soul and to joy." This has long been the firm conviction of this gifted poet; as is evident to every reader of the Collected Edition of her "Poems," now published in two volumes by Houghton Mifflin Company. The spirit of her work is essentially spiritual and essentially joyous; there is delicate and sure artistry, but the artistry does not obtrude itself; it is the nobility of the idea rather than the deftness of the phrase that commands attention. Many of the poems in these volumes have already appeared on this page; the sonnet, "The Unconquered Air," and the exquisite song that has for its refrain, "I love, and the world is mine," are too well known to be now quoted. As an example of Mrs. Coates's mastery of the "grand manner," of her ability to write beautifully and unfalteringly on the loftiest themes, we reprint her "Ode to Silence."

ODE TO SILENCE

BY FLORENCE EARLE COATES

O Thou, sublime, who on the throne Of cycless Night sat, awful and alone, Before the birth of Kronos-brooding deep Upon the voiceless waters which askeep Held all things circled in their gelid zone; O silince! how approach thy shrine Nor faiter in the listening void to raise A mortal voice in praise, Nor wrong with words such eloquence as thine?

Amid the fragrant forest bush. The nightingale, or solltary thrush, May, on thy quiet breaking, give no wound; For they such beauty bring as all redeems, Nor I ar to interrupt thy dreams Or trouble thy Nirvana with a sound!

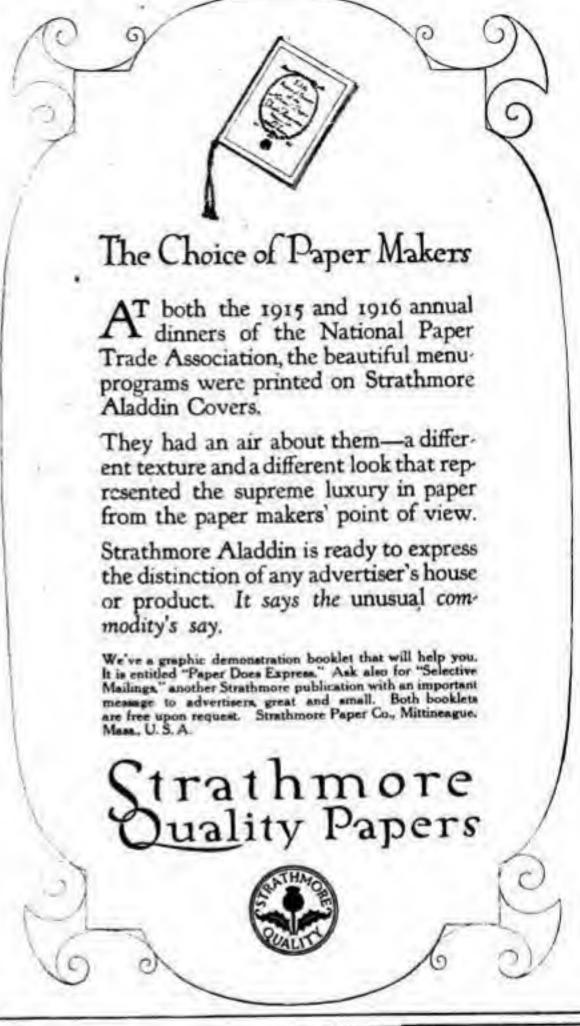
And the more fitting worship seem the breath Of violets in the sequestered wood. The zephyr that low whispereth To the heart of Solitude. The first unfolding of the bashful rose That notseless by the wayside bads and blows:

More fitting worship the far drift of clouds O'er azure floating with a swan-like motion, The Siren-lays faint heard amid the shrouds. The voiceless swell of the unfathomed ocean, The silver Dian pours on the calm stream Where pale the lotus-blossons lie adream-

Yet, mother of all high imaginings, In whom is neither barrenness nor dearth. Wise guardlan of the sarred springs Whose fresh primordial waters heal the earth-O soul of muted fire. Of whom is born the passionate desire That gives to beauty birth-

All music that hath been, howe'er divine. All possibilities of sound are thine! The syrinx-reed, the flute Apollo owns, Symphonic chords, and lyric overtones, First draw their inspiration at thy shrine: There come heartbroken mortal things; There once again they find their wings; There garner dreams benign-O nurse of genius! unto whom belong Beethoven's harmonies and Homer's deathless

Many people have attempted to say what would be the effect of war on litera-







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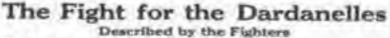


Electric Bells and Telephones

A industrie book for ampropr or profession recitables, giving complete an interior and instructions for installing electric feels and interior that it is a substitute for the second post and post of the second second was arrivered to the end of the second second second second the second second to the second second second the second threshold the second second second second the second s Cloth-found, 50 prints; by most, 50 peers

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ANZAC

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Here other "metale" many of Britans's attempt to separate all post from the Toront the modern's properties in the of the article of the britans of the personal to the persona

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Profits And District to the Australianien Red Court Facula The book is \$15 in a 18 4 in a 14 in Cheb boord. \$1.75 and he mail. \$1.91 FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

ture and art, but none of them have treated the subject so authoritatively and convincingly as does Mrs. Coates in this admirably wrought sonnet.

ART AND WAR

BY FLORENCE EARLE COATES

War has its field of blood-heartbreaking War-Wherein to rule with undisputed sway Throughout its own mad, self-exhausting day. There, where it rashly sacrifies map: Than laboring Time may ever quite restore. Shall it amid red welter and decay Strive horribly: but let it not essay To enter where Peace guards the Future's door!

War has nor right, nor privilege, nor part In five high-dedicate the world to bind Through love and hope and the great dream of

All Lands to such are Fatherland they find In alien realms life's grateful, welcoming heart-They, chosen of the Gods to bless mankind!

Here is something on a wholly different theme. There are levely music and high imagination in these lines.

IN THE TOWN A WILD BIRD SINGING

"Hear me. Theresa, Theresa, Theresa!"

BY FLORESCE EARLE COATES

Hark! Do I dream? Nay, even now I heard The white-throat's music, tremulous yet clear The very plaint, O lonely bird, That often midd the greening woods hath stirred My heart; but never here!

This is the City! High above the street. Before my window singing in the dawn. By what imagination doet then cheat Thy hope to utter melody so sweet. Far from thy groves, withdrawn?

Thy tenes transport our wistful, to the North, Seeming to lay a touch upon my brow Cool as the balsam-lader airs that now Through pine-woods blow they won my spirit-

Forth of the town-forth of myself. But thou?

Dost than an exile wander from thy bonne the art thou hast'ning thither? Through what beguilement dost thou, friendless. And goest thou-an, whither?

Day quickly fades. Night may refuse her star. Clouds may arise, and elemental strife-An hapless bird! what Wanderlust of life Hetragod thy wings so far?

Full as my soul of tremulous desires, Thy voice I hear in supplication rise. "Theresa!" dost thou call? Unto the skies The plaint adoring holly aspires: "Theresa!" Is it she keeps watch o'er thee? Homeless but free?

Wise minstrel! Thou dost well to call on her; No saint was ever loveller. Her heart had room for such wide tenderness As his who "Little Sister" called the hirds, And pity deeper than all words, Taught her, like him to bless.

silent? Where are thou? Lo, the City wakes! Toil's round begins, and calm the world forsakes. Then, too, art gone!-nor evermore shall come Without my window here at dawn to sing. Adieu, strange guest! Theresa guide thy wing Safe to the sweet wild woods that are thy home!

There is real Celtie magic in Blanche Mary Kelly's "The Valley of Vision"



Grove Park Ina. Asheville. N. C. Valentine & Company New York Cab. Gentlemen: December 6, 1916. Our confidence in Valapar is almost unbounded When I built Grove Park Inn I specified Valepar than that had to stand hard wear. was expecially particular about the furniture to avoid apots where suems set it wet with either hot were finished with Valaphy four years ago and Grove Park Ing uses Valepar on all casement win-dows and has never had any trouble with swelling or wasping. Inscends had Valepar used on our pipe organ con-sole. I use it on my boat and I have always con-that, when things are properly done with Valepar, charging to much room for complaint. Very truly yours

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to garret!

THERE is more wear and tear in a big hotel than in almost any other institution, and far more than in any home.

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Therefore, woodwork, floors and furniture soon become worn and shabby unless special protection can be given. That is where Valspar steps in, and here follows an interesting story:

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Valspar is absolutely waterproof and won't turn white in cold or hot water. It resists hot dishes and spilled liquids; is tough, durable and retains its beauty of finish. Because of Valspar's special features, Mr. Seely made his choice of this varnish. Read his letter above.

Valspar gives unusual service in this big hotel where it receives especially hard wear. In your home, where obviously there is much less wear, it will please even better on your floors, woodwork, furniture, and so on.

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If you wish to test Valspar send 20c. in stamps to Valentine & Company, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City, and we will send you a four-punce can, enough to finish a small table or chair.

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One of the Valsparred Bedrooms



The Valsparred Dining-room



(The Encyclopedia Press, Inc.), and there is a higher beauty still—the beauty of a great and brave faith. Francis Thompson and Lionel Johnson would have praised these stirring lines.

MILITARISM

"Peace, peace; and there was no peace."

BY BLANCHE M. KELLY

Not at my ease in the tent nor adream in the hall, Not with my sword at my thigh and my lanes

But full in the shock of the fray on the field by

With the Conqueror's voice in my ears, and my eyes on His crest;

Where the borses flounder and plunge and the captains short.

And the Conqueror rides in the van on His stallion white;—

Whether I fall in the breach or go down in the

Let there be neither parley nor truce, let me die in the fight.

Here is a poem so gracious and noble in its glorification and spiritualization of every-day duties that any critical comment would be superfluous.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S PRAYER

By BLANCIE M. KELLY

Lady, who with tender ward Didst keep the house of Christ the Lord. Who didst set forth the bread and win-Hefore the Living Wheat and Vinc. Reverently didst make the bed Whereon was laid the hoty Head That such a cruel pillow prest For our behoof, on Calvary's crest: Be beside me while I go About my labors to and fro-Speed the wheel and speed the loom. Guide the needle and the broom. Make my bread rise sweet and light, Make my cheese come foamy white, Yellow may my butter be As cowstips blowing on the lea-Homely the my task and small, Be beside me at them all. Then when I shall stand to face Jews in the judgment-place, To me thy gracious help afford Who art the Handmald of the Lord

There has already been published an anthology of peace-poems, but there is material for a new one. We take this sincere and seasonable prayer from Francis A. Gaffney's "Sonnets and Other Verses" (P. J. Kenedy & Sons).

PRAYER FOR PEACE

BY FRANCIS A. GAPPNEY

O God of Armies, God Omnipotent,
The widow's wall, the plaint of orphans, hear!
Soothe dying sens, no touch or voice is pear.
Save wing and screech of vulture, all intent.
With low of starving kine the air is rent:
Our hearthstones are hald low; and blessis and

Our hearthstones are laid low: and blossly weir Of man and brute doth poison waters clear; Grain rots, since scythe to murderous sword is bent.

O Thou. Whose birth was told by Angels' song
Proclaiming gift of Peace on earth to men:
Quick, dry our tears; bid clash and clangor cease!
Like Herod, war the innocents doth wrong;
For them and us, the roof-tree lift again:
God, born of woman, give thy women peace!

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

FOUR GLIMPSES AT ADMIRAL DEWEY

WHEN America's only living Admiral of the Navy passed to his last port. the great National hero of twenty years ago received such universal eulogy from press and public, that none could doubt his lasting hold on American hearts and memories. Often it happens that a man who has stood for a while in the public eye, heard the public plaudits, and smelled the fragrance of public wreathes, later slips back into the oblivion whence he came, but such has not been the case with George Dewey. At the hour of his triumph he was the best loved and most widely known of his nation. Later he settled down to quiet, earnest service on naval problems at his home in Washington, but not even the prominence of men who later held the public favor could dim the old senfighter's star.

From the earliest days, when he was with Farragut, say the press, he seemed destined to greatness, and, after the Civil War closed, his path was steadily upward, till he entered the temple of departed heroes, while every flag in the nation flew at half-mast.

Here are four thumb-nail sketches of the Admiral, as given partly in his autobiography, and partly in a diary which he kept. We begin in the Civil-War days, when the sloop of war, Mississippi, had caught fire while the Federal fleet was running the battery of Port Huron. Dewey was an officer of the vessel at that time, and he records the incident in these words:

Captain Smith had given the order to throw the guns of the port battery overboard in the hope that this would lighten the ship enough to float her. But the order was never carried out. He had to face the heartbreaking fact, to any captain of his indomitable courage, of giving up the ship.

"Can we save the crew?" he asked me,
"Yes, sir," I told him.

But there was no time to lose. Delay only meant still more wounded to move, with the danger of the fire in the storeroom reaching the powder-room before they were away.

The three boats on the starboard side toward the enemy's batteries had all been smashed by shells. The three on the port side were still seaworthy.

We got all the wounded in the first boat and started down the river, with directions to go on board one of our ships.

The second and third, which had some of the slightly wounded, as well as members of the crew who were unhurt, were told to make a landing near by on the bank and to send the boats back immediately.

They were slow in returning. The crew, as soon as they were against the ship's sides, began crowding. The officers had difficulty in keeping order. For the moment the bonds of discipline had been broken.

I apprehended the reason why the boats had been slow in returning. There was disinclination on the part of the oarsmen who had reached safety to make the trip



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back. What, if the next time the boats did not return at all? It would be a choice of drowning or of burning for those who were caught on board the Mississippi.

I determined to make sure of the boats' return, and on the impulse I swung myself down into one of the boats. . . . We were under fire all the way to the shore, but nobody was hit. As we landed on the shore I said to the men in the boats:

"Now, all of you except four get to cover behind the levee. Those four will stay with me to go back to the ship."

They obeyed one part of my command with great alacrity. That is, all but one scrambled over the levee in a free-for-all rush. The one who remained standing was a big negro, the ship's cook. He evidently understood that I meant him to be one of the four. When I called out, shaming them, in the name of their race, for allowing a negro to be the only one willing to return to save his shipmates. I did not lack volunteers.

Then, in the dim light, I discerned one man standing by the other boat, which had landed some distance up the beach I called:

"Who is that standing by the cutter?" The answer came:

"It is I, sir—Chase." He was one of the acting masters.

"Why don't you go off to the ship and get the rest of the officers and men?" I asked. "I can't get the men to man the best."

When I called out asking them if they meant to desert their shipmates there was no reply. Then I told Chase to use his revolver and make them go, which he did It is my firm belief that neither one of the boats would have returned to the ship if I had not gone asbore in one of them.

I was certainly as relieved to reach the ship as the men had been to reach shore. When I say that I lived five years in an hour, I should include about four and a half of the years in the few minutes that I was absent with the boats.

As soon as I was on deek Captain Smith came to me and said:

"I have been looking all over for you.
I didn't know but you had been killed."

I explained hastily, and added that we had two empty boats alongside, which we might not have had except for my indiscretion. No word of commendation I have received is more precious to me than Captain Smith's report, in which he said:

"I consider that I should be neglecting a most important duty should I neglect to mention the coolness of my executive officer, Mr. George Dewey, and the steady, fearless, and gallant manner in which the officers and men of the Mississippi defended her, and the orderly and quiet manner in which she was abandoned."

The second picture is one of later days, when he was in command of the Colorede during a mutiny of the crew. While it had not been his ship, he had been given full charge by Commodore Thatcher. How he proceeded to deal with the refractory sailors is told in the Admiral's words:

Commodore H. K. Thateher, in command of the Calorada, welcomed me on board heartily, notwithstanding my youth. He said the ship was in a bad state and gave me full authority in the government of the crew of seven hundred men.

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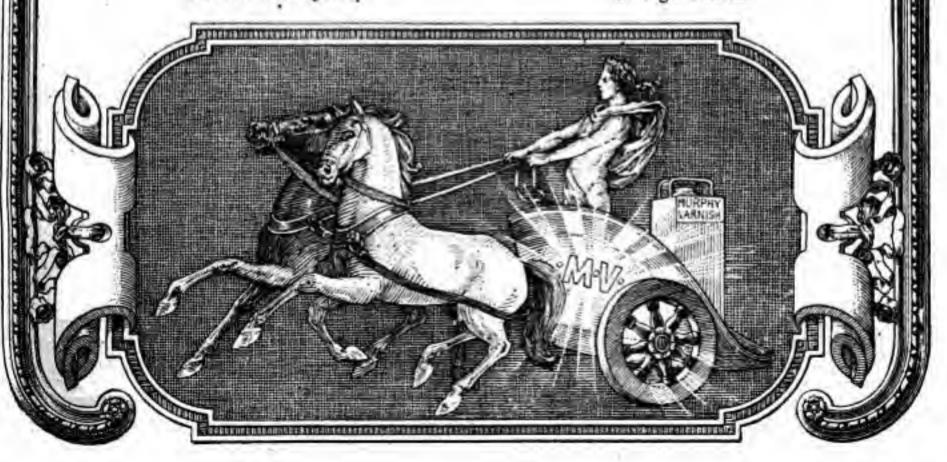
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worst characters. They were the ones I had to tame. The ringleader was a giant red-headed Englishman named Webster. Many of his mates were in bodily fear of this great brute. The prison being full, I had him put down in the hold in irons.

One day I heard a breaking of glass, and the orderly told me that Webster had broken free of his irons, had driven the sentry out of the hold, and, in a blind rage, was breaking up stone bottles of soda and ale that were stored there.

I sent the master-at-arms to arrest him, and the master-at-arms came back to report that Webster had sworn he would kill the first man that tried to come down the ladder into the hold.

Such a situation was not to be endured. I took my revolver and started for the hold. When I came to the ladder, Webster yelled up the threat which had made the others hesitate in view of his known ferocity. Of course, any one going down the ladder would expose his whole body to an attack before his head was below the deck level and he could see his adversary. But any temporizing with the fellow meant a bad effect on the whole ship's company.

"Webster, this is the executive officer.
Mr. Dewey," I called to him, "I am coming down and, Webster, you may be sure
of this—if you raise a finger against me
I shall kill you,"

I stept down the ladder quickly, to see Webster standing with a stone ale-bottle in his hand ready to throw. But he did not throw it, and submitted to arrest peaceably.

A similar account of the Admiral in handling mutiny, and one perhaps more dramatic, is given by the Chattanooga News. It happened in 1886, when Dewey commanded the old Kearsarge. We are told:

Dewey was a stern disciplinarian. Arming himself with twelve revolvers, it is recorded that he ordered the ship's writer in front of him and entered the hatch where the crew was assembled.

"Call the roll," Dewey ordered the writer, a pistol in each hand and the rest in the breast of his coat. The writer called; "John Jones."

"Here," was the mechanical reply.

Dewey picked out Jones and said; "John Jones, I see you. I am going to have your name called once more, and if you do not answer and immediately go up on deck you are a dead man. Call the roll!"

"John Jones," called the writer.

No answer.

Dewey fired, and John Jones dropt.

"Now, men," continued Dewey, cocking his pistols, "the roll will be continued. As each man's name is called he will answer and go up on deck. Call the roll!"

The mutiny was ended. But the Kearsarge incident was, to Dewey, the most disheartening in his entire career, because his iron discipline had to be enforced by the shedding of American blood.

In the third side-light on the great Admiral is explained the much-talked-of affair with Vice-Admiral Diedrichs at the time of the battle at Manila Bay. Dewey describes this in his autobiography, writing:

At a dinner given me at the White House upon my return home, President McKinley mentioned repeated statements

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in the press about the friction in my relations with Vice-Admiral von Diedrichs, in command of the German squadron.

There is no record of it at all on the files," he said.

"No, Mr. President," I-answered. "As I was on the spot and familiar with the situation from day to day, it seemed best that I look after it myself at a time when you had worries enough of your own."

On the twelfth, Vice-Admiral von Diedrichs arrived on his flag-ship, the Kaiserin Augusta, This made three German cruisers in the harbor. I learned that another was expected. Already, on the sixth, a German transport, the Darmstadt, bringing 1,400 men as relief crews for the German vessels, had appeared. Such a transfer, for which I readily gave permission, while it might have been unusual in a blockaded harbor, might at the same time be easily explained as a matter of convenience for the German squadron, which was absent from its regular base at Kinochow. The Darmstadt, however, with her force of men nearly equal to the total number of my own crews, remained at anchor for four weeks.

As my rank was inferior to Vice-Admiral von Diedrichs's, I made the first call in the usual exchange of visits. In the course of conversation I referred to the presence of the large German force and to the limited German interests in the Philippines (there was only one German commercial house in Manila), and this in a courteous manner amounting to a polite inquiry, which, I thought, was warranted, particularly in view of the fact that six days had elapsed without the Darmstadt transferring her men. To this the Vice-Admiral answered:

"I am here by order of the Kaiser, sir," from which I could only infer that I had exprest myself in a way that excited his displeasure.

And then, the greatest hours - those of the Sunday morning at Manila. The story of the battle is too well-known to require minutely detailed description, but we may read of it, in the words of Admiral Dewey, as he wrote them in his diary_ and in his autobiography:

It was my fortune to be in command on May 1, 1898, of an American squadron in the first important naval action against a foreign foe since the War of 1812. The morning that we steamed into Manila Bay marked an epoch in the history of our Navy and our country in its relations with other great nations.

A battle in a harbor whose name was unknown to our average citizen made us a world Power, with a resultant impetus to the national imagination and a new entail of national responsibilities.

My orders were to capture or destroy the enemy's force and to conduct offensive operations in the Philippine Islands. These orders I endeavored to obey with all possible expedition, in keeping with the traditions of our Navy.

Somehow, as we read the Admiral's commentaries on the event, we feel that he must have sighted the Spanish fleet with some relief, for there is a touch of a fighting man's emotion on the eve of triumph in the following entry:

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which I had made the month's preparations and which, indeed, must ever be the supreme test of a naval officer's career. I felt confident of the outcome, the I had no thought that victory would be won at so slight a cost to our own side.

Confidence was exprest in the very precision with which the dun, war-colored hulls of the squadron followed in column behind the flag-ship, keeping their intervals excellently. All the guns were pointed constantly at the enemy, while the men were at their stations waiting the word. There was no break in the monotones of the engines save the mechanical voice of the leadsman, or an occasional lowtoned command by the quartermaster at the "coun," or the roar of a Spanish shell. The Manila batteries continued their inaccurate fire, to which we paid no attention.

The misty haze of the tropical dawn had hardly risen when, at 5:15, at long range, the Cavite forces and Spanish squadron opened fire. Our course was not one leading directly toward the enemy, but a converging one keeping him on our starboard bow. Our speed was eight knots, and our converging course and ever-varying position must have confused the Spanish gunners. My assumption that the Spanish fire would be hasty and inaccurate proved

So far as I could see none of our ships was suffering any damage, while in view of my limited ammunition-supply it was my plan not to open fire until we were within effective range, and then to fire as rapidly as possible with all our guns.

And then we come to the quiet and contained order which caught the car and fancy of the nation-the one to Gridley. The Admiral leads up to it in a manner which is simplicity itself:

At 5:40, when we were within a distance of 5,000 yards, I turned to Captain Gridley and said:

"You may fire when you are ready,

While I remained on the bridge with Lamberton, Brumby, and Stickney, Gridley took his station in the conning-tower and gave the order to the battery. The very first gan to speak was an eight-inch from the forward turret of the Olympia, and this was the signal for all the other ships to join the action.

At about the time that the Spanish ships were first sighted, two submarine mines were exploded between our squadron. and Cavite, some two miles ahead of our column. On account of the distance, I remarked to Lamberton:

"Evidently the Spaniards are already

However, they explained afterward that the premature explosions were due to a desire to clear a space in which their ships might maneuver.

When the flag-ship reached the fivefathom curve off Cavite she turned to the westward, and at the nearest point to the enemy our range was only two thousand

There had been no cessation in the rapidity of fire maintained by our whole squadron and the effect of its concentration, owing to the fact that our ships were kept so close together, was smothering, particularly upon the two largest ships, the Reina Cristina and Castilla.

The Don Juan de Austria first, and then

the Reina Cristina, made brave and desperate attempts to charge the Olympia, but becoming the target for all our batteries they turned and ran back.

The Castilla fared little better than the Reina Cristina. All except one of her guns were disabled; she was set on fire by our shells, and finally abandoned by her crew after they had sustained a loss of twentythree killed and eighty wounded.

The Don Juan de Austria was badly damaged and on fire; the Isla de Luzon had three guns dismounted, and the Marques del Duero was also in a bad way. Admiral Montojo, finding his flag-ship no longer manageable, half her people dead or wounded, her guns useless, and the ship on fire, gave the order to abandon and sink her, and transferred his flag to the Isla de Cuba shortly after seven o'clock.

Victory was already ours, tho we did not know it. Owing to the smoke over the Spanish squadron there were no visible signs of the execution wrought by our guns when we started upon our fifth run past the enemy.

We were keeping up our rapid fire, and the flag-ship was opposite the center of the Spanish line, when the captain of the Olympia made a report to me which was as startling as it was unexpected. This was to the effect that on board the Olympia there remained only fifteen rounds per gun for the five-inch battery.

It was a most anxious moment for me. So far as I could see, the Spanish squadron was as intact as ours. I had reason to believe that their supply of ammunition was as ample as ours was limited. Nelson once feelingly said that, if he were killed, the want of frigates would be found written on his heart. In my case it would have been the want of ammunition.

I decided to withdraw temporarily from action for a redistribution of ammunition if necessary. For I knew that fifteen rounds of five-inch ammunition would be shot away in five minutes. But even us we were steaming out of range the distress of the Spanish ships became evident. Some of them were perceived to be on fire, and others were seeking probeetion behind Cavite Point.

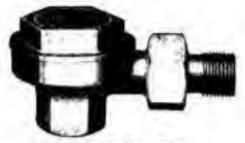
The Don Antonio de Ullou, however, still retained her position at Stangley Point, where she had been moored. Moreover, the Spanish fire, with the exception of the Manila batteries, had ecased entirely. It was clear that we did not need a very large supply of ammunition to finish our morning's task. And, happily, it was found that the report about the Olympia's five-inch ammunition had been incorrectly transmitted—it was that fifteen rounds had been fired per gun, not that only fifteen rounds remained.

Then we reach his description of the concluding fighting. In the Admiral's words the narrative runs:

Feeling confident of the outcome, I now signaled that the crews, who had had only a cup of coffee at 4 A.M., should have their The public at home, on breakfast. account of this signal, to which was attributed a nonchalance that had never occurred to me, reasoned that breakfast was the real reason for our withdrawing from action. Meanwhile, I improved the opportunity to have the commanding officers report on board the flag-ship.

There had been such a heavy flight of shells over us that each captain when he

What was Good Enough for Your Father Will not Suffice for You.



Dunham Radiator Trap

GENERATION ago tin bathtuba were a luxury. Today even the most modest home is equipped with shining porcelain.

Our grandmothers boasted of their wood ranges, but only because they knew naught of the gas stove and the electric

New standards of living and of com-fort have supplanted the old. The presentday world demands much-gets muchand when all is said and done, gets it economically.

Yet you-the luxury and comfort of whose homes would astound a past generation-you voluntarily undergo the uncertainties and the veritable hardships that are characteristic of every method of domestic heating but the Dunham Vapor Heating System. In this particular, you are content with what sufficed your father.

You who would squirm at the thought of a tin bathtub, who would scorn a coal range, in whose homes machine-work has largely supplanted hand-work

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unceliable dampers harass you. They require your constant attention, cause you trip after trip to the cellar. So, too, your father was embarrassed.

you rise early of a winter morning in what is really an unheated room, or else you get up unrefreshed. For the night long you've breathed stale, vitiated air. In this you have not advanced beyoud your father's standard.

And all this hardship !- all this discomfort is entirely unnecessary! Has been for years past-since the advent of the Dunham Vapor Heating System.

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heat-giving costly vapor. Air and water are responsible for noisy radiators.

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gle turn suffices to admit a full volume of heat-giving vapor. There is no wristtiring, back-racking twisting.

And the Dunham Vapor Heating System permits of perfect heat control. Damper doors are mechanically opened and shut-thus the temperature of each room in the home is automatically kept at one of two predetermined temperatures.

There is comfort in going to bed cozy warm, with the certainty of rising at any meviously decided hour in equal comburt. And knowing, positively, that all during the long hours of the night, onwatched, the heat of the fire has mechanically been tempered, and so the temperature has been automatically

Dunham Heating assures positive pressure control, with absolutely no attention s(for the controlling device has been set,

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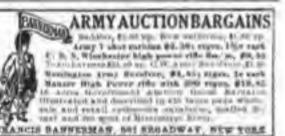


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arrived was convinced that no other ship had such good luck as his own in being missed by the enemy's fire, and expected the others to have both casualties and damages to their ships to submit. But fortune was as pronouncedly in our favor at Manila as it was later at Santiago. To my gratification, not a single life had been lost; and, considering that we would rather measure the importance of an action by the scale of its conduct than by the number of casualties, we were immensely happy.

The concentration of our fire at once when we were within telling range had given us an early advantage in demoralizing the enemy, which has ever been the prime factor in naval battle.

After a characteristically brief review of the slight injusies to the American squadron, Dewey passes on to the conclusion of the morning, when, after the crew bad breakfasted, they proceeded to finish up what Spanish vessels remained to threaten them. He tells us.

At 11:16 a.m. we stood in to complete our work. There remained to oppose us, however, only the batteries and the gallant little Ullon. Both opened fire as we advanced. But the contest was too unequal to last more than a few minutes. Soon the Ullon under our concentrated fire went down valiantly with her colors flying.

And that night be wrote in his diary (not to be confounded with his autobiography, which has been quoted heretofore):

Reached Manila at daylight. Immediately engaged the Spanish ships and batterns at Cavite. Destroyed eight of the former, including the Rema Cristina and Custilla. Anchored at noon off Manila.

And that was all.

And after the triumphal return of the Admiral, when he marched down Fifth Avenue in New York through the great arch that had been erected in his honor, the municians and song-writers of the nation took up the popular idol, and wrote countless songs on the Battle, the marines, and on the hero himself. Music-halls rang for months with the songs of the victory—for all that a show had to include, to be a success, was a diminutive and attractive maiden who might lift up her thin voice to include with such words as "Down at Manila," The piece was sure of a run.

And the comic papers, which see humor in everything, even in the downfall of the proud old Spanish Bourbons, wrote squibs about it all. For instance, a writer on the Topeka Capital dashed off a half-dozen lines which traveled the length and breadth of newspaperdom within a week or two. They run:

O dewy was the morning
Upon the first of May,
And Dewey was the admiral,
Down in Manita Bay.
And dewy were the Regent's eyes,
Those orbs of royal blue,
And dew we feel discouraged?
I dew not think we dew!

POINTS FROM PARIS

WHEN good Americans die, it is said. they all go to Paris; but in these war-times, more than one American goesto Paris first, and then dies afterwardof the struggle to adjust himself to strange conditions which the war has brought to that once guy city. We constantly receive letters from the French capital telling of the hostilities and their effect on the people, but seldom do we get such a cluster of thumb-nail sketches as a contributor has recently forwarded to the New York Tribune, telling of such little details as often escape the eye of the seasoned traveler, and which are usually adjudged too triffing for the professional correspondent.

We read with no slight interest, for instance, that:

Parisians must have had a lot of fun naming things—their streets, for example: "The Street of the Four Sons"; "The Street of the Free Bourgeois"; "The Street of Good Children." Then there's a millinery shop in the Rue de Rennes— "To the Happiness of the Ladies." Two restaurants in the Montparnasse quarter are "The Faithful Coachman" and "The Enclosure of Lilaes." Or, if you want to economize, you dine at the "Rendezyous of Coachmen and Chauffeurs."

One might do some judicious renaming in New York along these lines, changing Broadway into, say, "The Street of the Free Spenders."

Sign upon the awning of a café in the Rue du Cloitre, de Notre Dame, just opposite the Morgue:

"Whatever you be, however you fare, You're better off here than over there,"

Oddly enough, French windows—the long kind, that reach to the floor and open in like doors—are what the French use. There isn't a window-sill in Paris. That's why you never see people leaning out of windows here; it's too much trouble getting up again.

And why didn't somebody tell me that French door-knobs are in the middle of the doors? and that they don't turn? You can't shut a door without slamming it, and after you have slammed it you can't open it again unless you have a key. The key, by the way, is likely to be slightly larger than the key of the Bastille. This fact obviates to a great extent the danger of your forgetting it; for when you have it in your pocket you can't sit down.

The effects of the press censorship are astonishing, until you get used to them. Often you'll see an interesting-looking headline on the front page of a Paris newspaper, and beneath it a column of nice white paper quite blank except for the word "Censucé" in the center.

In Le Matin the other morning there was a drawing of a tramp standing on a street corner. The caption ran: "They say there is a coal famine—" and then half an inch of white space. The censor had cut the rest oot. . . . And now I'll never know how it ended. Sometimes I he awake nights wondering what that joke was.

On nights when insomnia threatens to persist beyond endurance I hunt up a

Save Shoe Leather!

Conserve America's Dwindling Supply for Its Most Valuable Use!

The world faces a leather famine.

Tremendous war demand, diminished imports, and decreasing supply of cattle have combined to make leather of all grades scarce and precious.

Shoe manufacturers predict that without quick relief, 1917 leather shoes of good grade will retail at \$15.00 to \$20.00 a pair; already prices are up 50% to 100%. Sole leather has already sold for more than one dollar a pound.

The Government is supplying our Navy with shoes having soles made of a leather substitute, and is experimenting with the tanning of sharks' hides to help relieve the leather situation.

How Motorists Can Help a Lot

The largest leather consuming industry is the shoe business. The second largest is the automobile business. The leather required to upholster the average touring car is enough to make the uppers of three dozen pairs of shoes. The grain leather used on expensive cars makes the best shoe leather. Its increasing scarcity has necessitated large use of split leather in shoe making. The latter is the grade most used in the automobile industry.

The motor-car buyers of America must decide which they will do without-leather in shoes or leather in automobiles.

Du Pont Fabrikoid, Motor Quality offers the best solution of the problem.

This remarkably successful substitute for leather is already used for automobile upholstery more than all other materials combined. While not yet equal to grain leather, it surpasses split leather for upholstery purposes.

Those automobile makers still using split leather admit, to us, that it is inferior to Motor Quality Fabrikoid, but hesitate to adopt it for fear some buyers may still think split leather (commonly advertised "genuine leather") is better. They will gladly adopt Motor Quality Fabrikoid, and thereby greatly conserve the dwindling supply of shoe leather, if you will help.

When buying an automobile tell the dealer you prefer Du Pont Fabrikoid, Motor Quality upholstery. Many dealers in popular makes can and will tell you their cars are so upholstered. Dealers in other cars can get Fabrikoid upholstery if buyers ask for it.

Write us for names of makers now using it.

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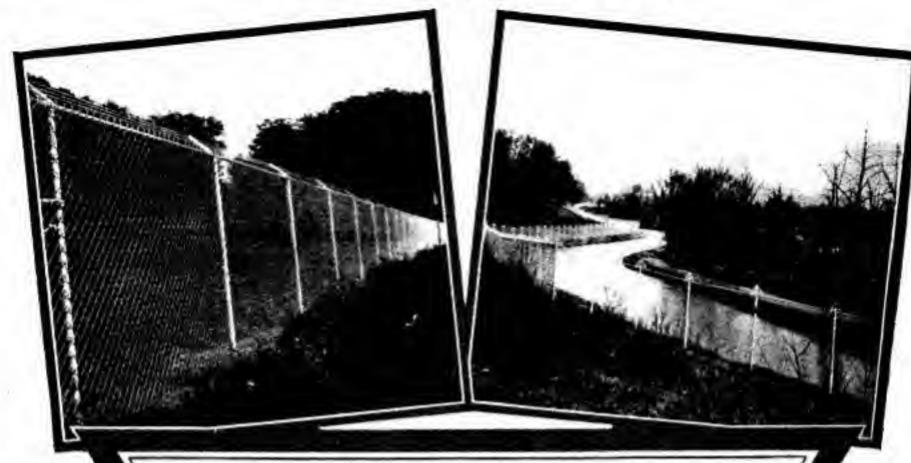
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If you manufacture any article using leather, ask us if we have a grade of Fabrihold suitable for your work.





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State

back issue of *The Tribune* and read that coal is—or was—\$12 a ton in New York, Coal is \$26.36 a ton in Paris—when you can get it—not counting value of time spent converting kilograms into tons.

After all, travel does broaden one. I had to come three thousand miles to find out that Les Pompiers d'Incendie de Paris—slang for Paris Fire Department—holds an annual exhibition of paintings by its members.

But the worst insult you can offer a French painter is to call him a pumpier.

Oversleeping, always a favorite pastime of mine, has become especially dear in Paris: it is so easily attained. At four in the morning some one goes out into the courtyard of my apartment and throws asheans; at five the army camions from the barracks up the street start racing their motors, and at six all the neighbors beat rugs. A few sing. By rising at eight one can achieve as satisfactory a sense of slothfulness as if one had slept till noon in New York. The man who first mentioned "the night-life of Paris" has been wofully misinterpreted. He was referring to the time they get up.

Every Saturday one goes down to Brentano's and gets the New York papers to see what has been going on abroad. One makes illuminating discoveries; for one thing, that news two weeks old is more interesting than news transmitted overnight. It possesses some of the suspense of a serial story. The papers of November 25 were full of the Yale-Harvard and Army-Navy games, but I had to wait another week before I knew how they came out.

One reads in the same papers that St. Paul's is now one hundred and fifty years old; and on the way home one passes Notre Dame, which was two hundred years old when Columbus discovered America. After all, the Land of the Free and the Home of Preparedness hasn't done so rotten, considering the late start it got.

But America is a long way off. One forgets. This head-line came as a reminder: "ONE HUNDRED PLATTSBURG VETERANS BRAVE COLD FOR DRILL—Blue Noses and Tingling Fingers Mark Saturday Turnout at Governors Island." One had forgotten that there really is a country left where braving cold for a drill is a news item.

Then, too, so many men's fingers have tingled here. A bullet so often comes in through the square hole in a trench out of which a man has been poking a rifle. After he gets out of the hospital he comes to Paris on leave. And so you see him—no index finger on the right hand, no second finger, no thumb. Sometimes the whole hand is gone. That usually means, tho, that he was a bomber and didn't throw his grenade quickly enough.

As for blue noses . . . So often on the streets here you see men who have no noses at all. You don't mind quite so much after a while. But you never really get used to seeing them; for a man without a nose looks exactly like a death's head. It's rather horrible. You find yourself wondering what his wife thinks, or the girls be used to know, . . . The English call it "shrappel face."

What makes it worse is the fact that most of them are blind, . . . It's pretty hard on a man.

Somehow, when you think of the words







COUGHING spells eased, throat soothed, voice helped by



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"wounded soldier," you don't think of things like that at all. You see a picture of a lad lying upon a hospital-cot with a clean white bandage around his head, or lying upon the battle-field, near a broken cannon, with a neat little hole through one shoulder, or coming back to the old homestead, with one sleeve empty—always the left sleeve.

The trouble is, if a man is wounded by a rifle-bullet, it probably hits him in the chest—through the lungs—or in the abdomen; or it blows out his eyes, or tears away his lower jaw, or one side of his fare, or does something to his brain that makes him paralyzed or an idiot for the rest of his life.

The shells are worse. A good-size shellfragment is as likely as not to take off both legs as one, or to blow off both hands, or all of the right arm and shoulder.

Or a man may be gased, and so have to be careful never to run again, so as not to drop dead.

That is why the people in Europe are not more grateful than they might be when Americans begin to talk about making peace now. They think we don't know anything about this war. They know so much about it that they think they'd better see it through, as long as they're in it, and so perhaps have done with it for good.

They're all conscripts, now, in Europe; and some of them rather hope America will have conscription before long.

BATTLING GERMANY OUTSIDE, THE TRENCHES

A LL of France is arrayed against Ger-many; all means are sought, tried, and pursued toward the end of saving the nation from the conqueror, and yet all of the battling is not taking place in the muddy trenches of the Somme or along the arid dores of Flanders. We have it on the testimony of Barton Blake in the New York Tribune that France is just as deeply concerned in beating Germany in trade, during and after military activities, as she is in driving the invaders from the hills of Verdon. And cities like Lyons, great manufacturing centers, are even now throwing up commercial bulwarks which are hoped will prove as effectual us the great forts of Verdun.

The one man behind the Lyons activity, the man who is teaching the city efficiency, is Senator-Mayor Edouard Herriot. It is he, and he alone, who is the soul and motive power of the new movements at Lyons, and for him, as Mr. Blake puts it, the entire city has changed in a thousand ways, introduced endless innovations and rendjustments, to express one man. What American city, he asks, ever meant, in the last analysis, one man? Mr. Blake reports concerning an interview with this organizer:

I had asked the Senator-Mayor of Lyons how much longer the war would last.

He did not strike me. He did not even ring his bell and ask Mr. Cuvex-Combex, sous-chef de bureau, to throw me out of the Town Hall.

He merely pushed paper and pencil toward me and said somewhat grimiy; "Here are paper and pencil. Write a letter to God. He alone can tell. All a Frenchman can say is: 'It must last till the Germans are beaten.'

"But beating the Germans in battle is not all. Already we have changed the lack of organization on the part of the Allies into an active and effective cooperation. We buy together, as we fight together. We pool resources, men, ideas. But, I repeat, military victory is not all. Nor is our moral victory everything.

"Granted that we, the Entente Allies, will conclude the actual war by a peace modeled after our hearts' desire and all we think righteous in boundaries, guaranties, and restorations—even that is not enough. If, day by day, we do not establish a vigorous plan for the increase of France's national production, and, above all, for the better organization of our production and distribution, the most favorable peace-treaty that a friendly neutral can wish for us will bring us only theoretical gratifications. Generals bring about victories; it takes statesmen to derive lasting benefits from those victories."

And with this idea in mind, Mr. Herriot went ahead organizing the Lyons Fair. He is most in his element when organizing things, we understand. Had he been, says the account, born in America, he might have become President, but, adds Mr. Blake:

Why, after all, should Mr. Herriot regret not having been born in America? If, indeed, there is small chance that he will be the next President or the next Prime Minister of France, it is as likely as not that he will be Prime Minister some day. Which reminds me of my latest conversation with Monsieur le Maire.

"They tell me in Paris," I said, just as we were parting in the courtyard of the Hôtel de Ville, "they tell me that the Reconstruction Ministry which will follow the War Ministry into office is sure to include you. Is it too indiscreet on my part to ask which portfolio in that ministry you would choose to hold?"

Herriot smiled a mocking sort of smilehalf malice, half good nature.

"I don't want any portfolio," he said, in French, as always. "I don't want to be a minister at all. I want to be mayor of Lyons, and senator, as I am now. That is work enough for one man now, and will continue to be work enough after the war."

Then breaking into English for the first

"Here, see! I am the only; in Paris, in a ministry, I should be just—oh, just one more minister. (Et puis, je casserai tous!) No, I don't want to be a minister. But if I were to be, then it would be the Ministry of Commerce which would interest me

The Mayor made a comic gesture to show that all this talk was about remote matters, indeed—and hopped into his automobile.

Since I wrote the preceding paragraphs, a smaller French Cabinet has been organized by Mr. Briand, and of the new names included in it men in France are acclaiming two: General Lyantey, till now Governor-General of Morocco, and now named War Minister, and Edouard Herriot, "Minister of National Subsistence and Labor." The Ministry of National Subsistence is a new creation in the French Government.

WHY

Every Home Owner and Builder should consider



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Bathrooms of Character

In the first place, we want you to appreciate that our products are American Premier Products in their line. The matter of cost is unimportant compared with the ultimate satisfaction to you from the possession of superior material. Always remember the labor charge, a big item of the entire cost, is the same it cheap, useless material as upon the best.

To the uninitiated, plumbing fixtures all look alikethe difference is one of years. Almost any fixture is good for a year or two, but after that you will conclude that the best is none too good.

All fixtures are white. The surface glazed? Yes. But, The Trenton Potteries Company China Fixtures have the enamel baked on a clay body-very different from what you may get on a cheaper fixture (very little cheaper).

Clay products differ. A manufacturer who skimps the baking has a glaze that is soft. We guarantee our ware is subjected to heat of not

less than 2400 degrees, often more. face and the hardest possible ware

Naturally, you pay a little more for such fixtures. They cost more to produce; but your bathroom and kitchen look so much better.

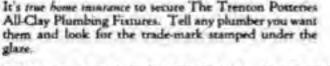
It means the hardest possible surbeneath the surface. It means years of service after poorer made plumbing fixtures are defaced and hammered beyond recognition.



Seal and Water Trap-way (Represented by solid black)

The Silent Si-wel-clo has other advantages besides its quiet operation. It has a much deeper water seal guard against sewer gas; a much larger trap-way, preventing stoppage; and a syphon auxiliary, which causes the closet to flush more tapidly and positively.

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The fouling surface in a water closer is but one difference between a scientifically constructed bowl (the Si-wel-clo) and the ordinary type. The bowl of the Si-wel-clo is always clean and free from soil.



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and corresponds in some sort, I take it, to Lord Devonport's food-controllership in the Lloyd-George Cabinet.

The Senator-Mayor of Lyons spoke in his office in the seventeenth-century Hôtel de Ville, whence for nearly a dozen years be has been directing the civic life, and, less directly, perhaps, much of the industrial life, of one of Europe's greatest industrial centers. With the capture of Lille by the Germans, Lyons became a producer of large quantities of commodities formerly turned out in the north of France. It is doubtful whether France will ever again trust to the north so great a proportion of her industry as was centered there, close to coal and iron, in 1914. It is too near Germany! Lyons has a safer position-Lyons, whose neighbor is Switzerland. And Lyons has a past as well as wealth and numbers.

' Has any American city ever meant, in the last analysis, one man? Has it exprest him in a hundred innovations or readjustments, while keeping intact its original stamp of character? New towns often express some one man or group-Dayton. Ohio, has exprest John H. Patterson, and Gary, Ind., has exprest the Steel Trust, and a certain powder town has exprest the du Ponts of Delaware.

But Lyons is now new and easily impressible. After all, it was not Herriot who ereated the place, as the Pullman Company, or the Steel Corporation, or the Powder Works have created their towns, Lyons has a great deal of tradition.

There are, we are told, not only social and political traditions, traditions which are violated when the women, as under the administration of Mr. Herriot, have been put even to street-cleaning; but also traditions concerning everything from rare eookery to radical workingman's ideas, such as are fostered by the silk-mill conditions, much like those of our American Paterson and Passaie. All these traditions are unbelievably strong, yet Mr. Herriot has overcome them. We read:

Imagine an American city of traditionsay Boston-growing and prospering in the light of one energy-radiating personalitythe personality of its Mayor! Philadelphia, however, has had its Herriot; tho that was long ago. In Philadelphia one may ask who started any of the institutions your true Philadelphian is proudest of-the University of Pennsylvania, or the Library Company in Locust Street, or the American Philosophical Society, or almost anything else except the Republican machine and the firm of Vare Brothers, monicipal contractors-and the answer is: Benjamin Franklin.

So it is in Lyons. It is Herriot who founded all the civic assets and betterments except the Roman wall and the silk industry. It is Herriot who conjured up all the local advantages except the joining of the rivers Rhône and Saône. Also, but unlike Franklin, Herriot is Mayor of his city. And, unlike the way of American cities, it is the Lyons way to reelect Herriot every four years.

Like Franklin, Herriot was born elsewhere and came in quest of his fortunes. to the town he was to make his own. He did not buy a roll near the water-front (Lyous is proud of its quays) and walk up some Chestnut Street munching it and staring at the fine buildings, but he did

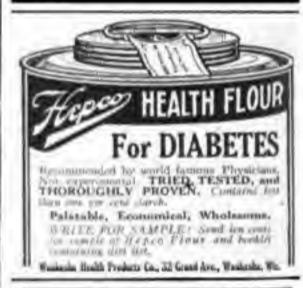
Sound Reason Pays in Infant Feeding

If your lasty for any reason cannot be breast fed, you me to the infant his right to a fair chance in life. If is food, to be most efficient and nourishing, must be as nearly as you stille like homan milk. You may be obliged to think for sible like human milk. You may be obliged to think for yourself, as some physicians are not experts in the science article tal feeding of infants. Secure at the start purebed Helstein cows' milk and modify it according to the directions of a competent physician. Holstein cows' milk is endotted by the highest medical authorities and food chemics as the best adapted for infant feeding, because of its low in percentage and its greater quantity of proteins, the best adapted for infant feeding, because of its low in percentage and its greater quantity of proteins, the highest of Helstein milk are much smaller than those in ordinary chast milk; they form soft doculient curds, which meanly dispected and remote assimilation natural. Infant thrive on Holstein cows' milk. Ask your notk man for the string on Holstein cows' milk. Ask your notk man for the string on Holstein cows' milk. Send for our booklet. "The Story of Helstein Milk.



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The Edwards Manufacturing Company 1357-87 Eggleston Ave. Cincinnati, Obs come as a poor school-teacher, appointed to a professorship in the high school—the chair of rhetoric. (Later he taught philosophy.) Already he was Bachelor of Arts, Licentiate, Agrégé, and Doctor of Letters.

"I had fifty francs in my pocket and a hat that was worse even than the one I'm wearing now," is the way Mr. Herriot tells you about that arrival.

But the chief activity of Mr. Herriot in teaching new methods to the Lyonnais is the great Lyons Sample Fair, an industrial exposition which grows year by year, realizing the best hopes of its fostering Mayor. Of this, Mr. Blake writes:

The details of the Lyons Sample Fair can not be ignored in any account of the man Herriot, Mayor of Lyons, Senator of the Rhône; and naturally it must figure in any account of Lyons in 1917. The Lyons Sample Fair is intended to take the place of that of Leipzig. The Leipzig Fair used to be an annual reunion of German and foreign manufacturers. This meeting gave its exhibitors a chance to show their produets to buyers from all over the world and to book orders from the samples on show. The Lyons Sample Fair is its successor.

Such a fair was announced soon after the first economic conference of the Entente Powers at Paris, toward the end of 1915. It was held at Lyons in March, 1916, and the the time for preparation and publicity was too limited to admit of superlative results, 1,200 French firms exhibited, and a certain number of Swiss, Italian, British, Canadian, and Spanish firms; also one firm each from Russia, the Netherlands, and the United States.

That three hundred applications by would-be exhibitors had to be rejected because filed too late, and that eight million dollars of orders had to be refused, chiefly by French exhibitors, because the orders could not be filled under war-conditions, are facts showing under what a handicap Lyons worked in 1916; even so, ten million dollars' worth of goods were ordered at the fair and duly delivered. The Sample Fair of 1916 and the triumphant defense of Verdun went forward together; both of them parts of the Allies' war upon the Central Empires. Who can say which of the two great undertakings promises most for the future?

The Lyons Fair of 1917 will dwarf that of 1916. Indications are that it will transact about five times as much business, There has been time to pave the way, to make known its objects, to arrange exhibits. Even more than that of 1916, it will be one of the proudest children of Mr. Herriot's mind. This time, at least, the United States will be represented by something more than one brand of fountain pens. American manufacturers of automobiles, machine-tools, concrete, hardware, and agricultural machines have reserved varying quantities of space for exhibition. All the same, there ought to be still fuller representation of our industries. Mr. Herriot especially desires a full showing on the part of American industrialists, and his zeal in this matter ought to be especially appreciated in view of the fact that Herriot was influential in procuring an appropriation from the French Government for our own Panama-Pacific Fair at San Francisco.

"Yours is the opportunity to gain Germany's business," he explains, "not from



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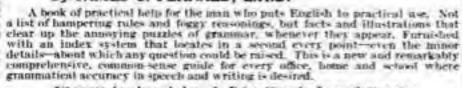
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France alone, but from Russia and other

It is not European buyers only who will turn out in force at Lyons. South America, too, will be on the job. This is not a "World's Fair," however. There is no Midway Plaisance. There are no hurdygurdies, and merry-go-rounds, and electric fountains, and Sousa's Band. This is a business proposition. It will be repeated year after year, ad infinitum. And it is a part of what Mr. Herriot had in mind in saying: "Generals bring about victories. It takes statesmen to derive lasting benefits from these victories.

THE MINISTER'S SON

N o matter where we travel, we find the general sentiment that ministers' sons are fated for a had end. Perhaps this is due to the desire of humanity to see all things assume a final balance, and when the minister is so worthy and immaculate of conduct, it is probably natural that his son should fall correspondingly below the standard. Yet if one cares to go into the history of the affairs of this country, says the Philadelphia Ledger, one will unearth a vast array of individuals who were ministers' sons, but nevertheless made a mark of considerable brightness in the world. Instead of furnishing the nation with a galaxy of scalawags, if we are to credit the account, the clergy have made of their sons men of distinction and no small prestige. We are told:

"Who's Who" shows that one-twelfth of all the men whose biographies appear there are sons of clergymen. England's 'Dictionary of Biography' reveals an even greater preponderance of clerical forebears of noted men.

Sons of elergymen are nearly double the number of sons of lawyers and physicians combined.

Who in American history were the sons of preachers?

Of famous writers there stand Emerson, Holmes, Lowell, Baneroft, Parkman, Sloan, Gilder, and Henry James.

In polities the answer to the roll-call is equally impressive. Sons of ministers include Henry Clay, President Buchanan. President Arthur, Senator Quay, Senator Beveridge, Senator Dolliver, President Wilson, and Justice Hughes.

Then there is the immortal Field family. embracing Cyrus W., who laid the first Atlantic cable; David Dudley, the renowned lawyer, and Stephen J., the United States Supreme Court justice.

And equally renowned is the Beecher family, which includes Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The father was a preacher.

Agassiz, and Samuel F. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, and Mergenthaler, inventor of the linotype machine, were sons of elergymen.

The list is inexhaustible, and in it blaze such names as Oliver Goldsmith, Linnæus, the naturalist; Jenner, the father of vaccination for smallpox: Ben Jonson, the poet Cowper, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Charles Spurgeon, Lyman Abbott, Addison, and President Grover Cleveland.

Instead of being amiable vagabonds, the sons of elergymen come pretty close to the rank of top-notchers in every field of human progress.



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SPICE OF LIFE

Possibly. Sam HE-" Why do women, as a rule, talk more than men do?

SAID SHE-" Oh, I suppose it's because they have the men to talk about."-Indianapolis Star.

A la Mode. WILLIS-" What kind of a school is your son attending?

Guara-" Very fashionable-one of these institutions where you develop the mind without using it."—Life.

Even Break.-" This world would be a pleasanter place if there were not so many foods in it.

"Yes, but it would be more difficult to make a living,"-Dullus News.

A Dilemma. NELL-"Oh, dear, I'm in such a quandary."

BELL-" What is it? "

NELL-" Jack promises to stop drinking if I marry him and Tom threatens to begin if I don't."-Boston Transcript.

His Duty.-RECRETT-" If you was to put the lid on, you wouldn't get so much dust in the soup."

Cook-" See, here, me lad, your business is to serve your country."

RECRUIT-" Yus, but not to cat it!"-Til-Bils.

A Dependable Guide. - Fritish-" What is the first thing you do when a man presents himself to you for consultation?

Docton- I ask him if he has a car," FRIESD-"What do you learn from

Docron-" If he has one, I know he is wealthy—and if he hasn't, I know he is healthy."—Boffele Courier.

Astute.- 'I found such a wonderful bargain," said Mrs. Flatter.

"What was it?" asked her husband, a resident of Back Bay.

"You know I went down-town to buy a hat. Well, just as I got in the store, they put up a sign, 'All hats at half-price.'

" So you only had to spend half of the money you intended."

"Oh, no, I bought two hats instead of one."-Chicago Herald.

True Pleasure.—" Major Rasher, I saw a man to-day who would like the pleasure of kicking you," said a friend.
"Kicking me!" exploded the Major.

"Kieking me! Give me his name at once!"

"I hardly like to tell you," said the other. "I insist upon knowing," said the

"Ah, well, I'll tell you," said the other. "It's a soldier who's in the hospital with both legs off."-Tit-Bits.

Exceptional Circumstances.-The symathetic prison visitor went from cell to eell interviewing the inmates. To one penitent-looking individual she put the usual question: "What brought you here?"

"Borrowing money, lady?" was the reply.

"But, good gracious!" she exclaimed, "they don't put people in prison for borrowing money?"

"Not ordinarily," said the man, "but I had to knock a man down three or four times before he would lend it to me."-Exchange.

Originality.-KIND FRIEND (to composer who has just played his newly written revue masterpiece) - "Yes, I've always liked that little thing. Now play one of your own, won't you? "-Landon Opinion.

Hollow Hopes.- " Never despair. Somewhere beyond the clouds the sun is shining."

"Yes, and somewhere below the sea there's solid bottom. But that doesn't help a man when he falls overboard."-Baltimore American.

Costly Error.-" Hey, what did you go and sell them apples fer?

" Ain't they fer sale? "

" No. Them was the samples we take out to our automobile customers."-Lovisville Courier-Journal.

Modern Thrift.-" Are you saving up anything for a rainy day?" asked the thrifty citizen.

"Yes," replied Mr. Chuggins. "In a little while I expect to have enough to buy a brand-new top for my automobile."-Chicago Herald.

He Learned.-" So you were invited to participate in a profit-sharing scheme."

"Yea.

" How did you come out?"

"I discovered that the purpose of the scheme was not sharing but shearing."-Birmingham Age Herald.

The Right Note.—" I haven't been home for two days. Got into a poker-game.

"Your wife will fix you.

"I hope this note will pacify her." "I haven't much confidence in notes."

"I have in this one. It is a twentydollar note."-Louisville Courier-Journal.

In the Past Tense,-" When I die," said the husband, " I want you to have this sentence placed on my monument: 'There is peace and quiet in beaven."

"I think," rejoined the wife, "it would be more appropriate to say: 'There we peace and quiet in heaven." -- Indianap-

olis Star.

Making It All Right,-An old lady who had been introduced to a doctor who was also a professor in a university, felt somewhat puzzled as to how she would address the great man.

"Shall I call you 'doctor' or 'professor'?" she asked.

"Oh! just as you wish," was the reply: "as a matter of fact, some people call me an old idiot."

"Indeed," she said, sweetly, "but then, they are people that know you."-Tit-Bitu.

Free Advice. - A man with the croup halted a doctor on a quiet street-corner.

" Doctor," he said, coughing violently. " what ought a chap to do when he's got the group? '

The doctor's eye emitted a steely light at the thought of being buncoed out of a free prescription, and he said:

" Such a man, my friend, ought to con-

sult a good physician."

"Thanks, doctor," said the sufferer, as he took his leave. "That's what I'll do. then."-Baltemore American.



Every day brings 24 hours nearer the time when you must pay more for the Chalmers. \$160 more for the 5-passenger 6-30 touring car. \$180 more for the 2-passenger roadster. March 1, the new price of \$1250, for either car, goes into effect. Today the prices are—for the roadster, \$1070; for the 5-passenger touring, \$1090.

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But a balloon view of that town might look different-less safe. And this is the point of vision that fire takes when it looks over a town and figures out a raid. Fire sees the town above the cornice line and plots its course from one inflammable roof to the other.

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

WESTERN FRONT

January 18.—The Germans admit evacuating positions near Serre, but state that it was done several days ago and that the recent British firing was directed against untenanted trenches. A series of German attacks in Chevaliers Woods is repulsed decisively, according to Paris.

Swiss newspapers assert that great numbers of German troops are mobilizing as near the frontier as Basel, and that the Swiss general staff believes that a violation of Swiss neutrality is threatened.

January 19.—Heavy artillery dueling is reported from the banks of the Meuse, but no other activity is announced along the Western front, with the exception of scattered raids in Belgium.

January 21.—That the British have taken over a part of the French front in the Somme sector, to the extent of about twelve miles, is announced by London. No activity other than artillery bombardment is reported from that front,

January 22.—The French repulse two German attacks at Verdun, as the artillery duel continues. Raids on the British and Belgian sectors of the line are also reported, but described as "without result."

January 23.—A raid northeast of Neuville-St. Vaast in which a number of German prisoners are taken by the French is the report from Paris. The failure of two German raids near Armentières and Ploegsteert is also announced.

January 24.—Aerial fighting is resumed on a large scale by the Allies in France. In the day's activity, twelve German fliers are brought down, and Lieutenant Guynemer brings down his twentysixth aeroplane, near the village of Maurepas.

IN THE BALKANS

January 18.—Unofficial reports from Petrograd aver that the German forces have left Braila, having been seriously defeated on both wings, altho the battle in the center is still reported as in progress.

Dispatches from Athens state that the Allies are rushing men to Greece, which activity, together with the text of the latest ultimatum to the Greek Government, is taken by some to forecast a drive on the Berlin-Constantinople railroad.

January 19.—In Roumania German guns shell Tergu Oena, the main center of the Trotus Valley railway, while in Galicia the Teutons penetrate some Russian trenches in the Zhorow sector, and are driven out again.

January 20.—German troops force the Russians out of Nanesti, on the Screth, after a fierce fight in a snow-storm. Petrograd admits that the Russian detachments "fell back before superior forces"

January 21.—According to announcements from the German War Office, the Russian defeat at Nanesti was in the nature of a rout. The Germans took 556 prisoners, cutting the retreating Russian lines to pieces as they withdrew.

January 22.—Nearly 200,000 Roumanians have been taken as prisoners thus far in the war, says a Berlin report. Teuton advances in the Oitzu Valley are reported stopt by Russian fire,





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but on the remainder of the Russian front all appears quiet.

January 23.—The Bulgars cross the southern estuary of the Danube at Tuitchs, near Braila, gaining one of the large islands, and carrying the offensive nearer the Bessarabian boundary. Further north, according to reports from Petrograd, the German attacks near Riga are renewed, but are repulsed with severe losses to the attacking party.

GENERAL

January 18.—The first victims of the unknown German sea-raider land at Pernambuco, Brazil, and state that they believe the raider is the steamship Move, famous as a raider in the early days of the war, but later reported docked in the Kiel Canal. It is surmised that the raider left the Canal disguised as a Danish hay-ship.

M. A. Beliaeff is appointed Russian Minister of War, to succeed General Chouvaieff. He is the fourth Minister of War since the outbreak of hostilities.

January 20.—In a memorial presented to the State Department by the German Embassy, the Belgian deportations are defended as a social need, and a service to the conquered population. Unemployment and crippled industries are laid to the British blockade which prevents imports.

January 21.—Paris announces that sugarcards are to be instituted in France, as well as a two-day French candy ban per week, which will also be accompanied by two cakeless days.

A summary of the German decision to hold all Americans seized on captured vessels by the South-Atlantic raiders, is cabled to Washington. The text is not made public but rumor has it that the Americans are to be held to make a test case on the status of armed merchantmen.

London announces a victory in Mesopotamia, as the British drive the Turks out of positions on the right bank of the Tigris, near Kut, completing the occupation of the entire trench system on a 2,500-yard front, with a depth of 1,100 yards.

January 22.—Dispatches from Ottawa state that Canada has recruited 120.-000 more troops than were asked for by the War Office in London, having sent, to date, 434,539 men to the front.

The Portuguese "White Book" appears, giving the reasons why that country went to war against Germany. A long series of German offenses is cited, among which is an attack in Africa without declaration of hostilities.

January 23.—Reports from Ymuiden, Holiand, state that in a sea-battle off Zeebrugge, fourteen German torpedoboat destroyers, attempting to leave port, were attacked by a British flotilla, and seven of them are reported sunk. The commander of the flotilla was killed in action, adds London.

In an interview with the Lokal Anzeiger, of Berlin, the President of the Bulgarian Parliament states that the peace-price to Bulgaria must include the cession of the entire Dobrudia, Monastir, the Morava River (Servia), and a part of Macedonia.

January 24.—In response to a suggestion contained in the recent German note. Ambassador Gerard is reported to be about to begin an investigation of the Belgian deportations: German authorities continue to deport Belgians, to the number of 125,000 to date.



FIRE CHIEF CROKER built himself a house down on Long Island.

When his guests were assembled at dinner, he told them the next room was afire.

"But don't worry," said Croker. "I shut the door."

It was a test to prove the absolute safety of the fireproof house-built of

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A VETERAN FIREMAN knows houses as a doctor knows anatomy. You can't fool him on construction. He has had to rip it apart too often in the search for the hidden spark.

GROSVENOR ATTERBURY, the fa-mous architect, says: "Natco is an ideal construction material.'

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economies in maintenance and insurance will in the course of a few years offset this initial increased outlay.

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Personnel to the "size particulars required your boss-early seems of

tenting for the particulars.

FOREIGN

January 18 .- A fleet of thirty American war-ships visit the newly acquired West Indies, and engage in maneuvers off St. Thomas. A proposal to change the name of the lately acquired Danish West Indies to "Dewey Islands" is introduced into Congress.

Prince Vaclaw von Niemoyovski, grandson of the President of the last Polish National Government of 1830, is appointed Viceroy of Poland by the Kaiser. He has recently been Crown Marshal of Poland.

January 19.—The British Ministry of Munitions announces an explosion in a powder works near London. The cause of the disaster is unknown.

It is unofficially reported that actual operations are under way to withdraw the Pershing expedition from El Valle. Mexico, as all supplies bifled to the troops at Casas Grandes and Colonia Dublan are being shipped instead to

January 23,—The casualties in the recent London explosion as officially announced include 69 killed, 72 severely injured, and 328 slightly injured, according to the complete estimate sent out by the authorities.

It is authoritatively announced in Washington that General Pershing has at last been ordered officially to withdraw from Mexico, thus marking the end of the recent campaign in the neighbor Republic.

DOMESTIC

January 18 .- The Department of Agriculture estimates the American farm-products for 1916 to be worth \$13,-449,000,000, making a new record for agricultural prosperity.

Philip Boileau, widely known as a portrayer of American-girl types, dies in New York, aged fifty-four.

January 19.—The House of Representatives of Tennessee passes a bill allowing the women of the State to vote in city and Presidential elections.

January 22.—In a message to the Senate, President Wilson outlines his peaceplans, including peace without victory, government of all peoples by their own consent, limited armament, neutral-ized outlets to the sea for all peoples, and a world application of the Monroe Doctrine.

The Supreme Court sustains the constitutionality of the so-called "blue-sky" laws of Ohio, Michigan, and South Dakota, designed to regulate the sale of securities and to bar get-rich-quick schemes. Other decisions are also announced, upholding similar laws in twenty-six other States.

For the first time in American history, a foreign Consul-General, Franz Bopp. German envoy at San Francisco, is sentenced to prison and payment of a fine for violation of United States neu-trality. His fine is \$10,000 and sentence two years.

January 23.—The first day of the "leak" inquiry in New York results in the Stock Exchange agreeing to call on all brokers to lay bare their books, to avoid subpenas.

Governor Frazier, of North Dakota, signs the bills giving limited suffrage to the women of the State after July 1.

The Bethlehem Steel Company announces one of the largest dividends in history, as a 200 per cent. stock dividend is reported for stockholders, together with a raise of the annual rate.

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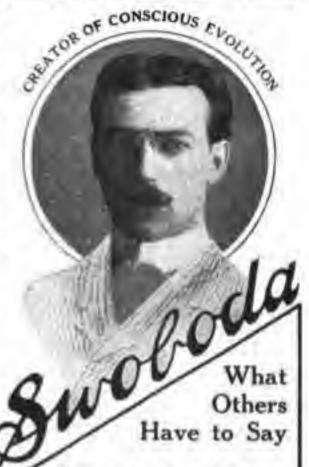
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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

PRICES AND YIELDS FOR SOME OF THE BEST HIGH-GRADE BONDS

ITH the turn of the year, it was noted that most high-grade bonds had risen slightly in price. Forty representative ones having been chosen, it was found that the average price for them was the highest known since before the war began. During the past year railroads have advanced most from the low level reached in September, 1915. Since then the average advance for the highest grade railroad bonds was 7.34 points, and for second grade 8.29 points. For public-utility bonds the advance was 5.50 points, for industrials 3.55. The advance was greatest in the highest grade railroad bonds. Following is a table in which a writer in The Wall Street Journal compares the prices early in January of each group of bonds used in making up the average with the low prices of 1916. and the low of 1915:

Jan. 10.	Aug. 5),	Ade	Sept. 16.	344		
Highest grade rails 96, 10	192, 36	3 52	39 76	7.34		
Lower grade rails, 92 20	86 9E	0.33	AG 91	8.29		
Public-utility bds . 96.35	96.10	1.30	90.83	5.50		
Industrial bends. 96.31	(66, 410)	-46	36.06	B 35		
Combined average 95.76	93.56	3.15	NO. 04	6.14		

The writer then presented a list of the bonds used in making up the averages, with their closing prices early in January of this year, the low levels last August, the low levels of September, 1915, and the present yields. All are long-term bonds, none maturing before 1931.

HIGHEST GRADE RAILS Aug. 21, Sept. 16,

Lorurg

Airbines pesi de

Balt & Char guid 4s. 501 c. B. & Q. gen. 4s. 101 c.	80 0 021 2 021 2 021 2 021 4 021 4 041 2 507 6 503 8 92,56	800 2 800 2 800 3 700 4 800 4 800 4 800 4 800 70	4 41 4 30 4 30 4 30 4 17 4 17 4 21 4 14 4 31 4 01
NEXT GRADE	RAILS		
Atchises adj. 4s	9314 9212 9314 75 83 9814 9814 9814 9814 9814	801 2 84 2 79 89 77 87 2 97 92 83,91	4 39 4 61 5 76 5 17 5 63 4 71 4 86 5 02
PUBLIC-UTILITY	BONDS		
Col. Gas. & Else, Ss. 1002 ; Det. Un. let comp. 41 st. 641; Int. R. T. let col. 3s. 1881; Mont. Power let Ss. 1004; N. Y. Gas & Else, Ss. 1004; N. Y. Tal. let 41 st. 100 Pac. T. & T. let Ss. 1001; Pub. Ser. N. J. con. Ss. 821; So. Bell Tel. let Ss. 1001; Third Av. let ref. 4s. 791; Average. 96. 33	957 977	947 a 71 967 2 91 101 4 167 a 167 a 167 a 177 a 759 a 100 sol	4.07 6.15 5.06 5.00 4.65 4.50 4.86 5.46 4.88 5.16
INDUSTRIAL B	ONDS		
Armour Let 4150	100% 100%	917 (997 (4.88

As the month advanced there was still "a slight upward tendency," said Financial America. Prominent bond houses reported "the largest business of any week on

10254

3051

103

1021

30014

1061

99

95.78

Central Leather is.... Distillers Sec. is.....

Gen. Elec. deb. 5e. . Indiana St. 1st Sc. .

Ligarett & Myers Is

Rep. I. & St. 1st 5s. U. S. Stori 5s....

Va-Car Ch. 1st fe.....

Combined Average

1923

19314

19827

505

tittle.

991. 991.

1011-2

9414

301

102

102

95.06

89.64

4.62

4 95

5.04

record and were gratified over the continued urgent demand for all grades of securities." As compared with a month before, quotations for most issues ranged from 1 to 3 points higher. In the trade the statement was made that "to secure any substantial amount of bonds it would be necessary to bid well above the mar-The demand was of an investment character. Railroad issues were well sought for, and there was "an urgent call for the better class of industrials." The writer added:

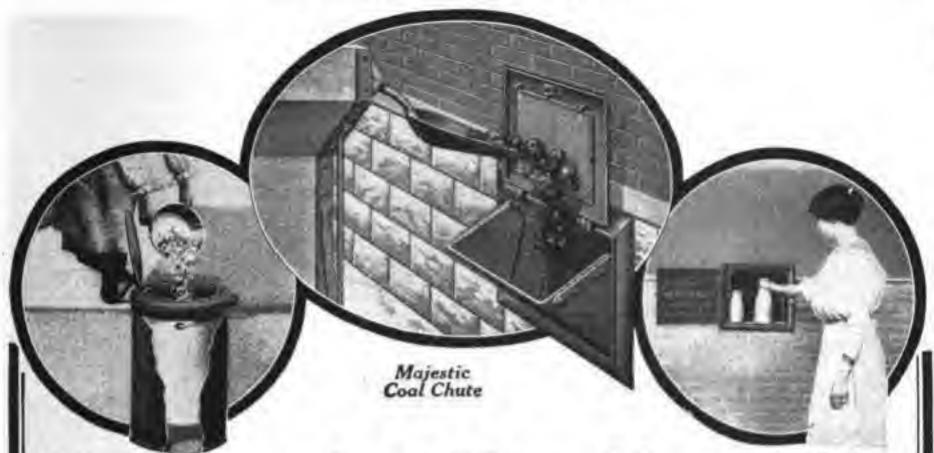
"Ordinarily there is a good demand for bonds after the first of the year, representing the January 1 investment buying, but this usually spends its force within a week or ten days after the first calls have been supplied. This year, however, the demand has continued with the result that bond men entertain a high degree of confidence over the outlook. For the past three weeks there has been no let-up in purchases, and some large dealers have found themselves actually short of bonds.
"In the municipal market there was

less activity than a week ago, altho the volume of business was said to have been substantial. New York State bonds were in favor with a fairly substantial turnover and considerable interest was evinced in the forthcoming offering of the \$25,000,000 new State 4s. It is believed that these bonds will bring a price in the neighborhood of 106 or better.

"Among the important events of the week was the official announcement of the closing of another \$250,000,000 loan to Great Britain, which is to be publicly offered on a basis showing a return of exactly 6 per cent, for both maturities. This new issue is regarded as more attractive than any foreign bond or note yet put out in this country, the convertible feature having met with hearty approval from American investors and institutions alike. The fact that the Federal Reserve Board at Washington is not adverse to the offering also is a factor to its credit.

"During the present year expectations are that there will be a considerable amount of railroad financing, it being recognized that carriers must necessarily enter the market for various products, while it is not unlikely that improvements on a scale more extensive than during the past few years will be undertaken by many of the important systems. One of the restraining influences in this respect during the past year has been the unprecedentedly high prices for all materials incident to railroad operations, as well as wages, which have exceeded any previously paid by the carriers. At the same time many of the important systems have declared bonuses to their employees to offset the high cost of living which has proved burdensome to many of the low-salaried workers.

"Anglo-French bonds sold during the week at low levels, the closing quotations on Friday being under 93, while the prevailing level during that session of business was 92% to 93; American Foreign Securities 5s are quoted at 971/2 to 971/2; City of Paris 6s, 95 % to 961/2; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 5s, 96% to 97% and so on. There was less activity in Russian Government 51%, which sold from 91 to 89% during Friday's trading, but subsequently touched 90. The new United Kingdom one- and two-year notes were traded in over the counter, and at the close Friday were 99% bid for the one-year and 98% for the two-year maturity."



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BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND

(Continued from page 252)

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Frank Magne, J. N. Mitchell, Sum R. Nemen, "O. C. and
F. G. T. "Mary H., O'Brief, Breast Ornoberf, Hogs-Parks, Mrs. S. R. Fralls, J. J. Robinson, the Misses, Stewart, N. J. Theretemberg, "W. M. B., "Annie P. Walk-er, R. E. Weith, Moss S. H. Weits, Littles M. Wilson, "X" St. Lucis, Mrs. "Amorphicus,"

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) THE LITERARY DIGEST



NEWYORK-FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY LONDON



WELLINGTON held his regiment of cavairy in reserve at the Battle of Waterloo, awaiting the supreme moment when an overwhelming charge might turn the fide of battle. The instant the french lines wavered the order was given to charge and the Scots Greys Cavairy hurled themselves against the French tike a thunderbott. This same regiment is again in active service in the present European War on the same battleticids where their forefathers tought a hundred years ago. All the underlying causes of this conflict, the racial antipathies, the commercial rivairies, the sting of past deteats, the vaulting ambilions for world Empire may be discerned from the pages of history. The one great history of every Empire, Hingdom, Principality and Power from the beginning of civilization to the present, is the world-tamed publication,

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DA

OUR BREAK WITH GERMANY

DECLARATION OF WAR against the United States" was Germany's answer to President Wilson's address to the Senate on world-pence, remarks the semiofficial New York World. And the accuracy of this interpretation of the German note of January 31 announcing a campaign

of ruthless submarine warfare against neutral as well as belligerent ships seems to have some confirmation from the German Embassy itself. For when Count von Bernstorff was informed of the severance of diplomatic relations between his country and ours he made this remarkable admission, according to a correspondent of the Associated Press: "I am not surprized. My Government will not be surprized, either. The people in Berlin knew what was bound to happen if they took the action they have taken. There was nothing else left for the United States to do."

And President Wilson agrees that there was nothing else for this country to do consistent with its "dignity and honor," as he told Congress on February 3. The United States Government, he recalled, had announced after the sinking of the Sumez that it would break off diplomatic relations. with Germany unless she abandoned ber methods of submarine warfare. She has declared her purpose to resume these methods; and the withdrawal of our Ambassador at Berlin

and the handing of his passports to the German Ambassador at Washington necessarily followed. Nevertheless, President Wilson declared that he refused "to believe that it is the intention of the German authorities to do in fact what they have warned us they will feel at liberty to do"; that they will actually "destroy American ships and take the lives of American citizens in the wilful prosecution of the ruthless naval program they have announced their intention to adopt." And, he said, "only actual overt acts can make me believe it even now." But-

"If this inveterate confidence on my part in the sobriety and prudent foresight of their purpose should unhappily prove

> unfounded, if American ships and American lives should in fact be sacriliced by their naval commanders in heedless contravention of the just and reasonable understandings of international law and the obvious dictates of humanity, I shall take the liberty of coming again before the Congress to ask that authority be given me to use any means that may be necessary for the protection of our seamen and our people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas. I can do nothing less. I take it for granted that all neutral Governments will take the same

The first neutral approval of the President's course came from Brazil, where there are large German interests. Now, said the Epoco, of Rio de Janeiro, "there are to be no more neutrals"; "let us defend ourselves against the German pirates," was the call of La Razon, of the same city.

"Piracy" and "a return to murder " were also favorite expressions of the American press in describing Germany's move. The world can but conclude, so it seemed to the Boston News Bureau, "that Prussianism. desperate lest it have to hoist the

white flag, chooses to flaunt the black flag upon the seas." A daily like the New York Evening Mail, often spoken of as friendly to the German cause, reminded its readers that "there are worse things than war," and that "a war in a just cause fuses nations into that unity which America, too, must know." And in the support of the President, it added, "are our united



THE COUNTRY STANDS BY HIM.

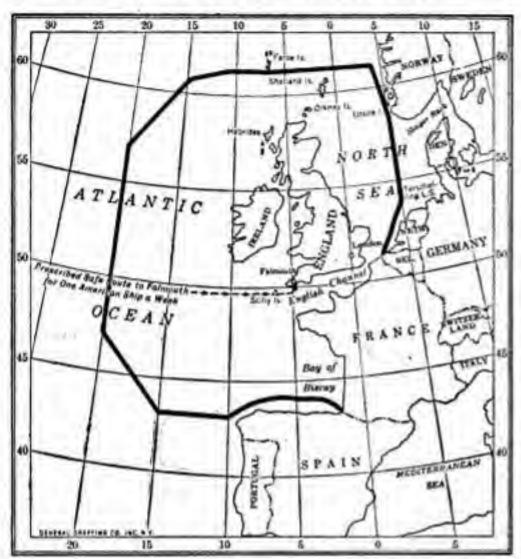
WHY MR. HOOVER WAS ASHAMED

Can you rest easy when one of the noblest of Americans, one who has brought honor and love to the American flag,-confesses that when he heard "The Star-Spangled Banner" sung by 1,500 weak, hungry children in Belgium, he "could feel nothing but shame"?

Turn now to page 345 and read a very stirring chapter of the story which was begun in THE DIGEST of January 20th.

minds and hearts." America, declared the New York Globe, at the "call of duty and necessity," will "resist to the uttermost the criminal acts of the world's great disturber." It continued:

"Are you pacifist and sincerely devoted to bringing an end to war? Then you must see that the only hope of destroying this artificial plague of man is in making a record that will forever halt the hand of the warlike when they meditate unsheathing the sword. Are you an internationalist, in favor of a new and better organization of the world? Then you must see that the principle must be vindicated that no nation is a law to itself or



"ALL SHIPS MET WITHIN THAT ZONE WILL BE SUNK."

This German decree, which ended friendly relations with the United States, also applies to the Mediterranean, with the exception of waters bounding the Spanish coast and a safety zone extending along the African coast and thence to Gresco.

may be permitted to follow the promptings of its own wicked will.

"It is happily unnecessary at this time to ask for national unity by invoking the principle that a country must be supported whether right or wrong. All that is to be demanded is that all shall support a President and a Government plainly in the right. If war comes it will be a holy and righteous one—a war on war, a war for peace, a war for a better world."

The German note which precipitated the crisis was handed to the Secretary of State on January 31 and was devoted largely to praise of President Wilson's ideals, and to denunciation of England's "war of starvation," and "the lust of conquest" exhibited by Germany's foes. The British blockade, it is explained, "does not at all affect the military power" of Germany, "but compels women and children, the sick and the aged, to suffer for their country pains and privations which endanger the vitality of the nation." Then follows the sentence setting forth Germany's new purpose:

"After the attempts to come to an understanding with the Entente Powers have been answered by the latter with the announcement of an intensified continuation of the war, the Imperial Government—in order to serve the welfare of mankind in a higher sense and not to wrong its own people—is now compelled to continue the fight for existence again forced upon it, with the full employment of all the weapons which are at its disposal."

A supplementary memorandum explained that while "Germany has not so far made unrestricted use of the weapon which she possesses in her submarines," she is, because of the Entente's rejection of any possible peace-understanding, "unable further to forego the full use of her submarines," "The now openly disclosed intention of the Entente Allies," it is asserted, "gives back to Germany the freedom of action which she reserved in her note addrest to the Government of the United States on May 4, 1916." Under these circumstances, the note continues,

"Germany will meet the illegal measures of her enemies by forcibly preventing, after February 1, 1917, in a zone around Great Britain, France, Italy, and in the eastern Mediterranean,

> all navigation, that of neutrals included, from and to England and from and to France, etc., etc. All ships met within that zone will be sunk.

> "The Imperial Government is confident that this measure will result in a speedy termination of the war and in the restoration of peace, which the Government of the United States has so much at heart."

Another memorandum names the boundaries of the two zones (the one surrounding England is outlined on the map on this page), and gives permission to one American passenger-ship to visit England each week, on the condition that it make Falmouth its port of destination, use a certain route, arrive and depart on a certain day, and carry certain specified markings in addition to the American flag.

Thus, apparently, would Germany bring peace by more intensified war. But few of our editors, save those speaking for German-Americans, believe it can succeed, either as a threat or as an actual blockade of England. "Germany's Worst Blunder" was the title of one of the most thoughtful and vigorous editorials treating the new German policy. It appeared in a daily with decided pacifistic leanings, a friendliness for the Wilson foreign policies, and a willingness to see reason in any quarter. Said the New York Evening Post:

"Having begun the European War by an act of perfldy, the German Government now seeks to end it by an act of criminal insanity. In a mad lurch away from the efforts to bring about peace by reason and negotiation, the German authorities announce that they will begin this day to run amuck on the high seas. A Malay pirate could not have made the acnouncement more brutally.

"Not only is the indiscriminate sinking of passenger-vessels on the ocean, with reckless disregard of the loss of life among non-combatants, a deflant violation of international law and a crime in the eyes of man and God, but it is the most insolent attack upon the peace and security of the whole world ever made. Upon neutral rights Germany would wipe her feet as upon a door-mat. Her own professions and her pledges to the United States she would make appear only a blackmailing attempt to force us to do her will.

"We firmly believe that this is the greatest blunder made by the German rulers in their two years of heaping blunder upon blunder."

A reference in the note to the "warm and cordial sympathy" for Belgium "felt in the United States," seemed to The Evening Post only matched for "utter Dummheit" by "the German proposal graciously to permit one American passenger-steamer a week to sail for Europe without being sunk on sight. Such intolerable dictation, under the guise of a friendly concession, could not have been conceived or phrased anywhere but in the German Foreign Office—or an insane asylum." The American answer had been given in advance—

"Such methods of warfare on non-combatants at sea as Germany now purposes to renew in an intensified form, she has already been officially informed that she can not persist in and expect to remain in friendly relations with this country. On that point our Government is fully committed and the German authorities know it. With their eyes open, they took the risk of a breach with the Units d States. This does not mean that the President should meet headlong folly with rashness. Having

condemned Germany for engulfing Europe in war by a precipitate ultimatum, it is not for Americans to clamor for instant hostilities. There need be no loss of time in making our position absolutely clear; and, then, on the first overt act we can proceed to the step of which the President gave warning less than a year ago—namely, to 'sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether.'

"About all this there is every reason for the American Government and the American public to try to keep a cool head. And there is no need for the world to be dismayed by the new German threats. They are not yet put into execution. In their en-

tirety, we do not for a moment believe that they can be. German submarines may run a terrible course of destruction and slaughter. But that they can come anywhere near fulfilling the proud boast that England and France will be absolutely cut off from the ocean, and that the foreign commerce of the United States will be dwarfed to the pitiful measure indicated by the German note, is to our mind wholly incredible. The Allies and neutrals are not reduced to helplessness. And even if they have to suffer unutterable things at the hands of German submarines, let not the German Government imagine that in any such way can the high spirit of freemen be broken. It were better to starve and sink into misery and die a thousand deaths than submit to a tyranny based on organized murder."

The German proclamation, as the New York Tribune was by no means the only newspaper to observe, threw "a new light on the recalled Lansing explanation of President Wilson's recent peace-note. Mr. Lansing told the truth. All the President's recent peace-maneuverings have apparently been for the purpose of staving off a break with Germany—of securing peace in Europe in order to forestall the disagreeable necessity of facing trouble between the United States and Germany." "Woodrow Wilson's peace-movements were what they purported to be," says the more friendly Macon Telegraph, "the last attempt to keep America out of war. Seemingly the attempt has failed."

A new light is also east upon the German peaceovertures of December 12, the New York Eneming Sun purceives. They were "not really a peace-offer, but a war-move."

They were designed for no purpose under heaven save to prepare the way for the announcement made yesterday of a return to a policy of wholesale atrocity on the high seas. They were carefully framed and worded so as to elicit replies from the Entente Powers of such a kind as might serve in the German mind for an argument to justify a new campaign in violation of the laws of war."

Yet the New York Sun observes that Germany "can not be accused of breaking faith with the United States." The facts are thus stated:

"On April 20, 1916, after the attack on the Sussex, President Wilson through Ambassador Gerard notified the Imperial Government at Berlin that unless it should immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its then avowed methods of submarine warfare against passenger- and freight-carrying vessels the United States could 'have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether.'

"To this Germany replied on May 5, in a note from Dr. von Jagow to Mr. Gerard, that the United States ought to insist equally upon the observance by Great Britain of the recognized rules of international law; that pending an effort on the part of the United States to bring Great Britain to a sense of her obligations in this respect Germany would suspend her attacks on merchant vessels without warning and without saving human lives; but that if the United States did not succeed in having the laws of humanity followed by all belligerents (meaning England) 'the German Government would then be facing a new situation in which it must reserve to itself complete liberty of decision.'

"It is only fair to remember that Germany is now exercising, for reasons satisfactory to herself if not to us, that reserved right to withdraw her promise of which she notified us at the time."

The two possible explanations of Germany's decision "to

return to the atrocities and barbarities of submarine warfare," according to The Sun, are, first, that she really believes it to be within her power to starve England into submission, and, secondly, that being "conscious of imminent exhaustion and defeat," she is willing to draw other neutrals into the fight against her in order to "yield at last to the inevitable with better grace." The Sun's Washington correspondent hears that the Teutons have accumulated from 300 to 500 submarines, which are expected to cut off all supplies from England and bring



WAR AGAINST EVERYBODY

-Kirby in the New York World

that nation to its knees inside of two months. To the German Reichstag the Imperial Chancellor explained that he had been opposing an unrestricted submarine warfare because the time was not ripe. But this winter it is. In the first place:

"The most important fact of all is that the number of our submarines has been very considerably increased as compared with last spring, and thereby a firm basis for success has been established. The second codecisive reason is the bad cereal harvest of the world. This fact already confronts England. France, and Italy with serious difficulties which by means of unrestricted U-boat war will be brought to a point of unbearableness. . . . If we may now venture to estimate the positive advantages of unrestricted U-boat war at a very much higher value than last spring, the dangers which arise for us from U-boat war have correspondingly decreased since that time. . . . The military situation as a whole permits us to accept all the consequences which unrestricted U-boat war may bring, and as this U-boat war is the means of injuring our enemies the most grievously, it must be begun."

Yet the New York Globe doubts whether Germany's submarines can injure her enemies much more grievously than they have been doing. Germany, it says, may have many new, large, and effective U-boats, and may even "increase the number of vessels sent to the bottom." But "what is doubtful is that disregard of the principles of international law, adoption of even greater ruthlessness than ever, will enable her seriously to diminish the number of boats using enemy ports." The Globe believes "that the Entente navies and merchant marine will find a way to limit their losses whatever desperate measures Germany adopts."

SHALL AMERICA JOIN A PEACE-LEAGUE?

S THE PRESIDENT'S DREAM of our future membership in a great league of nations to enforce peace perilous, "immoral," and "full of madness," as Senators Borah and Cummins declare; or does it, as the New York World affirms, represent the only possible avenue of escape from a future staggering under the burden of militarism and dominated by the doctrine that might is right? This question, predicts the Baltimore Sun, "may be the paramount issue of the next four years, the issue on which the next Presidential election



NEEDLESS APPREHENSION.

-Barnett in the Los Angeles Examiner,

will be fought." In his historic address to the Senate on January 22, the President assumed that "every lover of mankind, every sane and thoughtful man, must take for granted" that when this war ends there must be established "some definite concert of power which will make it virtually impossible that any such catastrophe should ever overwhelm us again." He dismissed as "inconceivable" the idea that "the people of the United States should take no part in that great enterprise," because "no covenant of cooperative peace that does not include the peoples of the New World can suffice to keep the future safe against war." And in the following words he further declared his allegiance to the idea of some sort of league to enforce peace when it is once secured:

"It will be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guarantor of the permanency of the settlement so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance hitherto formed or projected, that no nation, no probable combination of nations, could face or withstand it. If the peace presently to be made is to endure, it must be a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind. . . . I am proposing that all nations henceforth avoid entangling alliances which would draw them into competition of power, catch them in a net of intrigue and selfish rivalry, and disturb their own affairs with influences intruded from without. There is no entangling alliance in a concert of power. When all unite to act in the same sense and with the same purpose, all act in the common interest and are free to live their own lives under a common protection."

Nevertheless, opponents of the President's plan argue that it represents a revolutionary departure from our traditional policy of "no entangling alliances" and of aloofness from European quarrels. "Such a league is but another name for an offensive and defensive alliance—such as Washington warned us against, and such as our whole national history and policy runs counter to," declares Mr. George W. Wickersham, who was Attorney-General in President Taft's Cabinet. "The President proposes a tremendous departure from the cardinal policies of this Republic," remarks the Milwaukee Sentinel, which adds: "It is incredible that any such treaty arrangement would come within gunshot of ratification by a two-thirds vote of the Senate." And in another Milwaukee paper, Victor L. Berger's Leader, we read:

"To be frank, we doubt very much if the American people could be induced to assume the responsibility. Their mood is to shirk the responsibilities that they now have rather than to assume new and greater obligations. We may misjudge the popular mind, but the very sentiment which contributed to Mr. Wilson's election—the sentiment of gratitude because we have escaped from the war, even at the repeated sacrifice of our neutral rights to both groups of belligerents—is a sentiment that shirks rather than invites responsibility."

Any arrangement which gives us a voice in foreign affairs must necessarily give foreign governments a voice in ours, thereby involving a surrender of the Monroe Doctrine, argues the Philadelphia North American. Moreover, continues the same paper—

"When all else has been taken into account, there remains the certainty that a world league would be an incitement to alliances more secret and more selfish than any that have hitherto afflicted mankind. Every issue arising would be made the subject of desperate intrigue by the nations directly concerned to enlist support for their respective contentions, and the certain result would be rivalries and animosities worse than before."

To all who are "carried away by the scraphic beauty of President Wilson's 'concert of power," the Washington Times recommends a study of the history of the Holy Alliance, "which was used in the course of a few years to crush the people of Naples, Piedmont, and Spain." The President's plan, thinks the Cincinnati Times-Star, "might obviate the little wars," but could not prevent another world-war. Mr. Bryan thinks it "inconceivable" that the American people "should be willing to put the American Army and Navy at the command of an international council, which would necessarily be controlled by European nations." To Semator Borah "the singular and startling viciousness of this whole proposition is this":

"We enter the league, we contribute our portion of ships and soldiers for a police force of the world, a force large enough and strong enough to crush those who do not submit their vital interests to arbitration or conciliation. Then some question arises as to immigration, citizenship, or of territorial propinquity to which we decline as a people to submit, especially to a tribunal so preponderatingly in numbers against us. Then we have agreed in advance that this force which we have helped to create shall attack and assail us as a people."

Senator Cummins, who believes that membership in such a league would lead us "straight to the hell of war," defines his position in these words:

"The movement to organize a world court and to broaden to its extreme limit the field of arbitration has always had my cordial approval, and I have never ceased to hope that in the progress of time war would become infrequent, if not impossible, and it is only when it is attempted to confer upon such a tribunal, or league, or sovereignty, it matters not how it is described, the power to use armies and navies to enforce its decrees, or to make contracts to fight in a quarrel not our own, that my opposition begins."

In the paragraph last quoted the Senator states the issue on which our two leading peace-organizations—the League to Enforce Peace and the World's Court League—part company. The latter organization believes in a world-court, modeled after the Supreme Court of the United States, "whose decisions will be supported and carried out by the single greatest force in existence—the sheer force of public opinion." This moves the Chicago Evening Post to point out that the decrees of the United States Supreme Court do not rest solely upon public opinion for enforcement, but have behind them "the police power of the United States, represented by its militia and regular Army." "If there is to be a league to enforce peace, America must certainly be in it," declares the Syracuse Post-Standard, and the Columbus Dispatch agrees that some form of international police force is desirable. "There is nothing to be afraid of in the President's plan," insists the Brooklyn Citizen, and in the Atlanta Journal we read:

"There is no merit and really no point to the contention that the United States should take no part in a future league of nations for preserving peace because to do so would be a breach of our traditional policy against 'entangling alliances' and a menace to the Monroe Doctrine. Between the international concert which President Wilson advocates and the 'entangling alliances' which President Washington feared, there is as wide and as vital a difference as between the world of 1917 and the world of 1796. Then the United States, a young, weak republic, was called upon to choose between the web of Europe's war-diplomacy and peaceful isolation. Now the United States, a great Power, the greatest of neutrals, is called upon either to bear its part in a brave new effort of world-diplomacy for just and durable peace, or, shirking responsibility, cling to a moral isolation which will become more and more perilous."

There are only two sides to this question, declares the New York World:

"Either the world is coming to a plan such as the President has proposed or it will remain substantially as it was before the beginning of this war, with the peace and welfare of all the peoples at the mercy of any nation that chooses from self-interest to exalt the dectrine of domination by force of arms. Those, like Senator Commins, who oppose the President's plan are in favor of the reestablishment of the old order, of which Germany was the most powerful exponent. They may profess abhorrence of militarism and of Prussianism, but militarism and Prussianism are the very institutions that they are maintaining, and their lip-service to world-peace is as hollow as all other lip-service."

THE "BLUE-SKY" LAWS UPHELD

ME HORIZON OF GET-RICH-QUICK MEN darkens with clouds promptly with the decision of the United States Supreme Court that "blue-sky" laws in Obio, Michigan, and South Dakota are constitutional, remarks the Louisville Post, which is among the journals that welcome the ruling cordially. Such laws are so called, the press remind us, because their purpose is to make impossible the operations of promoters whose promises are "as limitless as the blue sky" and about as tangible. They have been enacted in twenty-six States, and altho not all exactly alike, observes the Newark News, are very similar. From year to year, as imperfections appeared, adds this journal, they have been amended "so that what originally appeared likely to be an onerous discrimination or burden upon interstate dealers in, or buyers of, securities has, in nearly all cases, been done away with." The New York Journal of Commerce explains that, to prevent the sale of fraudulent or deceptive issues of stock, security commissioners or other public officials are authorized to examine securities, prospectuses, and such information, and to license dealers to trade in issues considered lawful. Generally, certain sceurities are exempt, we are told, such as those listed on regular exchanges, those of banks, trust-companies, building and loan companies, those relating to real-estate transactions, and some others. Dealings in promissory notes and commercial paper or mere buying and selling between individuals are not included in the provisions of the law.

The point made against the "blue-sky" laws was that "corporate securities are instrumentalities of commerce and subject only to national regulation," but Mr. Justice McKenna, handing down the decision, took the ground that the States are empowered to deal with the question of fraudulent transactions within their jurisdiction. And The Journal of Commerce goes on to say that the "danger is that the exercise of State authority may be carried too far or made discriminating in what is regarded as the interest of the State taking action." In the opinion of the Supreme Court, to which Mr. Justice McReynolds alone dissented, according to Washington dispatches, we read the following:

"Prevention of deception is within the competency of Government. The integrity of securities representative of property in distant States can only be assured by the probity of the dealers in them and the information they are required to give. This assurance the States deemed necessary for their welfare to require and that requirement is not unreasonable or inappropriate.

"We can not stay the hands of Government upon a consideration of the impolicy of its legislation. Every new regulation of business neets challenge. But the policy of a State and its expression in laws must vary with circumstances.

"The statutes burden honest business, it is true, but burden it only that under its forms dishonest business may not be done. Expense may thereby be caused and inconvenience, but to arrest the power of the State by such considerations would make it impotent to discharge its functions. It costs something to be governed."

Of course, "blue-sky" laws in Ohio have naturally not been popular with "certain kinds of men and organizations, because they interfere with their kind of business," observes the Cleveland Plain Dealer, but now that their objections have been swept away by the highest judicial authority, as soon as the laws can again be put in complete operation there may be expected "a renewed popular confidence in the securities which the market offers." And the Cleveland Leader points out that the action of the Supreme Court will avert many losses to possible victims of deception, and thus leave more money for use in legitimate business and securities. Moreover, the decision is "an affirmation of the right of law-making bodies to protect individuals against their own folly or carelessness when they are exposed to temptation of a fraudulent or dubious nature." The Toledo Blade recalls that the "blue-sky" laws of Ohio, Michigan, and South Dakota had all been held unconstitutional by lower Federal courts, and thinks that most people are agreed that the Supreme Court has ruled on the side of right, and that "incidentally they are probably agreed it is more progressive than the inferior Federal courts." Similarly, the Columbus Ohio State Journal says that the "legal technicalities set up by the defeated interest have been swept aside by a forward-looking court, and the hard-fought case has been decided by its merits, as the honest layman sees them." The Detroit Free Press believes the upholding of the "blue-sky" law will be extremely welcome to Michigan, if for nothing more than its effect in elearing up a situation of uncertainty in which everybody concerned in transferring securities found himself inextricably ensuarled, and this journal adds:

"There is much difference of opinion as to the merits of the legislation covered by the law, but the opinion of The Free Press has been that it is one of the so-called progressive policies which is beneficent in promise. Much depends on its administration, of course: in the hands of a wise official it should operate to prevent a great deal of avoidable pecuniary loss among those who can least afford to lose money and who are most apt to lose it—the untrained in finance's ways, always the easiest victims of unserupulous and irresponsible promoters."

The Detroit Journal considers it fortunate for Michigan at large and for the newspapers in particular that a decision has been finally reached in the vexed question, for "up to now the responsibility of judging the merits of stock issues has virtually been placed upon the newspapers by those concerns which disputed the right of the commission to pass upon their issues." Now the State's power is affirmed, its responsibility fixt, and the commission has "no small task if justice is to be done both to enterprise and to capital."

MR. KITCHIN REDRAWS AN OLD LINE

"Is the Honorable Claude Kitchin an American citizen or only Representative in Congress from North Carolina?" sharply asks the New York Evening Sun (Ind.), which is among the newspapers that resent his argument in caucus in favor of the Administration's Emergency Revenue Bill. The utterance of the majority leader of the House, which has stirred opposition to "taxation according to location." was addrest to a group of insurgent Southern Democrats and pub-



Experience by the New York Bernit Company

"THE NEW PREEDOM "-FROM TAXATION.

-Rogers in the New York Herald.

lished in a Washington dispatch to the New York Times as follows:

"You can tell your people that practically all of this tax will go north of Mason and Dixon's line. The preparedness agitation has its hotbed in such cities as New York. This hill levies a tax on those who have been clamoring for preparedness and are benefiting because of preparedness appropriations."

A later dispatch to The Times relates that when confronted on the floor of the House with this report of his statement, Mr. Kitchin declared: "I did not say that, but I will say here that I think I said something like this: 'That these taxes will go to pay appropriations, practically all, or most of which will go north of Mason and Dixon's line'; and I will say that now: that is, appropriations for preparedness, shipvards, munitionsmakers, etc., will go to the benefit of those classes who happen to live north of Mason and Dixon's line, altho I did not use in my speech last night the term, 'Mason and Dixon's line." In the debate as recorded by the Times correspondent, Mr. Kitchin suggested, moreover, that "all these fellows who live in the localities which will pay the large part of this tax can get rid of it by moving down to my town of Scotland Neek and spending a little bit of it there." In the absence of Southern comment we must content ourselves with seeing what the North has to say. The Boston Journal (Ind.), published in a city which once resented oversea taxation rather violently, considers Mr. Kitchin's stand as showing "sectionalism in its ugliest colors," and adds:

"The North must pay for national preparedness because the North believes in national defense, while the South is indifferent. The North is also buying some handsome marble post-offices for Southern villages, and is dredging some forgotten Southern ereeks; but the South is exempt from paying for anything. Sectionalism works only in one direction lately. The North, chiefly, has paid for the war between the States, and paid willingly, with no thought of sectionalism. But the country is not united and it never will be united while such sectionalists as Kitchin hold positions as superintendents and foremen of the national destiny."

So far as "pecuniary injustice" is concerned, remarks the Boston Transcript (Ind. Rep.), the North is able to stand it, and "if Southern politicians are so mean-spirited that they want to be treated as paupers and have the North pay the cost of the Government and of governmental protection of them, well and good, but we prefer to believe that they misrepresent their constituencies." The North is sufficiently energetic and prosperous to bear the burden, but the "moral injustice of the thing should not be and will not be permanently endured." The Indianapolis News (Ind.) thinks that no one who studies the Revenue Bill can doubt that Mr. Kitchin's remark to the insurgent Southern Democrats is true in fact. As he sees preparedness it is a "sectional question," but the people of New York believed that the nation should be better prepared against a foreign foe, and also thought that New York was really a part of the country that was to be defended, and The News proceeds:

"That, we think, is the feeling of the American people, broadly speaking. They believe that American soil everywhere ought to be made as safe as possible against an invader. But New-Yorkers 'have been elamoring for preparedness,' and, therefore, such is the argument, they ought to pay the bill. Whether they are to be taxed for preparedness, or fined for 'clamoring' for it, is a question. Doubtless both ideas were present in Mr. Kitchin's mind.

"The House leader condemns his own bill when he admits, or, rather, proudly avows that it is sectional. If this theory were carried to its legitimate and logical conclusion, the people south of Mason and Dixon's line would be exempt from taxation altogether. On the theory that only those who wanted certain things should be taxed for them, the cost of public buildings and river and harbor improvement would be paid only by those of the localities who got the buildings or improvements. It is a fine sort of nationalism that is exhibited by Mr. Kitchin."

A mocking critic of Mr. Kitchin is the New York Times (Ind. Dem.), which says that according to his "new principle of political economy" those who "clamor for" legislation and get it "should foot the appropriation bills passed for it." In the view of this daily the Kitchin doctrine of taxation is "beautiful, simple, great," and it can not be "confined to preparedness" because "its majestic scope embraces more matters than even Mr. Kitchin in the throes of his creative impulse can have foreseen." Nevertheless the Representative from North Carolina has a stanch defender in the New York World (Dem.), which admits that when he spoke as he did in caucus he said a "foolish thing" but one "exactly as foolish as the old Republican complaint against the individual income tax that it would be borne chiefly by the people of New York," and this journal adds:

"That the Republicans of Congress should fall back upon this remark in their fight against the new Revenue Bill reveals the poverty of their case. Such a tax is being levied by the leading belligerents in the European War for war-purposes and against excessive corporate profits made possible by war. It can as warrantably and justly be levied in this country for preparedness purposes against war, on excessive profits made possible by actual war abroad.

"The tax is paid by those who have the excess profits, as the income tax is paid by those who have the excess incomes. But the profits, as the income, are contributed by the whole country and its business abroad, and not by any one section in proportion to its tax payments, and if there is any way to levy a tax on wealth which must not largely be paid where wealth is mostly domiciled, we should like to know what that way is.

"As represented by reactionary Republicans in Congress, American wealth is still possest of the sniveling and privileged spirit which possest English wealth in the earlier days of Lloyd-George. Now English wealth is hailing Lloyd-George as the savior of the nation. What American wealth seems to need most is a dose of Lloyd-George."



ALBA B. JOHNSON. President of the Convention,

Which, he sald, was held "to increase the common sum of knowledge of the methods necessary to extend permanently and profitably both to ourselves and to our foreign cousins the oversens commerce of the United States."



BOBERT DOLLAR. Shipowner.

burt the merchant marine, and the only differe establishment of lasting concord among the the Democrate were better figurers, and when they took hold of us they did a better job."



ZAMES A. FARRELL. Chairman of the Foreign Trade Council.

"The Republicans for years did their worst to "We can render an invaluable service to the ence between them and the Democrats was that peoples of the world by setting our faces against anything that looks to the perpetuation of commercial war in peace."

THREE MEN WHO SPOKE WITH AUTHORITY AT PITTSHURG.

HOW TO WIN TRADE AFTER THE WAR

RACE for the trade of the world, we have been told, "will start the minute peace is declared." And our chances of winning it do not seem to be considered any too brilliant. Hence the demand voiced at the recent Foreign Trade Convention in Pittsburg, and summarized by the Chicago Herold, "that American business be put on an equality with the European competition which is certain to be even stronger than ever before." Our President, it is true, has held that when peace comes the United States will be in a better position to compete in the world's markets than any other country. But the editor of The North American Review is one of those who hold an opposite idea. Our European competitors, he says, rely first upon their own greatly increased efficiency, and secondly, "upon the poverty of constructive thought at Washington to harass and impede the enterprise of the rest of the country." The central fact in all the European preparations for trade after the war, says the Chicago paper already quoted, "is government. That will be an integral part of the great machinery of business. For Washington to stand apart and not afford American enterprise the aid and comfort it needs will be to impose a handicap which hardly any effort can overcome." The Federal Government, demands the New York Herald, must act at once to "remove those disadvantages imposed by domestic legislation and foreign discrimination which now hamper our overseas traders." And the two chief purposes of the Pittsburg convention, as evinced by the reports and addresses presented, were to widen popular interest in our foreign trade and to point out just what the Government can do to help.

The first demand on the Government was, as stated in the press, "a bargaining tariff which will permit retaliation for unjust discrimination and concession for valuable concession." As Mr. Straight observed on the first day of the convention, "our present tariff laws are inadequate from both points of view."

Then there is the Webb Bill to permit cooperation in foreign trade. It has already passed the House of Representatives. The National Foreign Trade Council, in their report to the Pittsburg convention, urged its passage by the Senate before the adjournment of Congress on March 3, as necessary to avert a disastrous condition of "European cooperation es. American compelled competition" after the war: . Quoting further from the report, as reprinted in the press dispatches:

"The doubt, amounting to prohibition, of the right to cooperate, enables foreign buyers, playing American producers one against another, to obtain American raw materials cheaper than American buyers, which, with the lower European labor cost, gives the European merchandise fabricated therefrom an added advantage in competition with American goods. Inability to cooperate thus confers upon our competitors a practical subsidy. Cooperation in export selling is imperative to meet the proposed post-bellum cooperative buying, not only by groups of European industries, but even by governments, with the object of controlling prices."

In the creation of the Federal Reserve system, the Government has already done something for foreign trade, said Mr. Festus J. Wade, the St. Louis banker, and while under it "we may not wrest the financial supremacy of the world from Europe, we will be a potent factor in it." Mr. Wade told his hearers not to be afraid of investing in belligerent Government bonds, For stupendous as is the present debt of the warring nations, it must be remembered that they "have at this time only borrowed three-fourths of 1 per cent. of their national wealth." Mr. Lewis E. Pierson, a New York banker, asserted that after the war banking in foreign trade will be more competitive and European bankers more dangerous competitors. For one thing, said Mr. Pierson, "we are without a national theory concerning the relation of government to business," and "this will give European banking a distinct advantage over us in the foreign field." But Mr. Pierson knows of "no legislative panacea" for these ills. The remedy must be applied by business men and bankers; "of Government we ask only a sympathetic understanding of our troubles and freedom from unreasonable restrictions." Mr. W. B. Fleming, an adviser of the Department of State at Washington, told the Pittsburg convention that American foreign investment must not only be financed by America, but must be taken care of by proper commercial treaties.

When Mr. Alba B. Johnson, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, took the chair to preside over the convention, he referred feelingly to the need of restoring "the American flag to its once proud position on the seven seas." At the session devoted to shipping the La Follette Seamen's Law was denounced with characteristic vigor by Capt. Robert Dollar,

the San Francisco shipowner. President J. W. Powell, of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, also paid his respects to this law, but spoke more favorably of the more recent Ship-Purchase Act. By the appointment of the Shipping Board, he said, shipping is "for the first time elevated to a position of prime importance."

So much for what the Government should do. It is no less necessary, in the opinion of the men conspicuous at the Pittsburg convention, that all of us should realize the importance of foreign trade. The steady and rapid growth of our foreign trade during the past quarter-century, as shown by figures presented at Pittsburg, impresses the New York Commercial:

"In the decade ended in 1894 exports of domestic merchandise averaged \$800,000,000 a year, in the following iten years they averaged \$1,210,000,000, and in the decade preceding the war they averaged \$1,920,000,000. In the last fiscal year of that decade ended June 30, 1914, they reached a total of \$2,340,-000,000. At the end of the calendar year 1916 our exports rose to a scale of six billion dollars a year and our exports of munitions of war alone exceeded the average yearly exports of the decade preceding the war."

Since normally half our exports are agricultural products. the farmer ought to be the citizen most interested in foreign trade, yet he knows and cares less about the underlying forces in foreign trade than any other, said Mr. B. F. Harris, an Illinois banker who described himself as a "corn-belt farmer." This has been due, he thinks, largely to the fact that farmproducts "have practically sold themselves." But in the conditions soon to confront us farm-products may meet diseriminatory tariffs and cooperative buying, and the farmer should be prepared for the emergency.

Ways and means of earrying on the actual business of exporting were of course discust and demonstrated at Pittsburg. It was explained that specific derelictions on the part of American

exporters have been used in foreign countries as the basis for generalizations highly discreditable to all American trade. The foreign press in South America, said an Associated Press representative fresh from a trip there, is making the utmost use of these things, of the Monroe Doctrine, of our "imperialistic attitude," and of the treatment of pegroes in our Southern States. This, he said, must be met by the right sort of publicity. And a report read by President Farrell, of the United States Steel Corporation, in his capacity as Chairman of the Trade Council, asserted that the high percentage of repeat orders is proof enough of the excellence of our merchandise.

With many other papers, the New York Evening Post welcomes the awakening to the importance of our foreign trade, but it warns us to "keep our heads level," and in particular not to become possest with the idea of "commercial supremacy." We should proceed to get our fair share of trade after the war. says the Pittsburg Leader, but "in a spirit of sympathy and real helpfulness to the victims of the war." This radical Pittsburg daily joins the conservative New York Journal of Commerce in commendation of Mr. Farrell for his words at the convention banquet when he said, as quoted in the Pittsburg Dispatch:

"In presence of the gigantic needs of the war-swept territories in Europe and of their poverty-stricken populations, any application of the old-time methods of competition sounds trivial.

"Cooperation on the broadest and most generous scale, and in the most sympathetic spirit, must be the rule, if economic recovery is to be quick and thorough. We shall greatly facilitate international cooperation for the general welfare of the world by establishing a cooperative system of selling in foreign trade among ourselves. We shall greatly lessen the possibility of perpetuating in the domain of commerce the bitterness and hatred engendered by the war if we refuse to be drawn into any convention, agreement, or understanding that would make us parties to a boyeout of the commerce of any of the nations now arrayed against each other."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THAT Treasury deficit is the real leak ... Wall Street Journal.

We should greet with cheers a tax on excess prophets. New York Sun.

It has cost this country \$200,000,000 not to get Villa dead or alive -New York Sun.

NOTING the Russian advance across the River As, the Wichita Bearing wonders where that can Hb.

Those hundreds of thousands of massacred Armenians have peace without victory.-Philadelphia North American.

One of the best-known champions of the freedom-of-the-was idea was Capt. William Kidd .- Chicago Tribung.

No. Villaiso 't dead - but he nearly died loughing. - Philadelphia North American.

Witen basehall becomes unionized we suppose the umpires will be usade walking delegates, so they can call strikes. - Brooklyn Englr.

THE new America Ambassador as sures us that he comes as a friend It isn't how they come so much as how they go.-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mr. Wilson says universal military service is a question "not to be settled ex cathedrà." So li is not like universal peace. Cirreland Leader.

BELGIUM must inevitably regard peace without victory" as an idea that would be much better if it had been thought of earlier, Washington Star.

How those German commerce-raiders get by the British blockade seems to be a good deal of a mystery, but maybe the British crews were at tea at the time. - adianapoils News.

"They were named," says the Louisyllle Courier-Journal, "New York, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans. They are called N' Yawk or N' Yarrick. Chicargo, Sint Louce, Newer Leans." And-er-might one mention Localvul?-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Where House pickets represent Watchful Waiting come home to roost,-Toledo Biade

THE Stars and Siripes and the cost of living will soon be raised in Danish West Indies.—Brooklyn Eagle.

WOMEN of thirteen States now have Presidential suffrage. There's nothing unlucky in that - Wichita Beacon.

THE Kalser says that Germany will obtain peace by the sword, but he down't specify whose sword .- Philadelphia North American.

GERMANY may consent to peace without victory since her victory without

prace seems somewhat unsatisfactory. New York Sun.

PEACE without victory! How the President must have enjoyed all the tie games the old Princeton eleven played!-Syracuse Post-Standard.

Title trouble with this "peace-between-equals" theory is that Germany is not yet convinced that she has any equals. - Philadelphia North American.

PRESIDENT WILSON says he is opposed to compulsory military service: Now if he will only rid us of computsory taxation he can have a third term. Cleveland Leader.

A NEW YORK paper yesterday printed a picture of the crookedest street in New York, and oddly enough it wasn't the street you thought it was at all. Hugalo News.

SIXTY thousand persons hit Sunday's sawdust trail at Boston. Any one famillar with Boston's streets won't wonder that they hanker to try the straight path - Philadelphia North American.

ONE of the scenes enacted at a fashionable entertalnment recently shows the figures on a magazine-cover "coming to life." Nothing was said about the text inside the magazine,-New York Evening Post.



CONSTANTING IS STILL UNABLE TO SEE HOW GREECE IS GOING TO BE BENEFITED BY ENTERING THE WAR. -Darling in the Des Moines Register.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

BURYING THE MONROE DOCTRINE

"HE FUNERAL ORATION of the Monroe Doctrine was contained in President Wilson's peace-address to the Senate," says the Madrid Epoca, and in offering to guarantee peace based upon the terms he then outlined, he also jettisoned Washington's policy of avoiding "entangling alliances." The message, continues the Epoca, "is at once an expression of its author's idealistic sentiments."

and an announcement of greater intervention by the United States in European politics." This view also obtains in Russia, where, despite the cordial indorsement of the Foreign Office, the President's views have received a somewhat hostile commentary in the press. The Petrograd Navoye Vremya says that Mr. Wilson has cast away the security of the Monroe Doctrine for a dream. It writes:

"Apparently President Wilson repudiates the principle of the balance of power and seeks to establish some kind of international authority. Does President Wilson admit that the system should also operate in America? What becomes of the Monroe Doetrine?"

But perhaps the severest critic of the President hails from neutral Switzerland, where the Zurich Nachrichten takes him roundly to task for "meddling in affairs in which be has no concern," and it proceeds to say of the former professor of history:

SWORD AND PEN

Wuson (to Humanity)—"Madam, I can't find my sword, but did you ever see a finer pen?"

-Cape Times (Cape Town, South Africa).

"President Wilson violates the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine in pretending to meddle with European concerns, the more so as he is totally ignorant of the principles and basis of European states, their history and their development."

In Paris we find the same disposition to think that the Monroe Doctrine is a thing of the past. L'Œure is quite excited about it and politely hints that America should not interfere in European affairs. The phrase, "peace without victory," stirs its ire and it heads its columns with two squibs which read:

"'Peace must be a peace without victory,' says President Wilson. And underneath: 'Let Europeans not mix themselves up in our affairs,' said President Monroe."

The Journal des Débats remarks that the Monroe Doctrine implies reciprocity and that if America "insists on entering European politics," then she gives Europe a similar right to intervene in American affairs. It continues:

"This move is just as extraordinary in form as in its basic conception. Wilson insists on the rôle which is incumbent upon the American nation in the conclusion of peace and the establishment of a world status. But peace without victory would be a peace in which the aggressors would be treated on the same footing as the victims. President Wilson's principles of justice and morality ought to prevent a wish of this sort."

The London Daily Mail pours seorn on the President's new

"Monroe Doetrine for the World," which it characterizes as "hopelessly visionary." It asserts that "the old Monroe Doetrine was maintained by the aid of the British Navy," and sareastically inquires, "Is there to be anything so brutal behind the new version?" The three European organs that have given the President enthusiastic and unqualified support are all of a peculiarly idealistic type. The Berlin Zukunft, the organ of the

brilliant and radical Maximilian Harden, deplores the German habit "of judging all things by such catchwords as 'money trust,' 'electioneering tactics,' or 'the Monroe Doctrine,'" and thus culogizes the President and his ideals:

"Whether this path be trodden sooner or later, gladly or timidly, or whether his counsel be treated scornfully and rejected to-morrow, we can not to-day foretell, but it is certain that no storms of time can ever carry away this message. It will continue to work in the secret depths of men's souls and must gradually so increase the numbers of those longing for a righteons peace that in countries with selfreliant peoples no power can long resist it."

Turning to the President himself, the Zukunft writes:

"A man of this type will smile at the nursery-stories about German vengeance, German struggle for world-dominion, and German yearning for South America. He will feel himself even in the most difficult undertaking the

servant of humanity, and will seek the point where he can combine this service with that due his own country.

"Only one more ambition can still entice him, namely, to reach the never-clouded summits from which the figures of the benefactors of humanity illumine the history of the world."

Only one English daily of the first rank has cordially indorsed the President, and that is the Manchester Guardian, long the exponent of a certain sort of pacifism. The Guardian says:

"It is a splendid policy, nobly exprest. How will it be received? By the peoples everywhere we can not doubt joyfully; by men of good-will and enlightenment everywhere not less joyfully and with a clear perception that this is no vision of Utopia, but a well thought-out and justly framed scheme of a man in a great position and versed in great affairs."

The London Daily News, which alone among the London dailies violently protested against England's entry into the war, is the organ of the left wing of the Radical party and the apostle of antivaccination, antiviviscetion, and many other similar ideas. It is enthusiastic in support of any antiwar proposal, and is the only journal which attempts to excuse the President's phrase "peace without victory," It says:

"It is open to the purists to seize on the assertion that the statements from both groups of belligerents have implied that the coming peace must be a peace without victory. Extracted from the context, that phrase might seem to invite comparison with one or two unfortunately ambiguous passages in previous speeches and notes emanating from the White House; but observation of the sentences immediately following makes it clear that President Wilson is laying down a principle that goes little, if at all, beyond the declaration made to him by the Allies a fortnight ago, that they never contemplated the extermination or political disappearance of the German people and that the peace they seek is based on liberty, justice, and fidelity to international engagements. On that declaration President Wilson's address is a comprehensive and illuminating commentary."

The predominant opinion in Germany is that our Monroe Doctrine places us in the position of an "eternal onlooker," while

the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger describes the President as "the animated theorist," The Essen General Anzeiger warns us that we had better keep out of the negotiations, and proceeds:

"Germany regards sympathetically the ideal of a restoration of a balance of power, but the balance must not be maintained only to the advantage of England. Germany demands a place in the sun. She can not, moreover, share Mr. Wilson's optimism regarding the nondestructive intentions of the Entente. Mr. Wilson's principles are those of an onlooker, not of a participant in the struggle, and in any case his present views are very different from those held previously by America in her OWD Wars.

"On two points at least Germany's reply must be definite. Our way to peace can not be taken via an American revision of peace-conditions. Also President Wilson's plan to constitute a force capable of assuring the genuineness of the agreements strikes us as being quite beyond the bounds of practicability. The preliminary conditions for

such an establishment would be a dissolution of world-Powers, and this could not be achieved without the abandonment of alliances, but of such abandonment we can not dream at present."

ENGLAND AS THE BAR TO PEACE—Some sections of German opinion incline to the idea that the Powers of the Entente would gladly entertain peace-propositions did not England constantly force them into a bellicose position. The countries cited as being eminently desirous of peace are Russia and Italy, where financial conditions are represented as critical and entirely controlled by England. This view is set forth by the Berlin Tagliche Rundschau when it writes:

"We have asked for the peaceful termination of this war, which we have not desired, and for which we made no preparations. After the refusal which we have experienced we must, to adopt Clausewitz's warning, sunder ourselves from the childish hope that we can exercise the rage of a tyrant by voluntary disarmament.

"England can only be conquered by might, never by arrangement or negotiation. England is the world-tyrant, which has led the nations into this war, and which alone maintains the continuance of the war until she has accomplished her object—the final removal of a dangerous competitor. It is England we must make to suffer if we are to have peace. But in order to do this, to again adopt a scatence of Clausewitz, we must liberate ourselves from an unreasoning want of confidence in the powers which God has given us. Hitherto we have stood up against a world of enemies. Whether they will or not, we shall compel them to reason. And God will continue to be with us."

INTER-ALLY FRICTION

A SHARP SPUR, continually applied by France and England, is necessary to keep Russia in the war, say the German publicists, and we are told that the cordial reception given to President Wilson's peace-efforts by official Russia is due to the bureaueracy's desperate need of peace. Dr. N. Risow, the Bulgarian Minister at the Court of Berlin, whose acquaintance with Russia is long and close, tells us that the Czar's Empire is on the verge of an internal cataclysm. He states his views at length in the Berliner Tageblatt, and says:

"That country of 'possible impossibilities and irreconcilable

contradictions,' as Russia is characterized by her great satirical writers, is like a volcano on the eve of eruption. This is shown by Russian press reports and by other accounts of the proceedings of the Duma, despite obliteration by the Russian censor of some of the truth. Apparently the Entente decided to attempt directly to influence Russian public opinion. The British Ambassador, Sir George Buchanan, delivered public speeches in order to revive Russian confidence in victory and in Eugland. These speeches remaining without effect, England, France, and Italy felt obliged to allow Premier Trepoff to make the solema declaration that the Dardanelles definitely had been promised to Russia. This maneaver having made no impression, the Entente donned the lion's garb, assumed the attitude of victors, and sent the answer to President Wilson because it was afraid of a general paralysis in Russia."

Dr. Risow passes on to explain why the Russian nation, as a whole, exhibits only a lukewarm interest in the war:



AN ITALIAN VIEW.

The motive force that pulls the wires.

-Numero (Turin).

"Contemporary Russia is divided into three parts. The first is the Emperor's Russia, that is, the present régime, at the head of which is the Emperor, who, despite all his bellicose proclamations, is much more interested in maintaining the rule of his house and the present régime than in the war.

"The second is liberal Russia, represented by the 'progressive bloc,' which forms a majority of the Duma and advocates war until victory is attained, not because it believes in victory or because it believes the continuation of the war to be necessary, but because it hopes to obtain a constitutional and parliamentary Government by French and English aid.

"The third is the Russia of the laboring classes, the workingmen, farmers, socialists, and others, represented in the Duma by the parties of the Extreme Left, who want peace, liberty, and land for agricultural work. Their ideas are proclaimed by Maxim Gorky, who demands peace because he does not believe in victory.

"A compromise of these three Russian divisions is improbable, if not impossible. Only a miracle could reconcile these irreconcilable contradictions."

These views receive a certain support even in Russia itself, where, despite the strict press censorship, it is possible to read between the lines. For example, the Petrograd Novoye Vremya accuses Germany and her agents in Russia of attempting to cause dissensions between Russia and ber allies. It writes:

"By means of dark rumors, ridicule, and even open perversion, they have spread the thought that our Allies are prosecuting not a real but a sham war; they let it be understood that the war is being protracted on purpose; that the object of that deliberate slowness is the exhaustion not only of Germany but of Russia as well; that we are left without help at most critical moments; that after reducing us to complete exhaustion our allies, on the day of the conclusion of peace, will refuse us our legitimate claims; that the only way out of such a situation is the conclusion of a separate peace with Germany.

"The war at the present time is prosecuted not alone by the Government and its permanent organs. It is prosecuted by the whole nation. Its mood and views have, therefore, no less significance for success than the intentions of the Government. Rumors and tales, if they fall upon receptive soil, become . . . a real weapon. The best, and perhaps the only, reliable means of combating their pernicious influence is their open and unrestricted discussion in the press. Unfortunately, the Russian press do not have the possibilities necessary for that, and the rumors, which all the nine censorships are powerless to check.

have spread and bred like toadstools in a dark and marshy

place."

The Allied press return the compliment, and we hear stories of dissensions between the Kaiser and the new Emperor of Austria, and are told how Bulgaria is on the verge of deserting the Central Powers. Such tales have to be received with caution, but some light on Bulgaria is afforded by statements of the press and correspondents in its capital. Following the recent visit of Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria to the German General Headquarters, the Berlin Vossische Zeitung thought it opportune to publish a dispatch from its Sofia correspondent in which he stated with some emphasis that "Bulgaria cares nothing about a policy of sentiment and is only willing to make sacrifices for a practical policy." That Bulgaria is not prepared to do more than her share can be seen from the latest sitting of the Sobranje, where six

deputies attacked Premier Radoslavoff for what they termed "excessive subservience to Germany." The tone of the debate can be gathered from the remarks of Deputy Stanchoff, who, according to the Sofia Utro, said:

"The Bulgarian Army has completed its task, and Bulgarian troops must not be sent out of Bulgaria. It was a needless sacrifice of Bulgarian lives to send Bulgarian troops against Roumania. The Bulgarian Government has presented the Bulgarian Army to Germany. The Germans can send our brave sons hither and thither. German generals actually exercise supreme power here in our own country.

"We did not enter the war to fight for Germany, but for ourselves. What is Germany giving us in exchange? I warn the Bulgarian Government that there will be trouble if the Bulgarian Army is exploited purely to achieve German ambitions."

SOARING FOOD - PRICES—The London Board of Trade Labor Gazette, an official publication, discusses the rise in the price of foodstuffs since the war began, and says:

"The retail price of food on January 1 showed an increase of 87 per cent. over July, 1914. The corresponding increase in Germany was 111 per cent., and in Vienna no less than 177 per cent. The prices in Norway in the same period are up by 82 per cent., in Canada by 35.4, and in the United States by 18 per cent."

Taking the rise of prices in England during one year, it remarks:

"The total increase during 1916 was about 42 per cent, on the prices of July, 1914, or 29 per cent, on those of January, 1916. Of the total increase of 87 per cent, 6 per cent, is due to additional taxation on tea and sugar imposed since the beginning of the war, but only 1 per cent, is due to such additional taxation in 1916."

SWITZERLAND TREMBLING

Where apprehension is exprest lest the Teutonic armies might seek to turn the flank of their French adversaries by making a sudden dash through Switzerland and a descent upon the fortress of Belfort, one of the French strongholds, which would give an invader a key to Paris. The Journal de Genère says:

"Rumors are in circulation in Switzerland concerning the eventuality of a brutal blow to be struck by Germany in the most rapid manner possible against the Swiss territory, for the purpose

of obtaining a military success over the Allies, which would force them to make peace."

The whole question of a threatened invasion of Switzerland and all that it implies is excellently summarized, from the Allied viewpoint, by the Montreal Weekly Witness, which writes:

"There is an active mobilization of the Swiss Army, and there is a story that the Germans are massing off the Swiss boundary at Basel, which is within a mile or two of the boundary of Alsace, held by the Germans and claimed by the French. It was in Abacco that the French made their first unsuccessful forward movement. The Germans may expect to meet the French there again, or they may mean to attack them there. But the Swiss, after the experience of Belgium, evidently do not feel safe with a German army The Germans look on there. German Switzerland as a bit of unredeemed Germany. Possibly some of the German Swiss feel so too, as the Germans have long been using their processes of

Passing Show (London) been using their processes of peaceable penetration to lead them that way. The Germans have to keep up among their own people the theory that they are still conquering and spreading the realms of the eagle. They want to have as much in possession as possible when it comes to dickering for a settlement. Possession of German Switzerland would complete their belt of fire, which would then have no end from the North Sea at Zeebrugge to Trieste on the Adriatic, from Trieste to Kavalla on the Ægean, and from Kavalla to Riga on the Baltic."

The Weekly Witness thinks that unless the Swiss actually cooperated, the possession of German Switzerland would be an incubus to the Central Powers:

"Unless the Swiss ran to welcome them, the idea of assailing those mountains in winter, impregnable since the days of William Tell, would be preposterous. Success would add a hundred miles to the front they would have to defend, which, with heavier battalions against them than they could bring to bear, would, unless the Swiss did it for them, be a strategic loss. If the Germans want to attack Italy the way to do it is where the fighting now is, on the Isonzo."

One of the most distinguished publicists in France, Mr. Marcel Hutin, believes that before the war ends the neutrality of Holland, as well as that of Switzerland, will have vanished. In the Echo de Paris he writes:

"I have already considered the eventuality of a violation of the Swiss frontier by German troops in an effort to turn Belfort or operate toward Besançon. Parisian military critics and the Swiss press have been discussing the question and passed differing opinions on it. I am assured that the German Government has since given a formal assurance that it would not violate Swiss neutrality—an act which would compromise the German



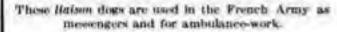
THE POTSDAM PUPPETS.

"Hang it all. I don't believe this new one is going to work."

—Passing Show (London)



GAS-MASKS FOR WAR-DOGS.





BOW THE GAS-MASK SAVES LIVES.

This photograph, actually taken in the trenches during a gas-attack, shows the Czar's Lettish troops firing away quite undisturbed by the noxious fumes.

cause and pit against Germany the Swiss Army, which would certainly resist any attempt of that kind.

"But it is not said that Germany, who is seeking, above all, to strike England, is not meditating, under the same pretexts which last year underlay her blackmailing of the Hague Government, a violation of Dutch neutrality, in order to endeavor to secure solid bases on the North Sea—Flushing, for example, England, however, is on the watch in this quarter."

In the Bern Bund the German Legation in Switzerland officially brands all these stories as absurd, but still the Journal de Genère is not satisfied, and remarks:

"This statement will be read with satisfaction throughout Switzerland. It is, however, the duty of the nation never to forget the example of Belgium and of Luxemburg, and to continue to observe the utmost vigilance."

A RUSSO-SWEDISH HAND-CLASP

Sweden has diminished enough to permit an agreement between the two countries to link up their railroads for the first time. Up to this moment nervous apprehension had prevented the consummation of this step, which will be of great economic advantage to both countries. From The Westminster Gazette we glean the details of the agreement to join the Swedish system to the Finnish railroads by a bridge from Haparanda to Tornea across the Russian frontier. The Westminster Gazette proceeds:

"The plan is of great practical importance for Anglo-Russian intercommunication, as at present traffic has to go by sledge in winter and ferry in summer.

"The Russo-Swedish agreement provides for continuous work on the bridge till its completion. The Swedish State Railway Department will build the whole bridge, charging Russia the cost of the work and material on Russian soil or in Russian waters. The Swedish Government is thus placed in the unusual position of bridge-builder in a foreign State.

"The whole area of the works, both on the Russian and Swedish sides, will be fenced off, and no one admitted except with permits from the Russian Frontier Guard. For the winter a wire fence will be run across the river. The bridge over the Tornea River will be for a single track, which will be of both Russian and Swedish gage, so that trains of either country can pass, the not together. The bridge will be 350 yards long.

"The present provisional estimate of the total cost is 2,000,000

Swedish crowns (about \$720,000). Provisionally a cable railway, with a capacity of 100 tons daily, is being built between Tornea and Haparanda, chiefly for use by the post and parcel-post services."

The Stockholms Tidningen publishes a sharp protest against the "fixt idea" which seems to exist in the minds of French and British editors that Sweden is necessarily antagonistic to Russia. It says:

"We should like to convince those in Great Britain and in France who retain a sympathetic interest in Sweden of the misunderstanding involved in the words 'Swedish suspicions of Russia,' which are so often reiterated in the countries of the Entente."

The Tidningen says that no hatred exists between the two peoples, and the only serious difference is that involved in their radically opposite conceptions of government. In Sweden, it continues—

"There is no suspicion that Russia contemplates attacking Sweden, or any doubt in the good faith of the Russian statesmen who from time to time have disavowed such intentions, but at the same time it is not a mere condition of nervous mistrust which prevents Swedes from envisaging the possibilities of Russian policy through the spectacles that Great Britain and France would like to provide them with for this purpose."

The changed relations between the two peoples is vividly reflected in the Russian press, where a belief was once confidently exprest that Sweden was certain to join the Central Powers. To-day the Russian editors are equally assured that, come what may, Swedish neutrality will never be disturbed. For example, the Petrograd Ryetch writes:

"It would be naive to deny that the influence of Germany is very strong not only among the comparatively small number of 'activists,' but also in the wide circles of the Swedish population. The presence in Sweden of a definite cultural and economic gravitation toward Germany is indubitable. To this must be added the great advantage of Sweden's geographical position. . . . During the first two years of war the Swedes have learned to value the advantages of neutrality to a country which lies at the crossroads between warring Powers, and the leaders of the Swedish toiling masses are firmly standing on their guard. They know full well that if Sweden preserves her neutrality to the end she will reap such a rich harvest, that all her war-time profits will pale into insignificance."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

PAIN: A FRIEND IN DISGUISE

F ALL ORGANIZED BEINGS, man possesses the greatest capacity for suffering pain. This is the price he pays for the superiority of organization that makes him the king of nature. Dr. Lawrence Irwell, of Buffalo, N. Y., who writes in The Medical Times (New York) on "The Meaning and Use of Pain," bids us regard all this suscoptibility to suffering, and even the suffering itself, as a blessing in disguise. It is pain, he assures us, that enables us to maintain our proud position at the top of creation. It keeps us alive, signals the approach of countless dangers, thus enabling us to avoid them, and is a "spur to wise action in the process of human adjustment," helping to endow us with courage, devotion, sympathy, and countless other virtues. It is kindness in a mask, and its abolition might mean the loss not only of that suffering which has ever been the nursery of virtue-but even of life itself. Writes Dr. Irwell:

"If the touch of a red-hot body did not cause instant pain, any one might be fatally burned before he was aware of his danger. If hunger produced no pain, one might not care to cat. If it were not painful to look directly at the sun at noon, blindness would afflict those who examined it with the naked eye at that time. Serving as it does the self-conservation of the organism, pain is a most useful danger-signal—the outery of injured and life-threatened organic element which has no language apart from that cry. That may be the reason why pain has a short and bad memory; it indicates disorganization, imminent or actual, while conscious memory implies functioning organization—definitely organized associations whose dissociations are dismemberments, and therefore not rememberable.

"No one has ever recalled a pain as he actually feit it; he can, of course, recollect that he suffered it, that it was excruciating at the time, and all the circumstances of his suffering, but to remember it as it was in feeling would be to revive it so vividly as to refeel it-to have it again. Being disorganized, there is nothing with which it is connected with organized associations, and, therefore, when it has passed, its pang is lost to memory. In this respect pain resembles other simple sensations of the special senses, which are not actually remembered as such unless they are so vividly revived as to be virtually refelt; but in the case of pain there is temporary dissolution of function, whereas in the case of sensations there is a natural lack of associations on their low nervous plane, their associations being organized on the higher nervous plane of ideas. It is not an unreasonable surmise, then, that the lowest organisms do not remember that they have suffered pain, but that they feel and instantly forget it, living from sensation to sensation without sense of connection or succession. Their condition probably resembles to some extent that of a person who, during a surgical operation, under anesthesia, shouts, groans, and struggles -and shows all signs of suffering terribly, but is quite unaware when he comes out of the anesthetic that he made any noise or felt any pain."

If the function of pain is self-conservation by giving warning of menace to life, Dr. Irwell next asks, why does it not cease its function when the warning is futile? Death takes many forms, and almost all of them are painful. Why might not matters have been so benevolently ordained that when the inevitable end began the unavailing pain always ended. The writer replies:

"The obvious answer is that by that method the function of pain would have been annulled. It signals danger and destruction, and what greater danger and destruction to an organism can there be than its decay and death? That the organism no longer does anything to preserve its existence when warned is not the monitor's affair; its work is done when it has given the warning, which is a warning to prepare to go out of existence. The warning becomes in most instances less urgent,

duller, more faint as gradually increasing decay feels neither desire nor power to attend to its call.

"Is it the seeking of pleasure or the avoidance of pain which is the true organic motive and, therefore, ultimately the conscious aim of life? When we reach down to the fundamentals of motive, it is very difficult to distinguish between the avoidance of what is painful and the endeavor for what is easing or pleasing, for the one seems to involve the other. It is quite as difficult to distinguish between pleasure and pain where they meet and merge, for there are pains which in their beginning and ending are almost pleasant, and there are pleasures which in some circumstances are almost pains. All organic life in its normal state evinces an affinity, elective or not, for the stimulus which is profitable for self-preservation and growth, pursuing and embracing it, altho it may not differ materially from the affinity which one chemical element shows for another, This is true, not only as a general motive of human conduct, but true also in a degree of the inclinations or properties of every individual mind. For when any one injures himself by pursuing that which is not his true good-as it is his privilege and habit as the most rational being consciously to do-he does so not because he thinks evil is good, but as the result of the temporary domination of some passion or mood in the mental confederation which strives naturally to maintain and increase its being by selecting and feeding on that which, suited to nourish it, is good to it, altho such egoism is to the detriment of the whole which it has captured and leads to triumph. Then comes in the use of pain, whether of body or mind, which, signaling danger to the whole, is a warning and at the same time a motive to check and rule the culpably egoistic and therefore unruly action of the part. It is an appeal to the unity of the whole to regain its ease by stopping the disruption threatened by an overgrown egoism and self-seeking action of the part which, as a consequence of unease or pain, may otherwise develop into disease.

"Considering what pain has done as a spur to wise action in the process of human adjustment to surrounding men and things, how it has helped to ingraft courage, patience, selfsacrifice, devotion, sympathy, and charity upon human nature, its seeming cruelty being, in reality, masked kindness, it is impossible to assert that its abolition would be a benefit, and that men could be strong and thrive without it. Sorrows and sufferings have been the nurseries of virtue-affliction's good teachers-minds have been chastened, disciplined, purified, and more or less perfected by trials and pains. Nevertheless, signs are not lacking that as man attains to a more complex social organization in the course of his civilization he is getting out of harmony with the fundamental natural law, and so, as a result of growing too tender and losing the flerce energy of organic evolution, retrogression seems to have begun to take the place of progress."

ENERGY WASTED IN COUGHING—The amount of energy expended in coughing is very considerable, we are told by The Medical Critic and Guide (New York, January):

"A patient German statistician has calculated that a patient who coughs once every quarter of an hour for ten hours expends energy equivalent to two hundred and fifty units of heat, which may be translated as equivalent to the nourishment contained in three eggs or two glasses of milk. In normal respiration the air is expelled from the chest at the rate of four feet per second, whereas in violent coughing it may attain a velocity of three hundred feet. This waste of energy is especially important, because it occurs, for the most part, in persons whose assimilative functions are already working under difficulties; cousequently the ingestion of the corresponding quantity of nourishment by no means compensates for the exertion. It follows that persistent cough is per se a cause of emaciation, tho there are many other factors which tend in the same direction; hence the desirability of restraining cough within safe limits, especially when it is due to irritative reflexes, such as are excited by laryngitis and pharyngitis."

THE ANSWER TO THE "ZEPPELIN"

A COMPLETE DEFENSE against the Zeppelin has been found in the new quick-climbing aeroplanes now constructed by the British, if we are to believe an editorial writer in The Scientific American (New York, January 20). Despite the tendency to exaggeration in the reports of new war material in Europe, it is possible, this writer thinks, to sift out the true from the false, and he sees reason to believe that the British in their latest neroplanes have, at last, really found an effective answer to the great German air-ships. He writes:

"When the first raids on London were made, the British possest neither the guns nor the aircraft in sufficient numbers or quality to meet, destroy, or drive back the latest Zeppelina.



THE NIGHTMARK.

Zerrenx—"Oh, those wicked English, they have overcooked my sansages!"

—Echo de Paris.

The anti-aircraft guns could not reach effectively the great heights to which the Zeppelius could rise, nor could the aircraft rise in time to attack. Since that time both guns and aircraft have become thoroughly efficient for the work. Just in what numbers and of what caliber are the anti-aircraft batteries with which London is now so well defended is not known; but because of the great value of high velocity and a straight trajectory for anti-aircraft gunfire, it is a pretty safe guess that there are many batteries of guns larger than the 3-inch. The 50-caliber 4.7- and 6-inch guns, if fired at high angles of elevation, have a trajectory of slight curvature and the time of flight is small, elements which simplify the task of the gunner in finding and keeping on a moving target.

"Information is now available as to the new anti-Zeppelia aeroplanes, and Lieutenant Faulkner, of the Royal Flying Corps, who recently landed in New York on furlough, has given some details which agree with information we have received from

"The problem has been to build an aeroplane with elimbing powers sufficient to enable it to reach Zeppelia altitudes in time to meet the raiders and bring them down. The latest machines are of comparatively small wing surface and are driven by unusually powerful engines, capable of making speeds of one hundred and twenty to one hundred and forty miles per hour. The increase in climbing speed in the past few months has been truly astonishing, having progressed from an ascent of ten thousand feet in six minutes to fifteen thousand feet in seven and one-half minutes.

"The scouting service, both on the North Sea and along the East coast, is now so effective that London is warned of the approach of the Zeppelius in time to permit the Zeppelius chasers to take the air and be in position for an attack before the raiders reach their objective. Various means are used by the airmen to bring down the enemy, the most effective of which is the incendiary bullet."

TEACHING EUROPE TO BATHE

INTIL a comparatively few years ago, even modern apartment-houses in continental Europe lacked the most approved type of bathtub, the zinc or tin tub being still in full sway. In many pretentious houses it was customary to provide a bathroom, but no tub, the tenant being expected to install his own fixtures. Even to-day stationary wash-stands are rare. Within the last decade or so Europe has learned from America how to bathe, if we are to believe John J. Laferme, who contributes to Domestic Engineering (Chicago) "Some Reminiscences of a Salesman Who Sold American Sanitary Ware in Foreign Countries." According to Mr. Laferme it was the Paris Exposition of 1900, where American sanitary plumbers made a fine display, that really stimulated the effective demand for such fixtures. He says:

"The great influx of American visitors to the Exposition also served to further this demand for better bath accommodations at the hotels, as all Americans would demand rooms with a bath, which hotel-managers were unable to provide to any adequate extent.

"The hotels, finally realizing the need of more and better bath facilities, soon took up the question of remodeling the rooms.

"In the United States, where the power of advertising is tremendous, we are able to educate the people to the use of the things we wish to sell them. In Europe, the power of advertising is less persuasive, the result being that you have to sell the people what they have been accustomed to and what they know by practical experience is best for them.

American manufacturers have had to overcome many projudices against their patterns, shapes, fittings, as well as the existing sanitary regulations, so different from those in the United States.

"When I had made up my mind to go into the propaganda of selling American sanitary ware in Europe, I considered it a lucky omen and 'a case of good judgment,' when, upon arriving in Paris, I was greeted with the welcome and familiar sight of the old-time bath-house man, pulling his eart of hot water and tin tub ready to deliver a bath to somebody's house, for which luxury his customers paid about twenty cents, and for which sum he might have to carry the five-foot tin tub up six flights of stairs, and then draw the hot water from the eart tank into a bucket, and climb up those stairs as often as necessary to fill the tub. This exercise might be considered a joke. but if so it was on the bathman. The system still prevails in many parts of Paris where modern sanitary methods have not yet been installed. Strange as it may appear to Americans, there is practically no hot-water distribution in even the up-todate French, English, and continental apartment-houses, but those which are provided with bathrooms have gas waterheaters.

"Not only the present King of England, but also other erowned heads and Presidents abroad have purchased bathtubs made in America; for instance, the King of Italy for his palace in Turin; King Albert of Belgium; the Empress of Russia, and other royal personages.

"I renember a humorous incident in connection with the sale of a number of bathtubs to the late King Edward, which were installed in Buckingham Palace.

"One of the tubs, in which the King was in the habit of disporting himself daily, was ordered by the latter to be encased in mahogany, covering the rim of the tub. The physician to the King summoned me to the palace one day on 'important business.' When I arrived there, he told me that the King was very well satisfied with the tub he was using, but that he had decided to have it eased in. 'You see, his Majesty is very foud of sitting on the rim of the tub when he takes his ha-ath, but he found it so infernally cold that he thought it a jolly good idea to have it eased in, so that he might sit on wood instead of cold porcelain.' When the physician had delivered himself of this solemn statement I breathed a sigh of relief, for I had expected that something far more serious than the casing on the rim of the tub had transpired.

"The American traveling in European countries, be he salesman or tourist, is certain to happen upon many peculiar cus-

toms, some of which are both humorous and vexing.

"I remember that while touring on the continent I arrived in a small town where the leading hostelry proudly announced in the office that 'baths were to be found on each floor.' These baths I discovered were very old-fashioned, copper-fined tubs, much the worse for wear, but to my intense horror and astonishment, I learned that owing to the scarcity of water, I would be obliged to immerse myself in the water that had already been used to excellent advantage by another guest. I absolutely declined the invitation (and without thanks) notwithstanding the hotel-manager's kind offer to have the water in the tub skimmed for me,

"It is well known that no civilized nations bathe as much as the American and English, and in France one often hears Frenchmen expressing their surprize to the effect that we

must be very dirty people since we have to bathe every day.

"Perhaps, however, one of the persons most opposed to bathing is the Russian peasant, of whom it is said he only bathes three times—at birth, before his wedding, and before being put to rest in the grave.

"It is not surprizing that dealers are sometimes asked by visitors from rural districts what bathtubs are for, obviously not having seen such

fixtures before.

"The present war and its path of destruction have been largely responsible for the withdrawal of various American concerns, who used to export large shipments of sanitary supplies. The war has operated not only to destroy residential and public buildings in different parts of Europe, but has also destroyed the best sanitary-ware factories of France, the districts in which these were situated having been the first scene of hostilities."

ASKING THE DOCTOR— "Ask paps," replies the blushing

maiden in the early Victorian stories, when her equally bashful swain pops the question. We are substituting the rejoinder, "Ask the doctor," says American Medicine (New York), quoting a writer in The American Journal of Clinical Medicine:

"In former years nobody thought of asking a physician for permission to get married. . . . The parents would investigate the young man's social standing, his ability to make a living, his habits perhaps, whether he was a drinking man or not, but to ask the physician's expert advice—why, as said, nobody thought of it. And how much sorrow and unhappiness, how many tragedies the doctor could have averted, if he had been asked in time! Fortunately, in the last few years, a great change has taken place in this respect. It is now a very common occurrence for the intelligent layman and laywoman, imbued with a sense of responsibility for the welfare of their presumptive future off-spring and actuated, perhaps, also by some fear of infection, to consult a physician as to the advisability of the marriage, leaving it to him to make the decision and abiding by that decision."

A VERY NARROW SPECIALTY

If ANY GROUP OF MEN is entitled to write the word "limited" after its name, it is surely the American Association of Variable-Star Observers, whose fourth annual meeting, held at the Harvard Observatory, is chronicled in Popular Astronomy (Northfield, Minn., January). The existence of this body bears testimony both to our close modern specialization and our love for gathering into associations groups of workers on similar problems. As will be seen from the picture, two of the observers present were women. One of them, Miss A, J, Cannon (the rear one of the pair), is the greatest living expert in stellar photography. Says the reporter:

"Before dining, the members gathered to observe with the 12-inch Coudé [elbowed equatorial], selecting the celebrated Variable SS Cygni, and thereupon establishing a new astronomical record: for the first time in history, nineteen astronomers experienced in variable-star observing, estimated the brilliancy



A GROUP OF ASTRONOMICAL SPECIALISTS.

The American Association of Variable-Star Observers at their recent meeting at the Harvard Observatory,

of the same star, with the same telescope within the same hour; the most remarkable of all, the mean difference of their estimates showed a deviation of only 0.14 of a magnitude.

"At dinner the guests found place-eards, bearing a golden five-pointed star and the words 'Position,' 'Motion,' 'Spectrum,' 'Color,' and 'Brightness,' the five stellar conditions desired to be ascertained. Great interest was shown in the director's anecdotes of his early experiences and in the very substantial manner in which he showed his appreciation of the work of the Association and his desire for closer cooperation between this work and that of the larger observatories.

"After dinner all repaired to the dome of the 15-inch Refractor—the first telescope in the world to be used for celestial photography—and that historic instrument was set in turn upon Jupiter, the Orion Nebula, and Saturn, during which fourteen observers made naked-eye estimates of Mira, with an average deviation of only 0.16 magnitude.

"It was close upon 2 a.m. when the members finally reached their quarters in Boston."

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF WIRELESS

THE INDICATIONS ARE that a war will soon be on between the military and "preparedness" forces, on one side, advocating more stringent government control of radio-communication, and the commercial and scientific interests on the other, that believe even the present measure of control to be unduly repressive. In The Electrical World (New York, January 20), John L. Hogan, Jr., chief research engineer of the National Electric Signaling Co., presents an article on "Electric Transmission of Intelligence in 1916-1917," and has this to say about the situation:

"Ship-and-shore communication has had a hard struggle against restrictive legislation of a most unintelligent sort, but has grown and improved despite the handicaps imposed by the Berlin and London International Radio Conventions. The military interests of the Federal Government, acting in the name of 'preparedness,' are now urging further and stricter laws to govern the commercial operation of radio-telegraphy. It is admitted that the proposed legislation is intended to make possible, if not inevitable, the naval ownership of coast radio-stations involved in ship-to-shore signaling. Commercial, scientific, and non-military interests are opposing the Navy Department's campaign. The outcome is not yet in sight, but the conflict promises to be memorable. Its result will determine

whether radio-signaling in the United States will continue to hold its present position of preeminence, or whether the art will be subject to the initiative - killing, suppressive policies of military ownership and domination."

Apparently the editor of The Electrical World sympathizes with Mr. Hogan in his attitude. He says, in comment:

"American progress in radio-communication has been particularly rapid; because the art has not been a government monopoly here, but has been open to free competition from all parts of the country. In Europe, also, the progress has come from those individuals and organizations unham-

pered by governmental restrictions, and in those places where intellectual liberty and initiative have had sway.

"The London International Radio Convention, having been subscribed to by the United States, has already hampered industrial radio-development here. It has laid severe and unnecessary restrictions on the use of a large range of wave-lengths. The air we breathe is no longer free, in the sense that all electric waves in it may be utilized for the transmission of intelligence by those who undertake to serve the public by sending their radio-messages. Only a relatively small range is permitted to civilian use, the greater share being reserved to military service, where it is but little needed in time of peace. Moreover, the military authorities of the United States are given arbitrary powers in time of peace for the suppression of all use by civilian telegraphists of the preempted range.

"As the this unnecessary invasion of the rights of public service radio-telegraphers in the use of the circumambient ether were not enough, a bill is now proposed for enaction by Congress, which will not only give to the military authorities of the United States a free entrance into commercial radio-communication, but also increase their powers of regulation and restriction. In view of the freedom which governments affect toward patented inventions, and the length of an arm of interference which extends over the entire country, it is manifest that such legislation is likely to mean the speedy regulation

of all commercial competitors out of existence, leaving the military in complete economic control.

"Because all good citizens should loyally aid and support the military forces in time of war is no reason for sacrificing the interests of radio-communication in times of peace. The military profession is so exacting in its duties and requirements that military men can not properly attend to the invention and designing necessary for keeping American radio-communication in the front rank of preparedness. . . . If war does come, it is just as likely to come very suddenly, and much will then depend upon the state of development of the art of radio-communication in this country. The right way to be prepared is to leave the development of the art to radio-engineers and inventors, and then to commandeer their services for military use. The wrong way, and the one which legislation is designed to bring about, is to leave it exclusively to the military departments of the Government."

IS SPACE AGLOW?

AN INTERESTING THEORY advanced by Professor Barnard, of the Yerkes Observatory, to account for the black spaces in the sky, is noted in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, February). These spaces have usually been regarded as "holes," through which the astronomer sees the blackness of space; but Professor Barnard suggests that

they may be non-luminous bodies whose silhouettes show up clearly against a luminous glow in space itself. We read:

"The nebulæ of the sky have generally been considered to be intense-These huge ly hot. masses of luminous gas would cool and contract until, after millions of years, the more compact stars were formed. The stars might cool further until no light could be seen coming from them; but it was not generally believed that the gases of the nebulae themselves could cool and still remain in the gaseous state. One of the first results of Professor Barnard's work, however, was to lead him to believe differently. Let us follow him through his reasoning.

By markey of "The Popular Science Monthle," New York.

ARE BOTH NERULE?

At the left is a luminous nebula which is a mass of gas. Spots like the one photographed at the right have commonly been considered as mere boles in star regions looking out into space. But Professor Barnard thinks the supposed holes are cooled, non-luminous nebulae, outlined against faintly luminous space.

"He says that in photographing the sky large dark markings have often been noticed in the photographs. At first blush they seem merely huge openings in the rich region of stars through which one looks out into the blackness of the space beyond. Altho there are undoubtedly such vacancies, the more one becomes familiar with others of them, the less this explanation appeals.

"To suggest the true explanation, Professor Barnard has prepared the pair of photographs appearing on this page. These, he explains, have been made exactly to the same scale, and a striking resemblance is seen between the two objects that stand out in them. But one is an ordinary luminous nebula, and the other is a dark—what? His observations induce him to believe that it, too, is a nebula, but one in which the great mass of gas has finally cooled and lost its light. The gas of the nebula, like many others that Professor Barnard has studied, is still dense enough to take definite outline and to stand out against the luminous background behind.

"But right at this point we would be led to still another conclusion. There are dark spots having very definite outlines to be seen in the heavens, where, there is every evidence to believe, there are neither luminous stars nor luminous nebulae to light up a background for them. What, then, is the cause for the luminous background in such cases? There seems to be but one possible explanation, and that is that space itself is luminous. Space itself might be filled with the feeblest luminosity, so feeble, indeed, that at the tremendous distances to the fixed stars it is not even perceptible to sight. Then, as space is supposed to be of infinite extent, this luminosity will increase in apparent density until, finally, it would become dense enough to affect a sensitive photographic plate. Only in this way would it be possible to explain how non-luminous objects could be brought out in relief in these parts of the sky."

THE POWER OF THE PEANUT

THE BOLL-WEEVIL—as a blessing in disguise—has redeemed the South from the disgrace of being a one-erop country. Cotton is no longer autocrat. He has been dethroned by the weevil and must now take his place as merely one of a democracy, or perhaps an oligarchy, of crops, among which the once humble peanut is rising to unwonted

prominence, according to F. S. Tisdale, who writes in The Nation's Business (Washington, January). In 1908, Mr. Tisdale tells us, we raised twelve million dollars' worth of peanuts. A conservative valuation of the 1916 erop is fifty-six million dollars. Texas alone has two hundred thousand acres. What is to be done with these millions of bushels? Surely they are not all to be sold on the street-corners to our boys for five cents a bag! By no means, says Mr. Tisdale. In the first place, the product is of high food value-higher even than wheat. The oil is a better lard substitute than cottonseed-oil. brings a higher price per gallon and can be made in the very same mills by the same machinery that used to turn out cottonseed-oil. Says Mr. Tisdale:

"In addition to the direct profits, the peanuts leave the land better off than when they were planted. For, like many of their cousins in the bean family, they gather and deposit nitrogen in the soil. All of which was mighty nice for the farmer—but it didn't help the mill men face their famine of cottonseed.

"Well,' said the farmers, 'why don't you crush our peanuts?'
"The mill men laughed at first. Then they began to investigate, and the things they discovered about the peanut took the smiles from their faces. In 1914 the United States imported 44,549,789 pounds of nuts and 1,332,108 gallons of peanut-oil from Marseilles, Delft, Hamburg, and other ports. The nuts brought \$1,899,237, and the oil, which was valued at \$915,939, went mostly into the manufacture of butterine and other lard substitutes. The war killed this trade deader than a doornail, but the demand for it was open-mouthed and bungry as a nest full of jay-birds.

"By slight readjustments of their machinery that cost very little, the cottonseed plants could be turned into peanut-oil plants as they stood. The superiority of peanut-oil over the old product was emphasized by the willingness of the trade to pay sixty-seven cents for a gallon of peanut-oil when they would pay but sixty-five cents for the same measure of cotton-seed-oil. On the strength of these things the mill men experimented cautiously with peanuts.

"The results were so successful that the acreage in Texas

increased more then 1,000 per cent. from 1915 to 1916. Fully three-quarters of the vast county of Comanche were taken from cotton and given over to the goober. History was repeating itself in Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and in the other cotton States. In Georgia, Calhoun and Randolph counties had been cotton-fields. The boll-weevil regarded these fair acres and acted as if they had been planted for his especial benefit.

"'Peanuts,' murmured the Calboun and Randolph men in their sorrow.

"They are shouting the word now at the top of their voices. Their lands are turned into peannt plantations. They have built mills and warehouses at Coleman, Arlington, and Edison to take care of the yield from 15,000 acres. Cotton-oil mills throughout the South are making the necessary changes in their machinery and are preaching the renaissance of the goober to the planters about them.

"At Houston, Tex., three large mills have taken up the manufacture of peanut-oil and cake. They and others about the State have guaranteed a ready market for the entire Texas

> erop, and the outlook for next year is for a far greater acreage than this year.

> "So surprizing has been the success of the experiments that the planters have begun to look for the dark side of the silver lining. The price of peanut products has gone up with all its companion foodstuffs — will it come crashing down at the end of the war? How much danger is there from over-production?"

The author quotes D. S. Cage, of Houston, Texas, an advocate of the manufacture of these products, as saying that there is little danger of surfeiting the world with peanut-oil and cake, because the food value is such that there is a universal market for it. He points out this other virtue:

"The South abounds in sandy soil that will produce little cotton or grain. If the peanut could submit specifications it would

ask for just such soil. Vast tracts where pine forests have stood may be made useful and valuable by planting them with peanuts.

"The cottonseed mills have a capacity far beyond the available supply of their raw material, and have therefore lain with cold furnaces for a large part of the year. They will naturally welcome a new industry that will extend the yearly period of operation and at the same time extend the figures on the credit side of the ledger."

Mr. Tisdale concludes:

"Down in the cotton country they say that we are soon to see the rise of peanut barons, to take their place in our aristocracy of production beside the wheat, corn, and prune kings. And we may prepare ourselves for the listing of the goober on stock exchanges where it will thrill us with corners, panies, and clashes.

"Verily, the peanut, butt of a century's jokes, has come into its own."

By raising peanuts and other crops instead of cotton, farmers in parts of the South are so much better off as to prove to the Atlanta Constitution that they have not only beaten the bollweevil, "but have converted its advent into an absolute blessing."



LETTERS - AND - ART

DOING LINCOLN JUSTICE

I'm MAY BE that we owe Mr. Barnard, Abraham Lincoln, and our readers an apology all around. We had no desire to do an injustice to the distinguished sculptor or to the memory of the Emancipator. So we hasten to substitute another photographic reproduction of the Lincoln statue for

the one in our issue of January 6. It seems that the photographer's inability to get a proper focus on the statue, owing to its temporary position while on exhibition in New York, caused a distortion, particularly of the upper part. The result was a grief to the sculptor as well as the Milwaukee Sentinel, which takes to heart our report that the people of New York are "somewhat startled at the stark realism" of the representation. We give in full its further comment, which they may see cause to amend after scrutinizing the present picture, which meets Mr. Barnard's approval:

"The question arises, Is it realism at all?" Is it a faithful presentment in bronze of the real Lincoln? That question is still fairly capable of settlement. There are entirely credible and competent witnesses now living who knew Lincoln in the flesh and remember perfectly well how he looked—no difficult thing, for 'Old Abe' was a striking figure that, once seen, was never forgotten.

"We have tried this test by submitting to some who knew Lincoln in life the appalling photographic cut of the production, which is supposed to perpetuate for Cincinnations the appearance of Lincoln. The consensus of usually indignant testimony is that it is fearfully and wonderfully unlike Lincoln as they knew him.

"The sculptor seems to have evolved his conception of Lincoln out of his inner consciousness, tho he states that he was greatly assisted by contemplating a man he met in Louisville, who was six feet four and one-half inches tall, who was born not far from Lincoln's birthplace, and who had been splitting rails all his life.

"The finished artistic result of these processes is one that, so far as our own inquiries go, is calculated to stir to wrath and resentment those who knew Mr. Lincoln in life and must be admitted to be competent witnesses as to his personal appearance.

"It is perfectly possible to combine good art with a respectable degree of verisimilitude in these productions. If we are going to have statues of Lincoln, a decent respect for the memory of 'Old Abe' seems to require that they resemble him, and are not freaks of fancy that with a few alterations

might do duty as figures of Ichabod Crane, or Dominio Sampson, or St. Simeon Stylites on his penitential pillar."

In conceiving his statue, so Mr. Barnard told us in the previous article, he found little help in the photographs which had been "retouched so that all form had been obliterated." This is especially true of representations of Lincoln's face where most of the criticism of the new statue is directed. Sculpture, says Mr. Barnard, "being a science to interpret living forms, hidden secrets of nature are revealed by it." Perhaps he sees the real Lincoln better than those who saw him in the flesh.

WHO KILLED IBSEN?

MR. JAMES HUNEKER thinks it is "the fatal amateur" who is guilty of killing Ibsen for our local stage. By amateurs he means "as pernicious a tribe as the Browning societies," the Ibsenites, who, Mrs. Fiske aside, have been the principal agents in bringing the great

Norwegian before us. As a consolation for our loss, however, he points to "Rudolph Christians and the superlatively excellent performance of his company" at the Irving Place Theater, where, so long after the play was written in 1884, New York sees in a German version probably its first performance of "The Wild Duck." Perhaps it is because of Ibsen's irony, Mr. Huneker suggests, that we see and hear him so seldom. "The world forgives much," he observes, "irony never; for irony is the ivory tower of the intellectual, their last refuge." The history of Hisen on our local stage shows, be continues, that "instead of whetting our wits," his irony "chills them." "In theatrical art we are still naive," he avers, and the same assertion is made by almost all our dramatic critics after witnessing the recent performance arranged by the Drama League to present a historical survey of American plays from Royal Taylor's "The Contrast" (1787) to Clyde Fitch's "The Girl with the Green Eyes." The matinee. according to the reviewers, illustrated Mr. Huneker's words about our preferences in the face of Ibsen and his like: "Put the eards on the table face up. Write the plot on the screen. Let there be no underlying meaning. Call a spade a spade. Give us externals-money, motor-cars, and chewing-gum; but do not unveil the depths of the soul. There is too much that is disconcerting below, as the Master Showman, Thackeray, has pointed out."

Mr. Huneker analyzes for us in the New York Son the unfamiliar "Wild Duck," a play about "an idealist who is a dangerous man because he tells the truth." The query whether it is "well to blurt out the truth on all occasions" forms the thesis of "one of the most cutertaining, one of the most tragic plays of the prose series."

"Each character speaks, nothing sounds written. The glory of 'The Wild Duck' is its characterization. It has kept vital the play which is in the repertory of every trans-

pontine theater. Gina Ekdal could have stept from the sunny pages of Shakespeare. She reminds one of a female Sancho Pauza. Her husband, Hjalmar, is a burlesque Don Quixote, a Quixote of shreds and patches, a weak, vain, boastful, gluttonous, shiftless fellow, and an idealist. He raves over the ideal, and is kept to an insane pitch of cloudy self-exaltation by Gregers Werle, who, discovering that Gina was a former mistress of his father, relates the facts to Ekdal and with dire results. Immediately the melodramatic character of the man reveals itself. With a brave gesture be denounces his wife's perfidy—tho her



MB. BARNARD'S "LINCOLN."
ANOTHER VIEW.

With the camera full before the figure and at a proper distance to avoid an upward tilt of the chin with consequent fore-hortening of the face. little ready money has set up his photograph-gallery—and leaves the house, never to return. Next morning he returns, hongry and with a headache, for he has made a night of it. Instead of playing in the key of mock tragedy, his wife sensibly suggests breakfast. And he cats, grumbling all the while about his shattered ideals.

"The woman's homely wit, solid horse sense, and hig heart are delineated with satisfying verisimilitude. Gregers's father and his housekeeper, Mrs. Sörby; the garret of the photographer.

Ekdal, where his old, drunken, and disgraced father has rigged up a mock forest in which he hunts 'the wild duck' and other tame fowl; the character of Relling-Ibsen himself in a new mask - whose sardonic humor, eruel on the surface, is in reality prompted by a kind heart—he makes people believe they are grand, mysterious, inexplicable, therefore making them happy; the little Hedwig Ekdal, the most touching of all the children in Ibsen's gallery, is so worked upon by Gregers that she kills herself in a mistaken spirit of self-sacrifice, more of Werle's idealism-all the figures in this amazing 'Vanity Fair' are masterfully handled. The world lie is in microcosmic proportions. Every one, except the stolid, unimaginative Gina, swaggers about in a sordid atmosphere of deception. always makes matters worse, and on a painful, tragic note the curtain falls. You have assisted at a most human, most touching play."

Ibsen was a mystery to friends and foes alike, says this writer. And hence he sees "the avidity with which he is elaimed by idealists, realists, socialists, anarchists, symbolists, evangelical folk, and agnostics." Mr. Huncker reviews his contradictory elements:

"Denounced as a pessimist, all his great plays contain an unmistakable message of hope, from 'Brand' to 'When We Dead Awake.' An idealist he is, but one who has realized the futility of dreams. Like all world-satirists he castigates to purify. His realism is largely a matter of surface, and if we care to search for it we may find the symbol lodged in the most prosaic of his pieces. His anarchy consists in a firm adherence to the doctrine of individualism. Emerson and Thoreau are of his spiritual kin. In him as in them there is the contempt for mob rule, mob opinion; the minority is the rational unit. There is in all three thinkers a certain aloofness from mankind. Yet we do not denounce Emerson and Thoreau as enemies of the people, To be candid, Ibsen's belief in the rights of the individual is rather naive and antiquated, belonging as it does to the tempestuous period of '48. .

"His is not the playful irony of Meredith or Anatole France, but a veiled, corrosive irony that causes one to tread with suspicion every inch of his dramatic domain. The 'second intention,' the secondary intention described by Macterlinek, is disconcerting for those who prefer their drama free from enigma. Otherwise Ibsen's dialog is a model. It is clarity itself, and, closely woven, it has the characteristic accents of nature. Read, we feel its gripping logic; spoken, it tingles with vitality.

"For the student there is fascination in the cohesiveness of these dramas. Ibsen's mind was like a lens: it focused the refracted, scattered, and broken lights of opinions and theories of his day upon the contracted space of his stage. In a fluid state the ideas that crystallized in his prose plays may be found in his early poetic plays. There is a remorseless linking in the marchlike movement of his dramas. Yet their author seems to delight in battering down in 'Ghosts' what he had preached in 'A Doll's House,' 'The Enemy of the Prople' exalted the individual man, the 'Ghosts' taught that a certain sort of personal liberty is deadly. 'The Wild Duck' is another stumbling-block; in it the misguided idealist is pilloried for destroy-

ing the happiness of the home by his truth-telling and dangerous tongue. But how the piece plays! The symbol is not so
remote that an average audience need miss it. The end is cruel.
Ibsen is often eruel with the passionless indifference of a serene
Brahma; tho he is ever logical. Nova must leave her doll's
house—here a 'happy ending' would be absurd, witness the
lamentable concession to popular demand once made by Dusé,
and Hobeig Ekdal must be sacrificed instead of the 'wild duck,'
or her fool father. We refuse to believe in the alleged indiffer-

We refuse to believe in the alleged indifference of New York audiences in the matter of Ibsen. Hitherto, the misfortune has been that the Ibsen plays have been given here under the auspices of the Ibsenites, as pernicious a tribe as the Browning societies. The matchless Hermione and her poet have marked Ibsen with their deadly worship. The fatal amateur has almost killed him. With the abiding memories of Mrs. Fiske as Rebekka West, and, once in Stockholm, of Gina Ekdal, interpreted by the many-sided Fru Betty Hennings, we feel assured that the mightiest modern dramatist would appeal to cultivated audiences here if artistically interpreted,"



From a consecutories photograph which shows the forward slope of the body when to stood update.

NEGLECTED RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

XFORD'S appeal to American students shows a startling decline. In six of the States this fall there were no candidates for the Rhodes scholarships, and in two others no one was well-enough equipped to pass the examinations. This fact might afford us ground for heartsearchings on our attitude toward the European conflict. "War-time Oxford, of course, is not a normal Oxford," comments the Boston Transcript, "but it gives its students, particularly those from America. an opportunity to study at first hand the greatest conflict between nations in history." It has been well known that some of the most efficient workers for Belgian relief have been the American Rhodes scholars who have spent their vacations in that stricken country. The situation, as set forth by The American Oxonian, the magazine which purveys to us information about the American Rhodes scholars. is this:

"It is perhaps not surprizing that there should this year be even less competition than usual for the Rhodes scholarships. The results of the fall examinations show that in six of the States electing scholars this year—Maryland, Montana, North Da-

kota, South Dakota, Utah, and West Virginia—there were no candidates, while in two—Tennessee and Arizona—no one passed. Doubtless this is due in large measure to the war. Men feel that the resources of Oxford are crippled by the war (as they are), and that this is not a time to go to England for an education.

"While it is not surprizing that some men should feel this, it is surprizing that there should not be some men in each State who feel exactly the opposite. The opportunity of coming into close, human, personal touch with the greatest event in history is perhaps the greatest educational opportunity imaginable, and it is a curious commentary on American insularity and lack of international imagination that in a number of States the scholar-ship should go begging.

"It seems to us, as we have said often, that the lack of competition for the scholarships, in normal times as well as now, is peculiarly a matter for the ex-Rhodes scholars to remedy. Our gratitude to the scheme should extend at least as far as making its advantages effectively known to others. We must take better means to that end if we are not to leave our duty unfulfilled."

The Transcript refrains from invidious reflection, but there are certain plain implications in these words:

"It is perhaps too early to say that Ceeil Rhodes's great project is a dismal failure, but it is undoubtedly true that as long as the chances of immediate employment in this country are as good as they are to-day and as they have been for the past few years, our college men will not feel inclined to make any unusual efforts to gain the privilege of spending three additional years at Oxford."



ANOTHER SCULPTOR'S CONCEPTION OF LINCOLN.

From the statue executed by Guszon Borglum for the city of Newark.

The New York Evening Post, stirred by the Ozonian's revelations, reviews the present situation at Oxford, intimating also a tone of regret that our young students should seek ease and safety at the expense of larger opportunities opened up by the trend of life in warring England:

"Of the old amenities of Oxford life few remain. The oldtime stimulating intercourse with a whole generation of young men has gone, for few Englishmen are left-only a few who have good reason not to be in war-service. The pinch of economy is felt at the University, for colleges have lost so much in tuition fees that they must make drastic cuts. In many the pleasant custom of serving breakfast and lunch in the students' rooms is surrendered. Large parts of other colleges are occupied by cadet battalions in training for the front, so that the undergraduate seems out of place. The keen competition for schools and the enlivening contact with other minds set at the same problem are described as gone; while the excitement of war-conditions is inimical to study. On the other hand, the University circle has been greatly unified by the breaking down of the barriers of the colleges. The men look more and more for friends and acquaintances outside college, and meet more of the dons from other divisions. Moreover, with 'the warinterest came a galvanizing into renewed activity of the political clubs, and of those informal intercollegiate societies which spring up with such facility in Oxford,' while a new review. The Palatine, has been founded. It seems, unfortunately, to be the fact that there has been less interest in competitions for Rhodes scholarships in America since the impression has spread that the war has made the University a dead place."

HOW TAGORE FOUND US

It is called a "Parthian arrow" that Sir Rabindranath Tagore let fly over his shoulder as he sailed out of the Golden Gate. What had he seen here? "Much impotence and crudeness." The best we could show was but a promise left for the future to fulfil. American women ought to use their leisure for "study and improvement," he said, and we recall one newspaper's report of an eager woman passing out from a Tagore lecture and painfully repeating as in a daze the mystical formula the Eastern Sage had delivered. This he advised, because he had "noticed that American women have more leisure than any other women in the world." The Newark News does not bristle with an injured sense of chivalry, but after remarking that Tagore's lecture-tour here was singularly successful, adds:

"Americans, who have received from first to last their full share of sharp criticism uttered by visitors, and who, indeed, have an Olicer Twist appetite for this sort of thing, may take Tagore's observations to themselves with such measure of application as circumstances demand. If he speaks truth, ungraciousness is a minor affair. The poet's individual point of view is, naturally, to be considered. But the gist of his indictment, the lack of appreciation of spirituality, certainly bears no relation to the interest manifested by Americans in Tagore himself. This should give the Hindu seer hope."

The New York Sun does not take the stricture quite so mildly, but is led into something of a tu quoque, in addition to a certain skepticism about Sir Rabindranath as a good observer anyway:

"Great treasures have come out of the East, spices and silks and jewels and things rare and precious, even to the barbarians of the unspiritual West, but nothing so rich as the sirupy concoctions of this simple-minded Indian, the melted pearls of his gentle philosophy. America was discovered by European explorers looking for a short cut to the East Indies; they might have stayed at home in comfort, for surely would the East have found us, when we were ripe. The mystic Orient appraises correctly the obvious Occident.

"Whether Sir Rabindranath intended reprehension of our present, or meant to praise and help our future, his reported words are east in the mold of most delicate consideration, and do not compliment with embarrassing excess. They do not paint the composite American check with the blushes of deprecatory modesty.

"Mr. Tagore has seen many Americans. Does he know America? Have his audiences been composed of typical representatives of this great democracy? It does not seem to be an affirmative answer that flashes to us from the Golden Gate."

Then there is Dana Burnet, the G. K. Chesterton of the New York Evening Sun, who sees that Sir Rabindranath has "made the mistake of his predecessors," "He has looked only at our newness—and he has said that we are 'crude,'" But, "alas," what Mr. Burnet finds to be the trouble with us is "that we are not crude. We are not raw. We are not unpolished." We—

"are the most mechanically finished people on earth. Our apparent roughness is merely a cloak, a deception, a pose. Beneath it we are smug, self-satisfied, smoothed and molded by a tremendous provincialism that we have adopted in place of education. As a result of this provincialism not a youth emerges from our schools and colleges but who believes with all the firmness of ignorance that the United States of America is the only nation on the face of the globe worth living in. As a result of this provincialism we believe that the United States of America is the especial ward of Providence; that our prosperity and happiness are the chief concerns of heaven. There is no use pointing out that this belief is absurd. There is no use denying it. It is as definitely, as firmly fixt in the American mind as the legend of our military invincibility. It is the rock of our faith and the foundation of our foreign policy. And probably no one in America believes it more strongly than that interesting Presbyterian, Mr. Woodrow Wilson.

"Observe, again, the high mechanical perfection of American art and literature. Nothing could be more perfectly developed, more utterly conventional, more thoroughly turned upon the lathe of fashion than our magazine covers. One simpering female suffices to introduce the entire onslaught of successful American fiction. The importance of the individual publication is clearly indicated by the state of nudity to which the simpering female attains. The spectacle is made all the more amusing by certain Puritan proviers who go about seeking whom they may indict for indecency and who never by any chance think to hale this obvious vulgarity to court.

"Our successful fiction, too, is anything but crude. It is remarkably finished, expertly east and assembled. It has a definite, uniform chassis; it moves on machine-made rollerbearings; it is equipped with self-starter, electric lights, and automatic horn. And it is polished to a wondrous mechanical brilliance. Surely, Sir Rabindranath could not have looked very carefully at our fiction to have called us crude!

"Yet there is an art and a literature in America that would

well justify Sir Rabindranath's accusation. We have, in fact, certain painters, poets, prose writers who are doing crude work; that is to say, work which is hewn out of raw truth, work which disdains the smug refinements of commercial expediency, work which is quite unadulterated by cheap efforts to lure the public taste. Possibly it is this work that Sir Rabindranath meant when he delivered his parting shot. But if so, he ought not to have been sorrowful about it. He ought to have rejoiced as one rejoices who perceives the sign of health in his fellow man."

RUNNING DOWN PLAGIARISTS

L'ARCENY OF THE MIND" is no new offense, but it has rarely been fitted with so good a phrase as Robert H. Davis, editor of the Munsey publications, gives it. The offenders have usually been called "plagiarists," and Mr. Davis calls up the aid of all fellow workers to check this brotherhood whose depredations, according to him, are reaching "alarming proportions." The demand for fiction, he points out, coincident with the profits,

"has attracted the disreputables; and to-day it is no uncommon thing for editors to receive manuscripts that are palpable plagiarisms, filched from the past and brought up to date by adroit manipulation of theme and dialog, so that in its new garb the contribution stands an excellent chance of running the gantlet of editorial scrutiny." Mr. Davis utters his protests in the pages of The Bulletin of the Authors' League of America (New York), and shows how it is to the interest of both the author and the editor, as well as the reading public, that plagiarism in all its forms be stamped out. For—

"It ramifies into every avenue of literature—into books, into magazines, drama, and motion-pictures. An army of mercenaries, fattening upon the thoughts of other men, is in the saddle. They apply to the business of plagiarism the same kind of intelligence and cunning, and even art, that a forger or a check-lifter brings to his unholy calling. By divers and sundry tricks they absorb the idea, if not in letter, in spirit—breathe into it an unwholesome vitality, christen it with a new name, and thrust it out into the world as a legitimate offspring. Its acceptance is regarded as a triumph on the part of the scalawag parent, whose intellectual communion is held solely with the devil.

"The arguments of defense put forth by these most pernicious of all thieves are characteristic of sinners. Confronted by the evidence of their guilt, they take refuge behind any one of the following excuses:

"(a) I had no idea it had ever been printed before. It was

told me as an original story by a friend.

"(b) A gentleman whose whereabouts at the present moment are unknown gave me the story in the form of a manuscript and asked me to touch it up a bit.

"(c) I can't understand it at all. Probably I read it some-

where when I was a child and it clung to my memory. This is a surprize!

"There are a number of other equally vapid and ridiculous explanations that come glibly from the liar's lips, but the samples cited will suffice.

"They seldom make it clear how such vacillating memories and deficient intellectual mechanism as they appear to possess are able to absorb and hold details, dialog, situations, etc., ad infinitum. Of course, you can't expect a pickpocket to announce in advance that he is about to go through your clothes. And so, therefore, these belated explanations awaken irritation instead of satisfaction.

"The most profound and noble countenance I ever saw, upon which were written reflection, wisdom, and serenity, belonged to a man who had spent thirty years of his life in an insane asylum, under the impression that he was the lost Dauphin.

"The kindest and most benignant individual I ever met—one whom I would have felt secure in naming as my executor—was in a penitentiary, where he had been thrust as a youth of eighteen for assassinating his father.

"If you want to pick out a nice, quietlooking boy to sing in the church-choir, step anto any reform-school.

"But for pure, undefiled innocence, a face earrying the expression of an archangel, a pair of eyes that can brew tears against accusation, I commend you to a plagiarist."

Mr. Davis avers that if these same plagiarists exercised their gifts on any legitimato calling, they would succeed beyond calculation, for they "possess subtle intelligence and great powers of conversion." Indeed, he finds it "difficult to place one's finger on the spot where their art begins and the author's art terminates." Further:

"It is seldom that plagiarists are actually convicted beyond the peradventure of a doubt. They possess the delicate sensibilities of a vitrified brick. An accusation pointed and proved has about as much weight with them as would have an autumn leaf falling upon the bosom of Lake Superior.

"It is the business of the Authors' League of America to set its traps for these varmint

and exterminate them. There are bundreds of cases known to every editor, and perhaps half of them are known to every author. Should we not make it our business to define plagiarism so that it can not be reafter be misinterpreted?

"I would recommend that a committee be appointed to examine into all charges of plagiarism; to read both the original and so-called plagiarized version of any story out of which charges of plagiarism grow; to make a report to the League and to publish a verdict in The Bulletin; and that all book publishers, magazine editors, dramatic producers, and motion-picture scenario editors be notified of such verdict."

Mr. Davis sees the plagiarist not only "a fee to the editor and the reading public, but also to new authors," because "an editor whose fingers have been burned by stolen manuscripts finds himself unavoidably prejudiced against writers whom he does not know." We read:

"Ten years ago contributions from strangers were accepted on their merit and printed under the assumption that the writers were honest men. It is now regarded as a necessary precaution to write a new author, whose manuscript has attracted attention, and ask for references. Even these precautions do not always succeed. One must wait for the publication of the plagiarism before a comparison with the original can be made. In the interval the fraud is accomplished. A comparison of the two stories supplies the evidence of guilt.

"It is the opinion of the writer that unwarranted leniency has been shown these offenders. The usual penalty is a severance of connections, followed occasionally by the return of the money dishonestly collected. A period of agreeable silence follows, after which the malefactor sits down with a ream of white paper, selects another alias, and continues in the business of selling old tales for new."



LINCOLN IN 1857.

From a rare photograph showing the face unlined with the cares of later life.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



A BILLY SUNDAY AUDIENCE IN BOSTON.

Psychologists may amuse themselves by reading in the faces here exposed the particular kind of "Sundaylons" being induized in by the speaker.

BILLY SUNDAY IN BOSTON

BILLY SUNDAY in Boston seems to have broken most previous records. The Congregationalist, representing an evangelical Church, speaks of "the greatest, hest-advertised, most discust, most comprehensive, and the costlicat campaign which New England has ever known." And it has no hesitation in adding that "the results already attained more than justify the time, energy, and money expended." This paper is willing to stand on the results even after making such abatements as are usually urged against the Sunday campaigns. "Discount liberally the figures given, allow—as in all revivals since Pentecost—for many backsliders, regret as you may and as we do, certain platform utterances and methods employed, and there remains a substantial body of results, deep and farreaching, to gladden the heart of every one who longs to have Christ's kingdom triumph over all its foes."

Zion's Herald (Methodist, Boston) gives some comparative figures, the pointing out that it is too early to give in any detail the results of the campaign:

"A few figures tell the story in the large. The attendance during the ten weeks was 1,478,000. The responses to the invitation totaled 63,716. The offering for Mr. Sunday on the last day of the campaign figured \$50,828. When taken in comparison with other cities, these figures are even more interesting. The six cities that come next in order after Boston as to responses to the invitation and offerings are as follows:

City	Inclinion	Offerings
Bostou Philadelphia Detroit Pittsburg Baltimore	63,716 41,724 27,192 25,797 23,085	\$50.828, 64 51.136, 85 46.007, 38 46.000, 00 40.274, 44
Syracuse	21,155 20,646	23,358.03 32,000.00

It will be seen by these that Philadelphia, which is next to Boston, had 22,000 fewer responses. Its total offering compared with the offering received on Sunday is about \$300 ahead of that of Boston, but the Boston offering, in the nature of the case, will go much ahead of the Philadelphia when it is all collected, which it is not at this writing.

"While these figures are to a certain extent a criterion by

which to estimate the results of this campaign, they are by no means its final measure. That 60,000 persons should have responded to the invitation as extended by Mr. Sunday is something not lightly to be passed over, even if in that number there were many whose names were already on the church roll, and many others went forward more to take Mr. Sunday by the hand than because of depth of conviction. The names themselves handed to the pastors and active workers in the churches are an opportunity, secured in an unusual way, for religious conversation with those who have for the first time taken their stand for Christian things, and an opportunity for the intensifieation of religious life and activity on the part of those who already as church members have signed these eards. Moreover, the whole campaign has served to draw particular attention to the church and its place in the community and to lay emphasis upon the things for which the Church stands."

The final scene of the last service, described by Dr. J. K. Wilson, of The Watchman-Examiner (Boston), gives an aspect of things not usually associated with Boston;

"After the sermon, and after the last 'trail-hitter' had reached the platform, the immense congregation held its place, singing over and over again the familiar songs, unwilling to say the final word of farewell. The least hint or incident was sufficient to start the singing off on a new line. 'The old-time religion,' was sung with gusto through its almost interminable applications. 'It was good enough for mother,' 'father,' and all the rest; when some bright genius interjected the name of Billy. 'It is good enough for Billy,' and off it went again; then 'Rody,' and 'Ma,' and 'Brewster,' and so on. And there's no telling but the crowd would be there yet and still singing had not Mr. Sunday lifted his hand for silence, offered a brief prayer, dived into his big coat and with Ma 'beat it' for the door of his automobile. A few hours later, at 12:30 a.m., they left the South Station, and the great Sunday campaign in Boston was a matter of history."

In a symposium of personal impressions contributed by Boston pastors to *The Watchman-Examiner*, the Rev. Nathan R. Wood, Dean of the Gordon Bible College, writes:

"Infinite variety, first of all! He is many evangelists in one. The militant fervor of Peter the Hermit, the hypnotic influence of Bernard, all the white-hot indignation of Savonarola against the sins of the day, the broad Scriptural, emotional power of Moody, a touch of the scraphic appeal of Whitefield or Gipsy Smith, the 'chain-lightning' of Finney's logic, the slang, the humor, the 'straight from the shoulder' of Sam Jones, all by turns in different scrmons, or even in one scrmon. Billy Sunday and his message are one. . . . One likes Billy Sunday. I think, unless one is a saloon-keeper, a Christian Scientist, or a drifter from the Cross and the Word, one can not help loving him. For many years we shall seem to see and hear him, shouting titanically from the top of his pulpit like a Roman captain to his legions, or wrestling all over his platform in desperate conflict with sin, or talking in easy good-fellowship with 17,000 people, or pleading, tears in his eyes and in his voice, with sinners to come to Christ."

The Christian Endeavor World (Boston) sees "a Sunday campaign as a magnificent justification of the Christian Endeavor Committee system"—

"A Chinese worker once said to a friend whom he was inviting to the society gathering, 'You've got to come, for we have a committee to fetch you.' Billy Sunday has committees to fetch people. He believes in hard committee work. His associates are organizers of committees to reach all classes, business men, business women, nurses, servant-maids, students, boys, and girls. The committees, each under a local church-worker, cover the whole city, and through the committees the leaders are able to accomplish an amazing amount of work."

Opposition was voiced against Sunday by Roman Catholies of Boston, the resident Cardinal issuing a mandate forbidding attendance at the meetings. The Pilot, the Catholie paper, echoes Cardinal O'Connell in declaring that "Catholies are not allowed to take part in these revival meetings, and if they do they commit sin." The Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, speaking before the Catholie Library Association in New York, brings forward a criticism that the Brooklyn Eagle recommends to the attention of Protestants. Thus:

"There is strong evidence that Sunday deliberately makes himself an instrument of capitalists for the purpose of keeping working people contented and submissive under injustice. There was never a word of comfort or encouragement for the workingman in his struggle for fair treatment."

At the same time the priest points out that prototypes of Sunday's sensationalism are to be found in the history of his own Church. As The Eagle reports and comments on Father McMahon:

"Most of us did not recall that about five hundred years ago St. Vincent Ferrer, born in Valencia, evangelized Provence and then Lombardy, speaking in squares and open places, and followed from town to town by hundreds of penitents; or that Bernardino, of Sienna, of a little later period, the born only thirty years after St. Vincent, preached through the rich and luxurious cities of north Italy in public market-places, that penitents 'flocked to confession like ants,' and that bonfires were started into which the rich flung the vanities of life. And, as Rector McMahon said, the Jesuits 'were glad to be considered fools and jesters that, by their play, they could attract crowds to whom they could then speak their hearts upon religion.' The elergyman added:

"Nay, right down to the beginning of the present war, Catholic priests in England rang bells on the street, carried banners, and did sensational things in Hyde Park in order to

gather audiences.'

"Waiving, then, the issue about sensationalism, the priest was free to compliment Sunday on his knowledge of the psychology of a crowd, on his business management, on his system, at the same time that he declared him to be primarily the spokesman of the rich, accused him of denying the teaching of Christ, and said, 'the suspicions that gather round him of being a mere money-gatherer impair the usefulness of this man, who assuredly is a phenomenon.'

"We are glad to see criticism taking such a form. Primarily, Billy Sunday is not using his movement as a propaganda to convert, or pervert, Roman Catholics. We doubt whether the movement has had such an effect in its working out anywhere. Hence the view of a broad Roman Catholic thinker is not affected by apprehension and is more or less free from prejudice for or against Sundayism. Such a view is well worth Protestant consideration. It compels the attention of thinking people."

WHAT THE "WHITE LIST" DOES FOR CATHOLICS

THE CATHOLIC THEATER MOVEMENT is not primarily interested in the theater. Its first interest is the spiritual welfare of Catholics. So declares Father John J. Burke, chairman of the Bulletin Committee of this organization. The action of this "Movement" and its "White List" has come before the public in relation to particular plays, and so The Theater Magazine (February) presents a definite statement from Father Burke as to its function. At the outset, then, he makes it clear that this is not a "theater movement": it initiates nothing, but stands as a check for Catholics on what the theaters present. It aims "to enable Catholics to apply those moral principles which their faith teaches to theatrical performances of the present day." Its "White List" gives the names of the plays that the committee approves. Its limitations and its special application have to do with the following principles: "A play must not with regard to morals occupy debatable ground." "There should be a general agreement that a play is clean and wholesome." "The appeal should be simple and universal." "The play should be fit for theatergoers of all ages and suited to various tastes." Because the White List is definite, says Father Burke, "it has been the object of more discussion than any other work of the Theater Movement." and he proceeds to clucidate;

"Just as the public Commissioner of Licenses may demand the taking out of a sentence or a seene before he gives a movie his official approval, so the Committee may decide it necessary to refuse admission to the White List of a play, otherwise good and wholesome, because of an objectionable scene. But it may be said that the Committee never asks the impossible. It does not judge by a standard fitted for those who are following the more perfect way. The Christian counsel is not its guide: but the Christian law. And as our civilization, and consequently our public morality, was born of that law, it feels justified in asking for the support and approval of all right-minded men and women.

"The Committee considers in its work that 'certain truths are self-evident.' Marriage, for example, is an institution decreed by God for the dignity of husband and wife, the welfare of the family, the stability of the nation. A play that attacks marriage as an institution would never meet with our approval.

"The dignity of the family itself; respect of children for parents; the obligations of parents toward their children—a play that would hold these truths up to odium would put itself

outside the pale of our favorable judgment,

"The approval of sex relationship outside of marriage; the defeuse of birth-control, which directly violates the commandment, 'Thou shalt not kill'; the free discussing of it; the tolerance of adultery in the exploitation of the 'triangle'; the defense of the criminal as being without personal responsibility; the justification of lying, or of theft, or of forgery or murder; the morbid sympathy with the innocent 'Magdalene'—against all these the Catholic Theater Movement uncompromisingly wages war.

"They are all part of the drama of life,' some one will object.

Of course they are; and they may legitimately enter into the
drama of the stage. But it makes all the difference of life and
death as to which spirit presides at their introduction: the spirit
of pessimism, of determinism, of sin, or the spirit of hope, of

liberty, and of virtue.

"The Committee tries not to take itself too seriously. The primary aim of the theater is to amuse and entertain. No objection may be registered against the presentation of a marriage disastrous in its consequences; nor of the ill-fated maiden who loved not wisely but too well; nor of the difficulties of lovers and of the married; nor of the lying and thieving villain, the described lawyer or judge; nor even at the display of such vulgarity of action and language as we might well wish changed. The playgoer knows the stage villains are stage villains, nor is the lesson of any tragedy lost upon him.

"It is not against the portrayal of life that the Catholic Theater Movement protests. It is against the preaching of principles in words and actions that would destroy all wholesome life. Its protest is aimed against a distorted view of life which, in turn, will teach vicious principles to both old and young. and spell falsehood and hopelessness where inspiration and the courage of uprightness are needed. Particular movements of protest and betterment are always called forth by particular needs."

The Catholic Theater Movement arose, we are told, to combat "a particular evil" which besets the stage to-day. That evil Father Burke states to be "the dry rot of sex." He continues:

"Write sex in capital letters, and like the huge electric signs on Broadway it will show you the entrance through which much of our modern drama gains access to the stage. In every form, suggestive word or act or silence, subtle innuendo, outspoken indecency, flagrant nakedness, the atmosphere of sex obsesses the stage to-day. There is hardly a play free from it; and by sex we mean not the legitimate appeal or office that this strongest of human instincts has in the drama, but the appeal of lust, of the excitement of the merely animal passion,

"Every plea that can be made has been made in its defense, Liberty of thought and speech and action has been invoked until liberty has shut her ears in utter disgust at the hypoerisy of men. Persons of influence and standing in the community have lent the weight of their name in approval to these plays

that have neither moral nor dramatic worth.

"It can not be that they see the inevitable consequences of

their tolerance and cooperation.

"Managers apologize by saying they must give the public what the public wants. We believe that the public is sound at heart; the great success of clean plays is the best proof of this, and a further proof is that as a rule the indecent play has not a very long run.

"Nevertheless, it is true that the license of indecency is extending wider and wider. The indecent suggestion is deliberately introduced into plays that of themselves give no reason for the introduction. It has become almost impossible for a man to

he has first become acquainted with the play—without fear of having her womanhood insulted."

MR. WELLS "SEES IT THROUGH"

take a woman whom he respects to a play in New York—unless

M. H. G. WELLS has not been associated in the popular mind heretofore with religion. But the war has changed all that, Not only does he write in The New Republic on the religious revival due to the war, but his novel, "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," is taken almost as his confession of faith, and as Mr. Britling, after the death of his son on the battle-field, "finds God," so writers are pointing out that Mr. Wells also has found him. "It is not the God of orthodoxy, and it may well be that his theology is hasty and ill-considered," says The Christian Guardian (Toronto). But he seems to see that "the old deixtic conception of God as a remote, unmoved Being living an untroubled existence apart from the world, still persists," and, we are assured, "it is against this that Mr. Wells, in the person of Mr. Britling, really directs his attack." The Guardian continues:

"Such a conception was felt to be intolerable in the face of such an infinitude of human misery. Mr. Brilling, in his despairing grief, needed the thought of a loving, struggling, suffering God who works with and through men, and it is precisely in this conception of God as immanent in the whole process of life that present-day theology finds its most fruitful line of development. The setting is far different, and there are balancing ideas which are absent here; but it is more important for the purpose of this review to see the points of agreement than the divergences. And it is a truth which needs emphasis, that during the times of great spiritual crisis, when the fountains of the great deep are broken up, God is not an 'absentee landlord,' but a close and vivid Presence, 'closer to us than breathing, nearer than hands and feet.'

"Platitudes and worn-out eant phrases are of no use to a broken heart. Mr. Britling somehow, some way, makes that great discovery. God becomes the great Reality, not an intellectual idea reached by a syllogism, and with this the old pessimism vanishes. The world - process is no longer a silly futility or a cruel joke. It is no longer a dreary cycle of meaningless changes. With God beside him, Mr. Britling can hope. His own problem is really a cosmic problem, and the only satisfying answer he can find to both is the religious one. In this intense and vital book God is not a stage property, but the only Reality which can satisfy the passionate quest of a sincere soul faced by a problem which is more than personal. It is significant that this book, which interprets with such supreme skill the emotions called forth by the war, has this as its motif and unifying core. It is the most deeply religious of books."

In The New Republic (New York), Mr. Wells himself emphasizes this view, pointing to the "multitude of people chastened by losses, ennobled by a common effort, needing support in that effort, perplexed by the reality of evil and cruelty, questioning and seeking after God." His reference is mainly to England and France, where he sees in progress a movement "toward the realization of the Kingdom of God." But what he conceives to be "the reality of the religious revival is to be found in quarters quite remote from the religious professionals." He speaks of—

"The other day I was talking with an eminent Anglican among various other people, and some one with an eye to him propounded this remarkable view. 'There are four stages between belief and utter unbelief,' he said. 'There are those who believe in God, those who doubt him, like Huxley, the agnostie; those who deny him, like the atheists but do at least keep the site vacant, and lastly those who have set up a Church

in his place. That is the last outrage of unbelief."

Mr. Victor S. Yarros, however, tells us in Reedy's Mirror (St. Louis) that he has passed in review several of Mr. Wells's articles "about the religious effects of the great war," but sees it "impossible to find a grain of serious thought in this stuff." Obviously of a rationalistic turn of mind, Mr. Yarros challenges Mr. Wells on several "points," but we select his concluding one:

"Finally, what reason or rime is there in the notion that God, the all-wise and all-powerful, had to adopt the singular course of making us bumans perfect by means of horrors, cruelties, and tragedies? What would we think of a man whose course toward his children and friends indicated a policy of 'improving' them by physical and mental torture? Why could not God create the perfect man in the first place? And, if man is never to attain perfection, then where is the value of the discipline of evil? Why travel when there is no goal to reach?

"Of course, the truth is, as Mr. Wells ought to know, that evil and good are buman terms, and that 'human, all-too-human,' as Nietzsche said, are all our ideas, codes, institutions, social and religious arrangements. We have slowly emerged from savagery—haven't fully emerged yet, in fact. We are seeking to profit by the painful experience of the race, and are forbidding or tabuing the things which, on the whole, spell waste, misery, and suffering. By 'good' we mean the socially useful, the humanly desirable, and our ideas change and grow with economic

and scientific progress.

"There are agnosties who say that the war has given the coup de grace to Christianity and religion generally. They are mistaken. Even this terrible war will not destroy superstition and superstitious forms of religion. Millions will continue to believe without evidence, or against all the available evidence. On the other hand, to say that the war has made believers of agnostics, has given the idea of God a stronger and firmer hold on educated and thoughtful persons, is to imagine a vain thing. It has had no such effect. The teachings of the Darwins, Spencers, Huxleys, Tyndalls, Comtes, Arnolds, Haeckels have not been, could not be, disturbed by the war. The pretense that so futile and senseless a tragedy has revealed God and men of culture and native intellectual force who had previously denied his existence is utterly hollow."

WHY MR. HERBERT C. HOOVER WAS ASHAMED

HE BELGIANS HAVE COME to look upon Americans as their sole saviors," was asserted the other day by Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, head of the American Commission for the Relief of Belgium; and then he added:

"Within six weeks I have visited a station in the slums of Brussels where 1,500 children are fed daily. The children were sitting down to their meal, and when they saw me they rose and feebly sang the first stanza of 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' Now, knowing that the food-supply was not American, I could feel nothing but shame."

Mr. Hoover is now in this country, seeking to arouse such a sentiment and inspire such a purpose as will make America's bounty match her boasted munifleence and worthy Belgian belief in it. Quoting him, the New York Times well says, and asks:

"If Mr. Hoover, whose administration of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium has been, perhaps, the most splendid American achievement of the last two years, 'could feel nothing but shame' when that American song was sung by Belgian children whom the Commission has fed, what should the rest of us feel?"

"This relief," says Mr. Hoover, "has come to be America's greatest exhibit in Europe. We want to give a demonstration of that great humanity which we know runs through our people."

THE LITERARY DIGEST'S readers have responded nobly—so far as they have responded at all; but we have heard from less than one-tenth of 1 per cent, of them. In one week the Belgian Children's Fund has jumped from \$75,000 to \$150,000, and this is encouraging-yes, inspiring. But even at this rate it will take three months or more to get that million dollars. And millions more will be needed.

Concert of action must win the goal. It should begin at once, in a way to let whole communities have share in the benefaction. Why may not the people of your town undertake a proposition and make a pledge to care for the hungry children of some town in Belgium especially designated? That would give your entire townspeople a local interest in one particular neighborhood. It would almost personalize their gifts.

The people of Lancaster, Pa., under leadership of the enterprising publishers of The New Era, undertook to do this very thing just one week before this item is written. They said to us: "Yes, we will with pleasure take eare of St. Croix and its eight hundred needy little ones, and we will gladly raise \$9,600 for this purpose." And to show that they meant business, they went right to work with determination of doing it, as evidenced by the announcement in the tabulation of each below, showing a remittance of \$4,000 already, or nearly one-half the amount they are to raise. And the New Era's managing editor wrote:

"Never in the history of charity movements in this community have the people responded more promptly and generously than to this Belgian appeal, first presented to our readers through the courtesy of The LITERARY DIGEST. The first day's appeal brought us considerably over \$1,500. The New Era has in the last two years aided in raising several different warsufferers' funds, but from none of them have we had such magnificent results as from the present one. It seems to have struck deep into the hearts of our people—the tots dragged from the bread-line because they looked too well fed, the children forced to sleep at the tables where they are served with their poorhouse rations, and the piteous pl as for food from the emsciated children, have touched them deeply, and it would not be surprizing to see the Laneaster fund grow to at least \$10,000. One of the most remarkable features of the movement is the very large number of new names found on our contribution list-persons who have not been in the habit of giving to these war-charities—and they come from all walks of life.'

There are hundreds of such communities in the United States, and all that is necessary in each one is a leader. There must be among the people in your rown many men and women of spirit akin to that of one woman who signed herself "A Widow with a small income," who wrote:

"I had said to myself, 'I will give \$5 a month for Belgian relief, if I can.' I send it now, for fear sickness or some other need might get it"; and her remittance of \$60 was enclosed, while she added: "Surely at least a million Americans will give \$5 a month or more, as they can. I would like to be one of a million so to pledge myself."

A traveling man sends his check for \$12, reminds us that there are several hundred thousand like him in this country, and says that if they can be reached "not one will turn down" our appeal. Can you reach one?

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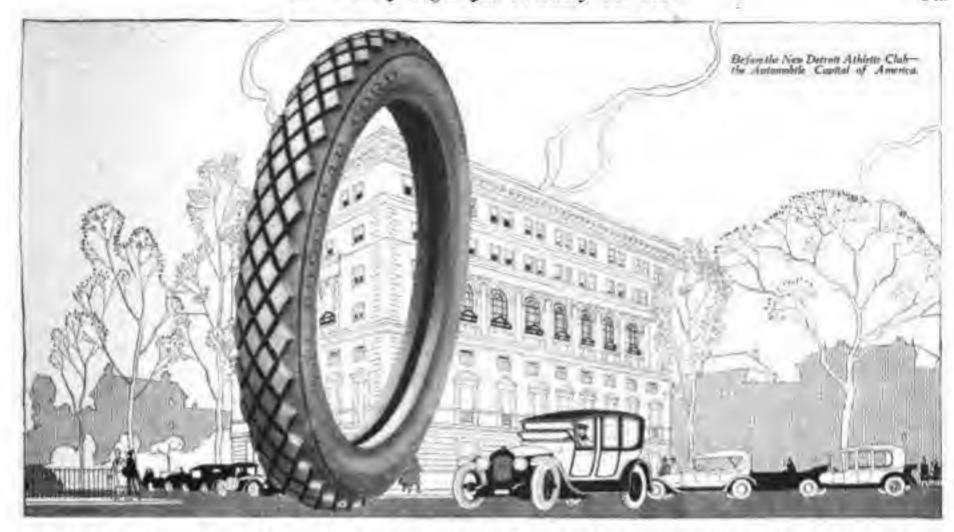
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(Continued on page 373)



THE SUPERLATIVE TRIBUTE

Down here in Akron our files are stuffed with enthusiastic letters from users of Goodyear Cord Tires.

There are thousands of these letters, each conveying its separate and particular note of approval. Some of them are brisk, brief, factful; some fairly glow with admiration for the tires they praise.

The experiences they detail, and the mileages they recount, are little short of astounding. Records of 10,000, 15,000 and even 20,000 miles of service from a single set of Goodyear Cord Tires are not uncommon.

But there is one letter here transcending all the others in importance—we call it the superlative tribute.

It was written by Mr. Alvan Macauley, President of the Packard Motor Car Company, of Detroit, on his own impulse. It is expert testimony, voluntarily given.

"We have just ended the first year's use of your tires as standard Packard equipment," this letter reads - "and have renewed with you for a second year.

"Your tires have been so exceedingly satisfactory to us and to the owners of our cars that a word of appreciation from us is deserving. Our owners have found your tires exceedingly satisfactory in the following important qualities:

 Easy riding, comfort, resiliency and ability to absorb road-shocks.

(2)—"Durability and high mileage secured.

(3)—"Economy in gasoline consumption.

"In every respect in which a tire should be good, we have found your tires fully measuring up to expectations. We have never had a more successful or satisfactory tire equipment."

This letter is signed by President Macauley. It is, in many respects, the most remarkable indorsement of a product we have ever seen.

There can be no higher praise. There can be no surer guide for you in the selection of superior tires for your car than this.

Chosen for the Packard Twin Six—Good year Cords are standard equipment on the Franklin, the Locomobile, the Peerless, the White, the Haynes Twelve, the Stutz, the McFarlan, the Roamer, the Lexington "Thoroughbred Six," the Daniels Eight, the Owen Magnetic, the Milburn Electric, the Detroit Electric, the Baker Electric, and the Rauch & Lang Electric as well.

They will be underwheel three out of every four cars starting their careers on Cord Tires in 1917.

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GOODINEAR CORDTIRES



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LEANTROOP Ring.

This Package Covers Five Points of Protection

- It is your protection against substitution when you buy _em\modelsoo Piston Rings.
 The genuine—the McQuay-Norris manufacture—are packed, individually, in these plainly labeled, sealed parchment containers.
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- The package protects the rings themselves from rust and the effects of rough handling while in stock. Delivers them to you just as they left the factory—perfect in fit and finish, accurate to 1/1000 of an inch. This micro-metric care in manufacture is the McQuay-Norris method of ensuring 100% efficiency; its preservation is your protection.
- This package covers the one piston ring that protects motor efficiency. Protects motor life because its light, equal trasion minimizes wear of cylinder walls. Protects power because it prevents power leakage and ensures minimum carbonization.
- Protects you in the matter of price. Every McQuay-Norms Land Moor Piston Ring is sold at a definite price. Imitations get the price of the genuine, or more if possible—otherwise they'll take less. Their prices are no more standard than their quality. Whatever you pay for them you pay too much.

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CURRENT POETRY

ROM The Atlantic Monthly we quote lines that are of interest for monthan one reason. In the first place, they seem to be a true picture of the difference between the attitude of the civilian and the attitude of the soldier. It is the stay-athome who writes the hymn of hate; the fighting man has little bitterness in his heart. And if the continuance of the war depended on the wishes of the soldiersthen it seems likely that peace would be found much more quickly and easily. Mr. Hall is an American who served in the British Army, helping to hold the trenches between Messines in Belgium and Loos in France, and he has told a good story and taught a good lesson.

OUT OF FLANDERS

BY JAMES NORMAN HALL

Three of us sat on the firing-bench Watching the clouds sail by-Watching the gray dawn blowing up Like smoke across the sky. And I thought, as I listened to London Joe. Teli of his leave in town. That's good ters libre with a Cockney twang: I'll resember, and write it down.

W'en I went 'ome on furlough, My missus says to me, "Joe, Ow many 'Uns 'ave you killed?" An' I says to 'er, "'Une?' Not tlinkin' just wot she meant. "Yes, 'Uns!" she says, "them sneakin', lowlived 'Cost" Bitter? Not 'art, she ain't! An' they're all the same w'y in Lumma.

My old mate Bill, who's lame An' couldn't enlist on that secount E staked me to a pint of ale At the Red Lion. Proper stuff it was Arter this flat French beer. "Well, 'ere's to old times!" says Uiii. Rabin' 'is glass. "An' had luck to the 'Une you've sent below! 'Ow many you think you did for, Joe?' 'E arsked if I'd shot an' seen 'em fall, Wanted the de-tails and wanted 'em all'!

An' there was my old boss in Balhant. Gave me a guld w'ich I took, willin' enough. Altho I made a stall at refusin' That's all right, Joe, boy! Glad to do it! It ain't much, but it'll 'elp you to 'ave a pleasant week.

But w'en you goes back to the trencies. I wants you to take a crack at the 'I'm fer me! Get me a German fer every penny in that soyereign!" 'e says,

Smashin' 'is fist on the table An' upsettin' a bottle o' ink, "Lay 'em out!" 'e says: "Now tell me, 'ow many you killed, about?"

Speakin' o' 'ymns o' 'ate:

They sings 'em in Lumnon, I'm tellin' you straight! You ought to see their faces w'en they arsks you about the 'Uns! Lor' lummy! They ain't or/ a bloodthirsty for!

An' the wimmen as bad as the men. I was glad to get back to the trenches again W'ere there's more of a 'uman feelin'

Now, us blokes out 'ere, We knows old Fritzie aln't so bad as 'c's painted (An' likely, they knows the same about us); Wot I mean is, 'e ain't no worse than wot we are Take 'Im man fer man. There's good an' bad on both sides But do you think you can s'y anything good About a German, w'en yer in Lunnon? Strike me pink! They won't believe you! E's a 'Un, wotever that is, Some kind o' wild beast, I reckon-A cross between a snake An' one o' them boars with 'orns on their noses: Out at Regent's Park Zoo



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The Development of the Dictionary A historical account of the evolution of English and American Lexicography. Large quarto, cloth, \$1.00;

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One night at the Red Lion. I was talkin' about the time Nobby Clark got 'it out in front of our barbed wire.

Remember 'ow we didn't find 'im till mornin'. An' the stretcher-bearers brought 'im in:

Broad daylight it was, An' not a German firin' a shot Till we got 'im back in the trench? Well, there was fifteen or twenty in the pub. An' not one of 'em was glad old Fritzle acted w'ite! Wouldn't that give you the camel's 'ump?

They'd sooner 'ad Nobby an' stretcher-bearers killed.

If only the 'Uns, as they call 'em. 'Ad played dirty an' fired w'lle they was bringin'

'Im In.

Another time I was a-tellin' 'em, 'Ow we shout back and forth acrost the trenches W'en the lines is close together, An' we get fed up with pluggin' at each other. An' I told 'em about the place

This side of Meesines, w'ere we was only twenty yards apart. An' 'ow they chucked us over some o' their black

bread, Arter we'd thrown 'em 'arf dozen tins o' bully. Some of 'em didn't believe me an' some did. But sour? S'yl 'Ere! They was ready to kill me Fer tryin' to make out that Fritzle's a 'uman bein'I

It's a funny thing. The farther you get from the trenches

The more 'ate you finds; An' by the time you gets to Lumnon-Blimy! They could bite the 'eads offen nalls If they was made in Germany. I reckon they're just as cheerful an' lovin'-like

in Berlin. tilve us a fag. son. I'm clean out.

From "City Dust" (Frank Shay) we take this charming little spring song. It is gay and—unlike many lyrical celebrations of the youth of the year-it is convincing.

SPRING

BY JANE BURR

I piped when I opened my eyes to the day, And the inner me murmured, "How can you be gay?

You've fluttered too high and you've broken your wing-

There's never a reason why cripples should sing!"

"But it's Spring!" I said, "It's Spring!" And I called it a garden-my shabby old room-And I danced to the wall-paper roses in bloom: And the laner me murmured, "What does it all bring?

You're a sparrow, a cricket, a stilly young thing! I answered, "I know, but it's Spring!"

In the second and third stanzas of this poem (which we take from The International) the effect would be better if the rimes contrasted more strikingly. But the lines present an interesting pieture of a life which deserves more study from the poets.

DELANCEY STREET

BY MORRIS AREL BEER

Up and down the streets they trod. Bearded schnorrers blessing God, For clinking coins and silken sunshine Sabbath loaves and hallowed wine.

Chanting solemn Old-World strains, Slowly as the sunset wanes. Withered branches of the vine, Nursed in ancient Palestine.

In the moonlight and the rain, E'er they wander, little gain. Plying in the Ghetto's pales, Dreaming on of Zion's vales . .

The modesty of certain English poets is almost beyond belief. How could any one write such rich and dramatic verses as

these and then affix to them an absurd pseudonym instead of his own signature? We find this ballad in The Westminster Gazette.

MAGPIES IN PICARDY

By "TIPCUCA"

The magples in Picardy Are more than I can tell. They flicker down the dusty roads And cast a magic spell On the men who march through Picardy, Through Picardy to hell.

The blackbird files with panic. The swallow goes like light, The finches move like ladies, The owl floats by at night; But the great and flashing magpie He files as artists might.)

A magple in Plcardy Told me secret things-Of the music in white feathers, And the sunlight that sings And dances in deep shadows-He told me with his wings.

(The hawk is cruel and rigid, He watches from a height; The rook is slow and somber, The robin loves to fight; But the great and flashing magple He flies as lovers might.)

He told me that in Picardy, An age ugo or more, While all his fathers still were eggs. These dusty highways bore Brown, singing soldiers marching out Through Picardy to war.

He said that still through chaos Works on the ancient plan, And two things have altered not Since first the world began-The beauty of the wild green earth And the bravery of man.

(For the sparrow Ries unthinking And quarrels in his flight. The heron trails his legs behind, The lark goes out of sight: But the great and flashing magple He flies as poets might.)

From the London New Witness (edited by Gilbert K. Chesterton since Ceeil Chesterton took up his military duties) we take this delightful bit of whimsicality. Mr. Drinkwater has filled his three stanzas with the veritable atmosphere of an oldtime English countryside.

ANTHONY CRUNDLE

BY JOHN DRINGWATER

Here lies the body of Anthony Crundle, Farmer, of this Parish, Who died in 1849 at the age of 52. "He delighted in music," R.I.P. And of

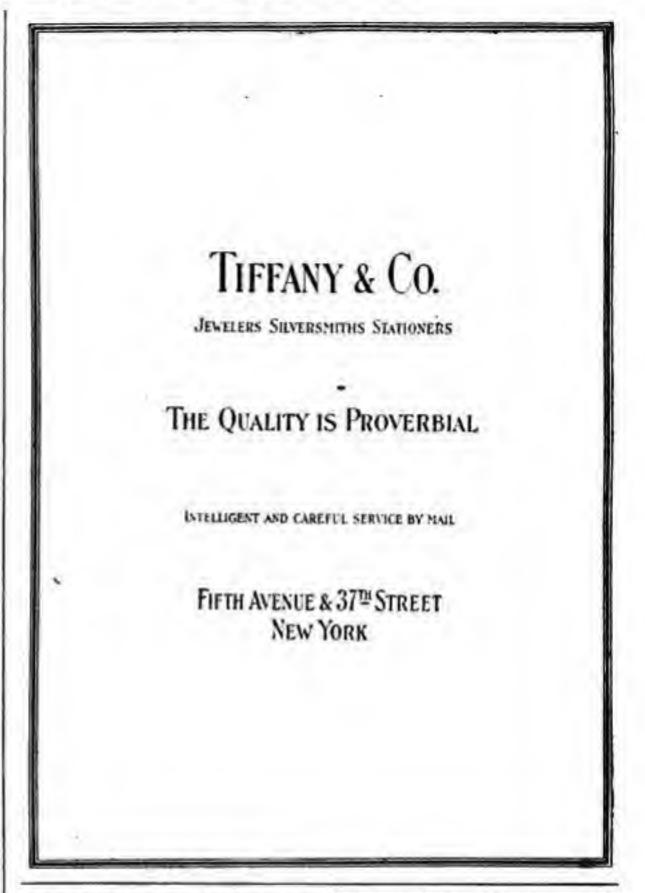
Susan.

For lifty-three years his wife, Who died in 1860, aged 86.

Anthony Crundle, of Dorrington Wood, Played on a piecolo. Lord was he, For seventy years, of sheaves that stood Under the perry and cider tree; Anthony Crundle, R.I.P.

And because he prospered with sickle and scythe. With cattle affeld and laboring ewe, Anthony was uncommonly blithe, And played of a night to himself and Sue; Anthony Crundle, eighty-two.

The earth to till, and a tune to play. And Susan for fifty years and three. And Dorrington Wood at the end of day May providence do no worse by me; Anthony Crundle, R.I.P.

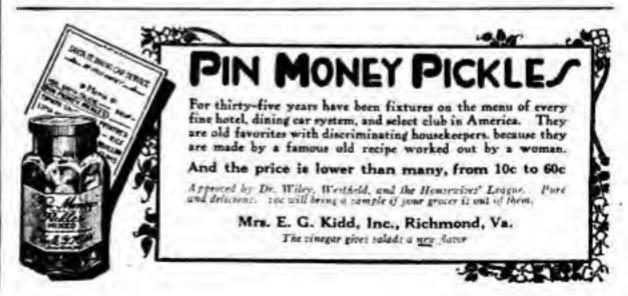






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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE REAL "ALLAN QUATERMAIN"

ALLAN QUATERMAIN was not a fiction of Rider Haggard's brain; he was a true flesh-and-blood hunter and adventurer, whose many adventures were used in the novel. For instance, what tale of fiction is stranger than this? It is told of the original Allan Quatermain that once when hunting in Africa he was pursued and thrown off his horse by an enraged elephant. When he fell, everything faded, and it was apparently some minutes before he recovered his senses. Then-the first thing he saw was a huge pillar-like object before him, and he realized that he was lying beside the hind leg of the animal, which was kneeling and searching around for its victim. He lost no time in getting out of this disturbing attitude, and made his escape.

Such adventures may be common in fiction, but rarely are they the lot of real men. Now, a cluster of press clippings recalls to mind that the original Allan Quatermain is dead in London, Of course, his name was not the one given in the Rider Haggard novels, but the character of that dashing adventurer-himter was drawn directly from the sportsman who has recently gone to other and better hunting-grounds, Capt. Frederick Courtency Sclous.

Adventure stories, such as the ones in which he appeared, have since gone out of fashion; nowadays the youth of the world are more interested in tales of a different sort. Yet it may call back the old remances to the mind of many a reader to peruse some of the memories culled out of the numerous press notices which appeared at the death of Captain Selous. For instance, in the London Daily Telegraph we read:

Rider Haggard's portrait of Allan Quatermain is no unfair likeness of the mighty hunter who has just lost his life for his country in East Africa. It was such a death as his friends coveted for him; such a death as must make the writer of romance feel the timidity of fiction compared with fact. In his sixty-sixth year, a life devoted to the jungle and scrub of South Africa, to the intense observation of wild life, and to the service of the many empire-builders who were his friends, has been cut short on active service against his country's enemy. Only in September last did he receive the D.S.O. for "his conspicuous gallantry, resource, and enand now those services which "can not be overestimated" have ended as Selous would have wished them ended.

The story of his life is short, so far as mile-stones are concerned. Immediately after his school-days at Rugby he went to South Africa, and plunged at once into the great life of nature that he could study nowhere so well as along those everexpanding frontiers of civilization which, almost as much as any man, he brought within the Empire. He is the last of the great generation of African hunters, and the opportunities he enjoyed until the formal partition of Africa are not likely to be offered to another man. Great-game hunting was meat and drink to him; he elaimed it as his profession; hundreds and thousands of heads, skins, and teeth rewarded his vigilance and his isolation. Still, as guide, naturalist, and adviser, he acted in connection with several expeditions into Mashonaland and Matabeleland between 1890 and 1897, and the erown of his life must have been the services he alone could render in German East Africa when the great war broke out.

Half a dozen records of his sporting adventures have been published by him, all, except one, dealing with his African experiences. He wrote for magazines with facility and absolute knowledge. "What Selons says is good enough for me," was a well-known judgment half a dozen years

Then we have a picture of the characteristic wit of the hunter as seen in a speech at a banquet of the Authors' Club. It is an admirably detailed and sharp sketch of the man's personality. The themewas the adventures of a missionary in Africa, and the address forms a thumb-nail movel of what life in the Dark Continent meant to this proselytizer. It runs:

He was often told that missionaries had done more pioneer work for the Empire than big-game hunters. Far be it from him to say one single word of disparagement of those splendid pioneer missionaries of Africa-(cheers)-but what he would say was that all the best missionaries, from Moffat and Livingstone downward, were great hig-game hunters. He was once acquainted with a very fine old pioneer missionary, who was not only, to use the picturesone phraseology of young England, a top-hole proselytizer-(laughter) but a most energetic and active biggame hunter. This good man was acenstomed to inspan his yoke of bullocks every Monday morning early, and trek away to the haunts of big game, which at that time were not far from his station. He spent the week in shooting game, partially drying the meat in the sun. On the Saturday evening late this good man returned to his station, and on the following morning all the meat was hung over the beams of the great shed which served him as a church—in his reports it was called a eathedral, (Laughter.) When it was time for service the natives of the district were notified by three shots from a big elephant gun, and they then commenced to concentrate upon the cathedral from every point. It was really perfectly wonderful to see the enormous congregations which this good man brought together, and the number of converts that he was able to make, especially when it was remembered that he spoke in an African native dialect, which he only understood very imperfectly. (Laughter.) When the service was over every one of his congregation was presented with a large piece of meat. Ever since that time Mr. Selons had believed that there was something in a meat diet which stimulated the perceptive faculties and possibly increased the power of faith, because these natives, with this mixed diet of meat and spiritual doctrine, accepted all the most abstruse and difficult doctrines and dogmas of the Christian



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EVERYTHING ABOUT

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Large Quarto, Cloth, about 640 Large Double Column Pages, \$3.78 Ner; by Mail He Estra. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY. -354 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y. Church without the slightest difficulty, and there were even some among them who were able to swallow the Athanasian Creed without a smile. (Laughter.)

Tales of Selous's hairbreadth escapes when on hunting expeditions might be multiplied ad infinitum, for it was a time when men did not hunt in the leisurely fashion that attends the pursuit of game now, but were as liable to die from want of supplies as from the tusks or claws of wild animals. In fact, The Telegraph remarks:

The deep sear in the middle of his right cheek, which he bore to the end of his life, was caused by an accident such as modern hunters could not experience. He had in his early days a 4-bore elephant rifle-a terrific weapon at both ends, even when properly charged-and at a desperate erisis this gun was given to him by his native servant doubly charged. He discharged it, was blown head over heels for yards, and escaped with a lifelong scar, a cruelly maimed shoulder, and a terrific shock that a moment later he had to master to save his life for a second time.

In the same paper we find a lengthy editorial comment on his career. Out of the maze of narration and eulogy, we cull:

His life had been spent in travel and adventure. He was less than twenty years old when he began his career as a big-game hunter-it became his profession and livelihood-and in 1909, when Mr. Roosevelt undertook his hunting expedition in East Africa, Captain Selous accompanied him, thus confessing that he still heard in maturer years the call which had lured him as a youth away from this country into the wilds.

In some respects the career of the sportsman who has now given his life for his country was probably unique. It is said that in his many wanderings on the African Continent he had shot nearly a thousand head of big game; bis gun had brought to his feet specimens of practically all the animal families indigenous to that part of the world. A man of retiring disposition in ordinary life, he courted danger, but except for a bullet in the ribs during the Matabele campaign he never came by serious harm, tho he experienced many narrow escapes.

Will there be opportunities a few years hence for men such as Scious to gratify their instinct for big-game hunting? The world is growing smaller. The railway is making its way into the densest forests and across the great inaccessible plains. North America has been almost shot clear of its aboriginal animals; the South-African veldt no longer offers any temptation: East Africa is being subdued; sport in India is not what it was once; the whole of Europe will soon be-if it is not already

-a "story that is told."

But vast regions, fortunately, are still unexplored. It will be many years before parts of central and western Africa, Borneo, Sumatra, the Dutch East Indies, and the more remote territories in the vast Chinese Empire will cease to attract the hunter. And it is well for us that it is so. Big-game shooting is an education-a pursuit which trains the ear, the eye, the nerve, and the endurance of those who follow it. The fascination is summed up in the phrase, "a sporting chance."

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Castillas Motor Car Go Datroit Mich

It is the very risks, uncertainties, and dramatic strokes of fortune which attract. It is impossible to foresee what will happen in given circumstances. Animals conform to no rules; they act on sudden instinct, sometimes with curious and expected results, or are seized with panic.

During the operations in East Africa lions have fled from a motor-bicycle piloted by a defenseless man; on the other hand, they have stood up to the gun, revealing cunning which has tested the sportsmanship of pursuers. Readers of "The Man-Eaters of Tsavo" will recall one strange incident illustrating the force of hunger. A group of lions seized one of three Europeans out of a railway-earriage in Ugunda, the all of the men were armed, and then got away. On another occasion some coolies in Uganda, living in a closed track with iron bars, were attacked. The beasts prowled round them, and one day one of them managed to get in, and the coolies, with intuitive quickness born of fear, escaped, closing a trap-door behind them. They had seemingly eaught the man-eater, and forthwith proceeded to shoot him, but, aiming badly, broke the trap-door and gave the lion his liberty once more. Or again, there is the story of the naval officer who brought down a Grantii buck-his first kill. He went forward to secure it, when first one and then four other lions, in spite of the noise he had made, crept forward to seize the careass. The sportsman had with him only a little magazine rifle and not many eartridges. Deeming discretion the better part of valor, be mounted a neighboring tree, remained there until the lions, their hunger satisfied, slunk away. It is such experiences of illfortune and good, of the unaccountable behavior of animals under seemingly similar conditions, which constitute the allurement of big-game shooting.

With the brevity of a moving-picture scenario, the Manchester Guardian tells the story of Selous's first hunting-trip into Mriea. He was hardly grown, only nineteen, yet he launched on a venture which would have made many an older man hesitate and take thought. It was in 1860, when, according to the account—

Selous commenced his famous career as hunter, explorer, and naturalist, landing at Algoa Bay, with a capital of £400. He lost no time in penetrating into the interior, and during one of his early expeditions in Griqualand came very near to losing his life. While hunting giraffeswhich he then saw for the first time-he became lost, and for nearly four days and as many nights was entirely without food and water. A strong constitution enabled him to throw off the effects of this trying experience, and soon afterward he entered Matabeleland and sought King Lobengula's permission to shoot elephants, Lobengula laughed at him, saying he was "only a boy," but the desired authority being obtained the "boy" justified himself by killing on foot, in the course of his first three seasons, no fewer than seventy-eight elephants. A Hottentot hunter named "Cigar" initiated him in the perils of elephant-hunting, and seems to have been a reliable and considerate companion.

The outfit which satisfied young Selous would scarcely be deemed adequate by modern hunters of big game. He was accompanied by a solitary Kafir "boy,"



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who carried his blankets and spare ammunition, Selous himself taking along a four-bore muzzle-loading rifle, a bag of powder, and twenty bullets of four ounces each. For food he and Cigar depended on their rifles and what Kafir-corn they could procure. These so-called rifles were in reality smooth-bore duck guns of the cheapest description, earrying round bullets, but, altho they "kicked" terribly, Selous found them as well suited for killing elephants as the best express rifles.

Selous made a trip home in 1875, but the spring of the following year found him once again hunting in Matabeleland. Later on he crossed the Zambezi into the Batonga country. An expedition to Mashonaland followed, and during it Selous experienced some of the narrowest of his many escapes from dangerous big game. During this trip he nearly lost oxen, horses, and everything he possest from thirst, no water being obtainable for a period of about four days. Selous's "bag" of big game from 1877 to 1880, inclusive, consisted of 548 head, among them being 20 elephants, 2 white and 10 black rhinoceroses, 100 buffaloes, 13 lions, and 18 giraffes. In the spring of 1881 he went home. His fame as hupter and naturalist was now well established, and papers on different species of African mammals which he read before the Zeological and other scientific societies attracted much attention. Selous was recognized as an exceptionally careful and reliable observer-a faculty in which some of the greatest African hunters have been singularly deficient—and his investigations set at rest sundry disputed points regarding the species and habits of certain of the African big game.

About this time Selous entertained thoughts of settling to more peaceful avocations, but the call of the wild was too strong, and for many years after 1882 his life as hunter and explorer was only varied by occasional visits to the old country. During an expedition undertaken in 1888 he was treacherously attacked by natives of the Mashukulumbwi tribe. From his safari of twenty-five only seven escaped unhurt; twelve were killed outright, and Selous found himself stranded with only the clothes he wore, a rifle, and four eartridges. It was indeed a terrible situation in which he was then placedalone in the heart of savage Africa, surrounded by hostile natives, and separated by a wide expanse of difficult country from friendly ones. For three weeks he struggled pluckily along, sleeping on the bare ground without blankets, enduring all kinds of privation and hardship. He was providentially saved to reach the country of Sikahenga, a Batonga chief who protected him.

Nor are the American journals totally uninterested in the career and passing of this noteworthy character, for, among many comments, we read in the Detroit Free Press the following tribute to that modern Nimrod, with a closing mention of him reprinted in the Chicago Evening Post and taken from the autobiography of Colonel Roosevelt:

He was probably the best known of all the modern big-game hunters; he was an explorer, an opener of new lands, a fearless soldier, and a writer of prominence. It may be a matter of gratification to millions of people, young and old, who have reveled



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in the adventures of hunter Quatermain and admired his virtues, to know that their hero was very like his original.

Yet he was the gentlest and straightest of men, a description which tallies closely with Mr. Haggard's fictional delineation, Captain Selous also was known as a dead Like Quatermain he first tried diamond-mining in South Africa-this was back in '71, but after a time he turned from this to elephant-bunting and early trekked to Mashonaland, in the settlement of which he was largely instrumental. For twenty years he was active in the troubles among the British, the Boers, and the natives, and saw a good deal of fighting. In 1890, he guided the expedition of the British South-African Company into Mashonaland across four hundred miles of desert waste, a feat comparable with anything in Haggard. Altogether, Selous's life was every bit as exciting and adventurous as the life of bunter Quatermain, even if not quite so punctuated with the marvelous and the uneanny.

Allan Quatermain died many years ago in a mysterious white empire beyond Mt. Kenia, to which he had trekked in the company of his friends, Sir Henry Curtis and Capt. John Good and Umslopogans. In the manner of his taking off and in the matter of his age at the time of his death, Haggard curiously foreshadowed the demise of Captain Selous. Quatermain died from a wound received in action while fighting against treason and rebellion; Selous was killed while leading his soldiers against the enemies of his country.

In his recently published autobiography Colonel Roosevelt says of him:

"When Selous, the African hunter, visited us I had to get him to tell to the younger children two or three of the stories with which they were already familiar from my reading; and as Selous is a most graphic narrator, and always enters thoroughly into the feeling not only of himself but of the opposing lion or buffalo, my own rendering of the incidents was cast entirely into the shade."

This from the man who thunderbolted the nature-fakers is praise, indeed.

THE LAST AMERICAN QUEEN

WHEN the United States annexed Hawaii in 1898, it is to be assumed that all the natives of those islands became Americans. If such was the ease, then the ex-queen who had been dethroned by her own subjects, became America's only queen. But she was a captive queen, for all that, as the New York Evening Mail puts it. Recent cable dispatches report that she is near death, after more than twenty years of exile. She is the counterpart of the ancient queens whom rulers used to fetter to their chariot-wheels, to add glory to a triumph. As The Mail

Captive kings, queens, and potentates, tied to the chariot-wheels of Roman consuls, furnished spectacles to the Roman mob in its heyday.

Uncle Sam has bad his dattor, his sultans of Sulu, his Sitting Bulls, and his Geronimos. He also has his captive queen. She never was tied to a chariotwheel, because Uncle Sam does not ride in chariots. But she has had a very hard



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time since she surrendered her sovereignty under the folds of the Stars and Stripes. Her name is Liliuokalani. She used to be queen of Hawaii.

When the sons of the missionaries who had taught Christianity to the heathen Kanakas decided that the time was ripe, they stept in and took her throne and her country away from her. That was 'way back in 1893. When the sons of the missionaries took her throne away from her, somebody made her a promise that her property would be respected. With childlike faith this swarthy queen, who is a poet and a musician, took the promise seriously. The property consisted of about a million acres of good Hawaiian land.

Ever since 1893 Liliuokalani has been trying to get hold of somebody who would carry out the promise made to her. She even came to Washington to remind Uncle Sam of that promise. She wandered from department to department, entreating, imploring, begging, arguing, quoting the

law and the prophets.

But all her pleadings have been of no avail. She has spent her last cent in her quest for her rights. She has become a pathetic figure before all the world. But the million acres of good Hawaiian land are too good to be returned to her. Uncle Sam needs them in his business. Such a treasure could not been trusted to a queen who happened to have a swarthy skin.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani now lies gravely ill in Honolulu. Doubtless she has not yet abandoned hope that somebody will do her justice. And doubtless she will go

to her grave with this hope.

And yet, the New York Sun shows another side to the story. She never really grasped the importance of her position as ruler of the mid-ocean realm. The events which led to her abdication, and the Hawaiian annexation, were always incomprehensible to her; she could not understand the ideas of international politics which revolved about her islands, nor did she ever realize that her loss of them was inevitable. Says The Sun:

Her insipid autobiography, published in 1898, reveals not the slightest comprehension of the forces that were at play, not so much in the island paradise of which she was ruler as in the larger world on the shores of the Pacific and beyond. Had the rise of Japan among the nations preceded the extension of the United States to the western seaboard, Hawaii might to-day be a Japanese province; it could not have retained its independence.

It is interesting to speculate on the twists and turns of history. Perry did not visit Japan until 1853. Gold had been discovered in California four years earlier. What a difference we should see in the Pacific to-day had communication between Japan and the Western world been established a half-century earlier. After getting along very comfortably with no laws other than the ten commandments, Hawaii received a constitution in 1840. Three years later one Captain Paulet demanded that the islands declare their allegiance to Great Britain, and this was done. But the British claim was abandoned in a few months. What if it had been upheld? We can only say that the Japanese task at Kiaochow would have been easier. But how about our control of the Panama Canal?



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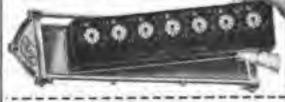
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CURRENT EVENTS

THE EUROPEAN WAR

WESTERN PRONT

January 25.—A number of trenches on Hill 304 at Verdun change hands as the Germans succeed in wrenching them from the French. The French line is pierced, 500 prisoners are reported taken, and many guns captured.

More fighting on Dead Man Hill is reported from the Verdun sector, together with a number of raids, in which both sides claim success. Lieutenant Guynemer brings down his twenty-seventh airplane in the latest engagement.

January 26.—Small success, according to London, attends a violent German attack on Verdun. The French claim to have won back practically all the ground lost at Hill 304, but the statement is disputed by Berlin.

January 27.—London admits that the situation at Verdun is uncertain, as the Germans hold a small part of Hill 304, which the French try repeatedly to retake. The British troops, further north, make a new attack on the German trenches in the Somme Valley, and take 350 prisoners in the neighborhood of Le Transloy.

Paris reports that Lieut. George Guynemer has brought down five enemy aeros in three days, bringing his total up to thirty.

Seven hundred thousand inhabitants of the invaded regions of northern France are reported under enforced labor for the Germans, according to the Mayor of Ouchy.

January 28.—Hill 304 continues to be the center of the fighting in the Verdun region. The German headquarters announce repeated French attacks on the position, all of which were failures. A hand-grenade fight between French and Germans on the side of the hill toward Morte Homme is reported from Paris, with the statement that there has been a heavy artillery bombardment of the position by French guns. At Les Eparges, on the heights of the Meuse, the French enter German trenches, find many dead and take much booty.

January 29.—Four times, according to London, the French attempt by counter-attack to win back the trenches on Hill 304 which were lost to the Germans on January 25. All of the charges are declared failures, and London admits furtier that the Germans did not lose a foot of ground.

A brisk attack by the British northeast of Armentières is reported from London, which adds that the raiders reached the third German line and brought back some prisoners. A raid near Vermelles is also announced,

January 30.—The French, according to word from London, announce that they have checked the German attacks on Hill 304, but give no indication that they have regained any of the ground recently lost to the German forces. The repulse of a German attack north of Badonviller is reported, with the capture of some prisoners by the French.

January 31.—The French report gains in Alsace, as two lines of German trenches near Leintrey are raided and prisoners taken. The British also take a number of prisoners near Le Transloy, repulsing German outposts on the Angre.





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EASTERN FRONT

January 24.—In the Dobrudja, the Russians cut off the detachment of Bulgars which recently crossed the Danube and annihilate them. Reports have it that by this victory the danger of an immediate attack on Bessarabia is removed.

In the Riga sector, the Germans attack between the Tirul marsh and the River Aa, forcing the Russians back a mile and a half, the distance of their earlier advance.

January 25.—The German forces continue to win on the Riga front, making small advances of a few yards each day, admits London. The latest reports mention the capture of Russian fort. positions on a six-mile front, and that prisoners to the total of 1,700 have been taken by the Germans in attacks on the River An-

January 26.—The Russians are twice driven out of positions along the River Aa, as the German forces take trenches on both sides of the stream, together with 500 additional prisoners. Russian efforts to stop the advance are temporarily successful, says Petrograd. as in one place near the river the Russians advance a mile, but are thrust back again; and near the Tirul marsh a German position, with some prisoners, is taken, but lost later.

January 28.—The Russians strike a smashing blow in the Teuton line, says London, as a mile-wide gap is torn in the ranks in Bukowina, close to the Roumanian frontier. Berlin admits that the offensives on the Sereth and Riga fronts have been temporarily stopt, and that near Meste Canesei. many prisoners were taken by the Russians and the German line had to be withdrawn "because of superior pres-sure." The reorganized Roumanian Army is reported ready for a new offensive in the spring.

January 29.—The the Russians announce the capture of more than a thousand prisoners in their offensive near Meste Canesci, London now admits that they have not pushed the advantage. The Teutons, in a new position, are said to have repulsed further Russian advances.

On the Riga front a heavy snow-storm impedes the campaigning, and in Galicia a drawn battle is reported from the Zlota Lipa banks.

January 30.—Berlin reports the renewal of fighting on the Riga front, in the River Aa district, with development favorable to the Teutons. The Russian capture of prisoners, according to Petrograd, reached the total of 1,158. men and officers.

GENERAL

January 19 .- A Berlin newspaper sets the total German losses in the war at 2,000,000 men, and estimates that there are about 7,000,000 men available, enough to carry on the fighting indefinitely.

January 25.—A small, unidentified German war-ship bombards the Suffolk coast of England during the night, inflicting slight damage. There was no panie, adds London, and no casualties.

In accordance with a recent ultimatum from the Entente, Greece presents an official apology to the Allies, expressing regret for the recent events in Athens when visiting troops were fired upon by the Greeks.

January 26.—The Russian Foreign Office indorses President Wilson's peace-address to the Senate, with the state-

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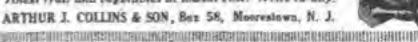


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ment that it has made a most favorable impression upon the Russian people.

Eleven hundred yards of Turkish first-line trenches southwest of Kut-el-Amara, together with portions of the second line, are taken by the British forces. London, which is responsible for the statement, adds that the Turkish losses were extremely heavy.

January 27.—A dispatch from Rotterdam states that the Germans in charge of Antwerp have succeeded in raising the German liner Gneisenau, which the Belgians sunk in the harbor-mouth in 1914, and have thus cleared the harbor for commercial use.

January 28.—The British auxiliary steamer Laurentic, of 14,892 tons, is sunk off the Irish coast by a U-boat or mine. One hundred and twenty-one of the crew of 300 are saved.

London hears that the British have resumed their offensive against the Turkish positions near Kut-el-Amara and retaken from the Mussulmans the trenches lost a few days before, Many counter-attacks are reported repulsed, and four hundred Turkish dead are found in the captured positions.

January 29.-New British gains are announced from the vicinity of Kut-el-Amara, as Turkish first and second lines are captured, along a front of 4,300 yards. Third- and fourth-line trenches on a front of 600 yards are also reported in British hands, while 127 prisoners are taken, and the number of dead is counted to 950.

Berlin announces the sinking, on January 25, of an Allied troop-ship in the Mediterranean by a German submarine. The vessel, which was crammed with soldiers, is said to have sunk in ten minutes.

January 31.- A semiofficial communication from Paris states that the French shot down 417 German aircraft in 1916.

Berlin states that more than 4,000,000 tons of shipping have been lost by the Allies since the opening of the war.

FOREIGN

January 25.—The Mikado dissolves the Japanese House of Representatives as a climax to a series of disturbances arising in the Diet due to the appoint-ment of Count Terauchi as Premier last fall.

Fifty natives are killed and 200 injured in an earthquake on the Island of Bali, in the Malay Archipelago. More than 1.000 houses and factories are destroyed.

January 27.-King Alfonso signs the decree prohibiting Spanish vessels from plying between foreign ports. All voyages must begin or end in Spain. The sale of ships between Spanish subjects is also limited, and heavy penalties for violation of these laws are provided.

General Pershing's men are reported on the march northward in Mexico, on the way to the border. The entire the way to the border. The entire body of 12,000 men are to be with-drawn at one time. Villistas are said to be advancing in the wake of the Americans as they leave El Valle, San Joaquin, and Charcos.

January 28.—Alfred Gonzales, President of Costa Rica, is deposed by the army, supported by a number of citizens. He is reported to have taken refuge in the American Legation.

January 29.-Evelyn Baring, first Earl of Cromer, for nearly a quarter of a century actual ruler of Egypt, dies suddenly in London, aged seventy-six.

January 31 .- A plot to poison Premier



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Lloyd-George is exposed as three women and one man are arrested in Derby, England, and charged with conspiracy to murder. All are said to be conscientious objectors to war.

The delegates to the Mexican Constitutional Assembly sign the new Mexican Constitution upon which they have been working for two months. Landholding by foreigners is prohibited, and all natural resources of the country are declared to be the property of the Government. The Catholic Church is also affected by the practical confiscation of its property.

DOMESTIC

January 24.—After the contract for new shells for the Navy had been awarded to the Hadfields Company, of Sheffield, England, it is given out that the British Government will not permit shell-deliveries until after the war. Secretary Daniels announces that in this case the contract will be awarded to an American firm at a higher cost.

January 26.—According to dispatches from Arivaca. Ariz., a number of Mexican troopers fire upon American cowboys in a light near a settlement called Stonebouse. With the arrival of American reenforcements, the Mexican invaders are driven across the border.

The North Dakota House of Representatives, called the "Farmers' House," passes a bill calling for a new constitution for the State. The new constitution, it is believed, will call for State ownership of public utilities.

By a vote of 221 to 132, the House passes the Rivers and Harbors Bill, colloquially known as the "pork" bill, calling for disbursements of \$38,000,000 in internal improvements. The bill goes to the Senate after the resolution authorizing the President to veto items of the bill is beaten in session.

January 27.—Mayor Hiram C. Gill, as well as the Chief of Police, and an exSheriff of Seattle are indicted for violation of the Federal antiliquor laws. The charge is that of smuggling liquor into Seattle under police protection and accepting bribes.

January 29.—President Wilson vetoes the Immigration Bill passed recently by Congress because of its literacy-test requirement. The test has been vetoed before by President Wilson, and by Presidents Taft and Cleveland, on the grounds that it is unfair. It is rumored that an attempt will be made to pass the bill over the President's veto.

The first Defense Bill, carrying a total of \$51,000,000 to be spent for coast fortifications, passes the House.

The Oregon House of Representatives passes the "bone-dry" bill, prohibiting the importation into the State of any liquors. The bill now goes to the Senate.

January 31.—Washington receives the German note prescribing unrestricted warfare at sea after February 1. A barred zone is defined, into which one American vessel, operating under cortain regulations, will be allowed to go weekly. The note recalls all previous U-boat pledges given to the United States.

The Senate at Washington passes the Jones Bill to make Alaska a prohibition Territory. The bill would prohibit manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors in the Territory and also the transportation thereto. It has not yet passed the House.

February I.—Collector of the Port Malone closes the port of New York to all outgoing vessels upon Washington's receipt of the German note.



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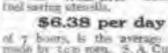
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Miscellaneous items less than \$12,00 each-\$2,674.64 Total this report-481,612.89. Previously reported-\$77,016.15. Grand total-\$158,438

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Rapping Somebody.-CITIZEN-" I see we have ordered a new aeroplane for our army."

SECRETARY OF WAR-" Why, I thought we had one."-Life.

Cultivation.- "Father, what do they mean by gentlemen farmers?"

"Gentlemen farmers, my son, are farmers who seldom raise anything except their hats."-Tit-Bits.

His Best .- MINISTER-" And do you forgive your enemies? "

PENITENT-" Well, I can't say I exactly forgive them, but I do my best to put them in a position where I can sympathize with them."-Life.

Fashion Forbids,-"I am not afraid that my daughter will ever marry in haste."

" Why not?"

" It will take at least six months to prepare any trousseau she would consider fit to marry in."-Kansas City Journal.

Useful.-" Now, this is the kind of movie I like. It's educational."

"Why, it's all about a vampire."

"Just so. I may meet a vampire some of these days and then I'll know how to protect myself."-Birmingham Age-Herald.

They All Try It .- "He's a clever photographer.'

Makes pictures of people as they look, I presume.

Cleverer than that. He makes them as they think they look."-Detroit Free

Slight Mistake,-Female passenger in airplane some thousands of feet up-excitedly, "Please, oh, please, won't you go down? I've just dropt my pearl cuff-button!"

"Calm yourself, madam-that's not your cuff-button, that's Lake Eric."-Puck.

Prolonging It.—Two English workmen were discussing the war.

"It'll be an awful long job, Sam," said

" It will," replied the other.

"You see, these Germans is takin' thousands and thousands of Russian prisoners. and the Russians is takin' thousands and thousands of German prisoners. If it keeps on, all the Russians will be in Germany and all the Germans in Russia. And then they'll start all over again, fightin' to get back their 'omes."-Tit-Bits.

One Way Out.—" Waiter," he said indulgently, and yet withal firmly, "I ordered one dozen oysters. Now, in my young days, one dozen comprised precisely twelve. Why, then, varlet, dost always bring but a paltry eleven?"

The waiter adjusted his serviette to the required position on his forearm and bowed elegantly. Likewise he went, "Ahem!"

"Sir," he said calmly and evenly, " none of our patrons care to sit thirteen at table." It was just then that the explosion

occurred. New York Telegraph.

From Two Sides

1-THE ABOLITION OF VICTORY

The President said to the kangaroo:
"Don't jump as far as you're able to do."
To the kitten in front of the dog he said:
"Slow up a bit; you are getting ahead."

A policeman was trying to raise a nub On a rioter's head with a locust club. "Stop that!" cried the President. "Don't you see

That you are attempting a victory?"

Little Louise on a summer day Was beating her brother at croquet. The President saw her, if you please, "Tut, tut!" he said to little Louise.

The President noticed one bright morn That weeds were racing with the corn. He made no comment on what he saw. He may have hoped it would be a draw.

A poor wretch, poised on a perilous brink. Was trying to conquer a rage for drink. Out of the tail of a saddened eye The President saw as he hurried by.

He came to a church and found within The preacher waging a fight with sin. Stout were the blows the good man dealt; Fierce was the pious rage he felt.

"Twas plain that the adversary vile Must take the count in a little while. The President thoughtfully shook his head. "It's a difficult world," the President said.

-E. D. Beach in the New York Tribune.

II-A FABLE FOR CRITICS

The sole survivors of two wrecked ships lived on adjacent desert islands. After many years one of them managed to construct a catamaran and sailed over to the other island. He was met on the beach by Survivor No. 2. No. 2 took a look at the visitor, and then thoughtfully heaved a dolomite at him. No. 1 accepted the challenge, and replied with a similar bit of applied geology.

Then they fit all over the place.

After a while, exhausted, they stopt to rost.

A brilliant idea came to No. 1. "Why not," he said, "cease fighting, and help each other gather coconuts?"

No. 2 considered the proposition.

"Your idea has great Literary Merit,"
he replied. "But I am sure it is Impractical. It sounds to me like only an Iridescent Dream."

"I guess you are right," sighed No. I.
"I have always heard that you can't change Human Nature, and that we must Face Facts, and not be misled by the Utopian Visions of Amiable Pacifists. But my idea did seem rather reasonable until we remembered all these things."

Then they went to it again; and very soon the sand-crabs were quarreling over their whitening bones.—H. C. T. in The

New York Tribiene.





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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

THE PRESENT DEBT TO US OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

T IS shown in a recent Wall Street Journal article that foreign countries are now in deht to the United States to the extent of a total of approximately \$2,-500,000,000, and that owing to the return by them to us of our own securities since the war began our international credit position has been improved to the extent of more than \$4,500,000,000. The largest of our foreign debtors is Great Britain, whose new collateral loan of \$250,000,000 brings her borrowings in this country to over \$1,000,000,000, which is more than twice as much as any other country has borrowed here, and nearly as much as all the other foreign loans put together. France comes next with outstanding loans of approximately \$500,000,000.

In addition to a total of foreign loans placed in this country amounting to \$2,345,570,000, it is estimated that we have taken over \$150,000,000 of foreign government internal loan bonds since the war started, including \$55,000,000 of the two Canadian internal issues, more than that of Russian ten-year internal 51-s, some of the French Republic's last internal loan, and others.

Meanwhile, with the actual foreign indebteduess to us at the present time approximately \$2,500,000,000, our own indebtedness abroad has been reduced over \$2,000,000,000 by the repurchase of our own securities from foreign holders. So that there has been an improvement in our international credit position of \$4,500,000,~ 000 simply through the repurchase of our own securities and making loans to foreign countries, which "goes a long way toward making us a creditor, instead of a debtor, nation." The outstanding foreign loans, with the offering basis, where known, and the due dates, are specified by The Journal as follows:

Angle-French Se, on \$35%, basis	1920	\$400 DECEMBER
British cell loan on My basis	1915	72(0,400,000)
British coll. loan at 3.75% and 0.85%.		300,000,000
British collaigral loan at 6%		250,000,000
French reliatoral loan on 5047, base		100,000,000
French communical spedife		\$46,000,000
British banks' extended 5% loan.		\$6,000,000
Missilanessa credita		*150,000 (000)
City of Paris 6s on 6.30%; baris	11/23	50,000,400
Decleans to on 65 % basis. Lynns to on 65 % basis. Marwillos to on 65 % basis.	1919	12,000,000
Lynna Gr on 65/15, barra	1919	12,000,000
Marrettee to on 650% basis	1909	123000,000
Lendon Met. W. B'd Lyear 6% disc		6,400,000
Canada: Descenden Sa		75,000,000
Dommison 2-year Se at \$347	1937	20,480,000
Provincial	1-1-1-1	95,175,990
Municipal		76,000,000
Newfoundland to at \$147.	1929	5,0000,000
Arrentine for on 614% India.	19(29)	25,990,000
Three-year for on 61/75 basis	1917	3,000,000
One-year to on 4.70% baco	3037	ts.ommen
One-year discounts his to \$1.5% have		\$5 mm may
Sa-counths potes	1937	TO SHOUTER
Russia these-year loan on 614% tusts.		SHARLING
Five-year files on 65 h have	1923	25 (00) (00)
Italy one-year to on the barn	9917	250,000,000
Switzerland is on 9% basis	0.000	(followers special
Norway three-year to on 6" basis.	1917	1,000,000
Seven-year to on \$75% basis	1937	5,000,000
Germon vice-year fe	1977	Talance aco.
Greevy lastik credits	1	7 000 000
Chile bank loan		6,000,000
Rau Facto, Brazil serial for		5,500,000
Bigrita, Colombia		5,4900,0000
Chica canal from		2,000,000
Thrre-year fit on A.W., book.	1989	2.0000000
Panana would be.	10.5	1,200,000X
Sinkers land Se	1244	1,500,000
Balivia tank loate	2.75	1.000,000
Total		\$2,945,575,000

*Formated Includes \$25,000,000 bank credit here for British grain particless, about \$50,000,000 like British demand tuess on tollateral, and most of the rest for Russian.

WALL STREET'S BIGGEST YEAR IN A DECADE

During the year 1916, sales of stocks on the New York Stock Exchange were the largest known since 1906, a fact which provides an interesting comment on statements often made in recent dull years that the world never again would see such stockexchange activities as prevailed in earlier periods, one familiar reason given for the prediction being the absence of great leaders, while another was the changed conditions brought about by legislation, Government supervision, etc. Along with the statement as to sales of stocks was made another as to bonds, in which the trading set a new high record, while, as a whole, the financial transactions of the year were the most active the country had ever known. Sales of stocks in 1916 made an aggregate of 232,842,807 shares, against 172,000,000 in 1915. The bond sales reached \$1,171,625,250, which in round numbers was an increase of more than \$200,000,000 over the preceding year. Some other interesting data on the subject were printed recently in the Philadelphia

"These totals are exclusive of sales of 'odd lots' of stocks, which would swell the aggregate by many more millions; nor do they include 'over-the-counter' transactions in bonds, in which the dealings are virtually beyond computation. Quite as important in estimating the increased wealth of the country is the return by pur-chase to American investors of hundreds of millions of dollars of American securitiesmostly high-grade bonds and shares-formerly owned by foreigners which were taken over privately and assimilated in the course of the tremendously active twelve months.

Figures dealing with the country's foreign loans and the inflow of gold for the year—the latter item approximating \$700,-000,000-but faintly convey the extent to which the domestic financial structure has been buttressed. Economists differ as to the immediate benefits derivable from these stupendous gold holdings, but are virtually at one in believing that this vast board of precious metal will make the United States financially and industrially supreme for years after the channels of international trade resume their normal flow.

Industrial conditions may be summarized by the statement that many contracts for peace-products have been placed as far ahead as 1918, while available supplies of copper and other base metals for the next six months have been largely preempted. This does not necessarily imply the maintenance of prevailing quotations for these and other commodities, nearly all of which rose during the year to record-breaking tevels.

"Most encouraging auguries are offered by the transportation stocks, whose intrinsic worth was so firmly established in the final month of the year. Net earnings of the leading railway systems for the calendar year, exceeding \$1,000,000,000. are greater by one-third than those of 1913. Emergence of many minor roads from their long periods of receivership and financial embarrassment is one of the outstanding features in the country's great forward strides.

"Dealings in bonds on Exchange, at a par value of \$1,161,625,250, set a new record. The year's dealings in stocks have



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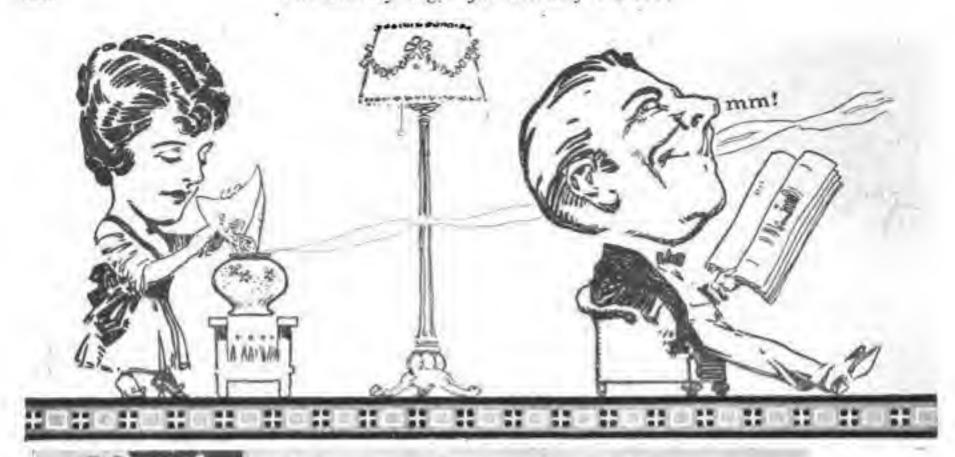
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been exceeded only on three previous oceasions in 1901, 1905, and 1906. The record was set in 1906, with 284,063,459 shares. There are seventy-six days during the year in which Stock-Exchange trading exceeded 2,000,000 shares, and on December 21 transactions reached the high-water mark of more than 3,000,000 shares. During the present century the days on which one million or more shares have been traded bave been comparatively few-at any rate, between 1906 and 1915. The number of such days for the years since

	Line Days	2,000,000- Narv Days	Share Laur
1016	69	6	1
1915	47	- 10	- 11
1914	. 2	10	- 0
1913	- 0	-0	93.
1942	4	- 0	- 6
1901	12	- 60	- 07
1910	24	10.	.0
Item.	- 58		60.
jens	44	n	- 61
1907	44	- 3	0.
1906	1.14		.0
1905	100.	0	41
1904	72		0.
1900	12	49	0.
1902	41	0	0
1901	24	11	2

"Total shares sold on the Exchange for the sixteen years of this century have been:

1916		232,442,807	1006	106,412,734
1915		172,000,000	1007	106,024,342
1914		47,966,310	1000	THE APPLIES
1913		No. 1723, 4561	1000	260,640,044
1919		135,455,000	1904	180,502,712
1911	100	128,740,115	1900	100,731,627
1010		160,301,748	TWEET, THE PARTY OF	101,531,000
1000		215 108 510	DOOL.	180,030,042

THE CROWTH IN OUR WEALTH LAST YEAR

From figures published in its annual summary at the beginning of the present year, The Journal of Commerce draws conclusions as to what was the extent of our growth in wealth in 1916. Our population increased about 1.6 per cent., the value of our agricultural products, at the same time, about 29.9 per cent., an increase due more to higher prices than to larger production, but in some eases a result reached in spite of smaller production. The writer says further:

"While wheat fell off in quantity from





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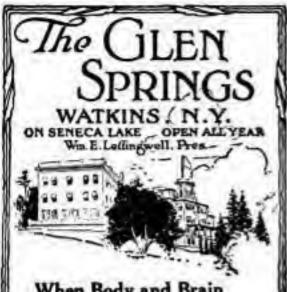
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over 1,000,000,000 bushels to less than 640,000,000, or 36.7 per cent., the total value increased 9 per cent. The corncrop was also over 15 per cent, smaller and more than 32 per cent, higher in value. Only a few crops show an increase in quantity, and these, with the exception of rice, show a much larger increase in value. Cotton, for instance, gained only from 11,101,000 to 11,511,000 in number of bales, or less than 4 per cent.; its total value advanced over 79 per cent., or from 8002,-303,000 to \$1,078,711,000. These general results were largely due to the foreign demand caused by the war and the relative shortness of crops in most of the grains.

"For mineral products the record was ore irregular. The aggregate value inmore irregular. ereased only about 9 per cent., but that of pig iron advanced over 8812 per cent., the the putput was only 321; per cent. greater. For copper the quantity was 42 per cent. greater and the value 92 per cent. higher. In both these cases the war demand was mainly responsible. The coal-supply, both anthracite and bifuminous, declined somewhat both in quantity and stated value. Petroleum was reduced over 16 per cent, in value, the there was 6 per cent, increase in quantity,

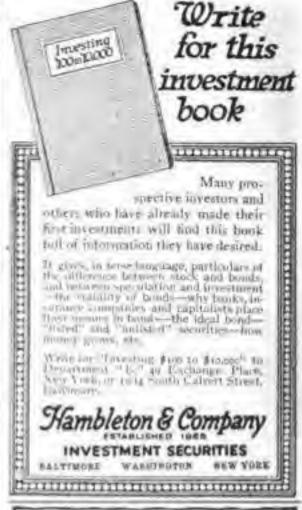
"Among statisties of trade and finance it is shown that imports increased in value by 37 per cent, and exports by nearly 55 per cent. Railroad revenues advanced 17 per cent.; lake commerce in tomage 29 per cent. New incorporations during the year were 70 per cent, more than the previous year and building construction 40 per cent, higher in cost. The amount of money in circulation was 111; per cent, more, leans of national banks 1514 per cent, greater, and bank clearings 40 per cent. It is impossible to differenriate the cause and effects in these latter statisties, but all were affected by the kind of 'prosperity' that came from war in Europe, which was very unequally shared by the people of this country."

THE SHRINKAGE IN BRITISH SECURITIES

Since January 1, 1915, there occurred on the London Stock Exchange for 387 British issues a loss of \$1,750,000 in quoted values. For the month ending on December 18, the declines were approximately \$200,000,-000. The greatest decline was shown in British and foreign Government stocks. American railway stocks, meanwhile, advanced. Since July 30, 1914, the day before Germany declared war on Russia, the decline in these 387 securities was \$2.91% 000,000. A writer in The Wall Street Journal says further on this subject:

"Taking the depreciation during the past twelve months, it appears that the must striking decline took place, naturally, in British and foreign Government stocks, nine British and Indian securities showing a decrease of \$265,000,000, and thirty-one foreign Government stocks \$200,000,000. The decline has also been heavy in railroad issues, twenty-six British railway ordinary shares depreciating during the year \$60,-000,000, eleven dehenture stocks \$100,-000,000, and thirteen preference stocks \$120,000,000. Twenty-four foreign rail-way scenities (exclosive of Americans) de-Twenty-four foreign railpreciated to the extent of \$23,000,000.

"On the other hand, there were some noteworthy eases where the value of se-urities showed substantial appreciation over the twelve-month period. This approviation was mainly manifested among the industrial scrurities, reflecting the war business and increased operations, A representative collection of thirty-eight commercial industrial shares added \$57,-000,000 in value, six copper-mining slures. increased \$52,000,000, seven shipping shares





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\$19,000,000, and eight iron, coal, and steel shares \$18,000,000. Bank stocks, insurance shares, and South African mining shares also showed enhanced values, to a smaller extent.

"It is interesting 🖢 note that seventeen representative American railway stocks listed on the London Exchange showed the nominal increase of \$2,200,000 in value during the year, while sixteen American railway bonds declined \$2,450,000. The following table shows how the aggregate value of the 387 representative securities stood at the end of each month during the last year:

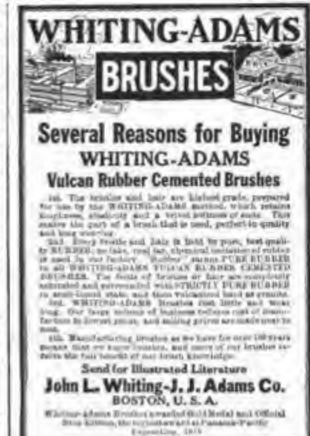
Dec., 1915. £2,907 millions Jan., 1916. Valuation emit d Feb., 1916. £2,509 millions July, 1916 ... £2,593 millions Ang., 1916 ... £2,000 millions Sept. 1916 ... £2,000 millions Oct. 1916 . £2.50 milion Nov. 1916 . £2.70 milion Dec. 1916 . £2.708 milions Mar., 1916., £2 802 miles Apr., 1916., £2 855 miles May, 1916. £2 859 miles Jone, 1916 ... \$2,913 milions

His Bent.-THE LAIRD-" Well, Sandy, you are getting very bent. Why don't you stand straight up like me, man?"

SANDY-" Eh, man, do ye see that field o' wheat ower there? "

THE LAME -" I do."

SANDY-" A' weel, ye'll notice that the full heids hang down an' the empty ones stand up."-Pearson's Weekly.



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One is rather a detriment and in most cases is even inclined to accentuate the skid and throw the car out of balance.

Is it any wonder the differential looks pained and worried when inexperienced motorists insist upon working it overtime?

Do you know the purpose of the differential and how it operates?

Without it no motor car would be able to turn a corner evenly and smoothly.

Power is supposed to be transmitted evenly to both driving wheels. When either of these wheels meets with resistance, the ever watchful differential transmits that power to the other where there is less resistance.

Now, what is the result when a chain is used on only one wheel?

A certain amount of resistance or gripping.

So the power naturally goes to the other wheel and as this has no gripping surface, it spins. The specific purpose of the chain is thwarted, worse still, it has a natural tendency to accentuate the skid.

Furthermore, can't you see this spinning will unnecessarily wear the tire and throw your whole car out of alignment?

Suppose one of your brake rods smashed and only one remained effective. What would happen when you applied the one brake?

Your car would swerve, of course. An added uneven strain would be thrown upon the whole mechanism, doing probably irreparable damage.

The conditions are similar.

The necessity for brakes for both wheels and chains for both wheels is obvious and clearly defined.

If one chain would do the work, why use more?

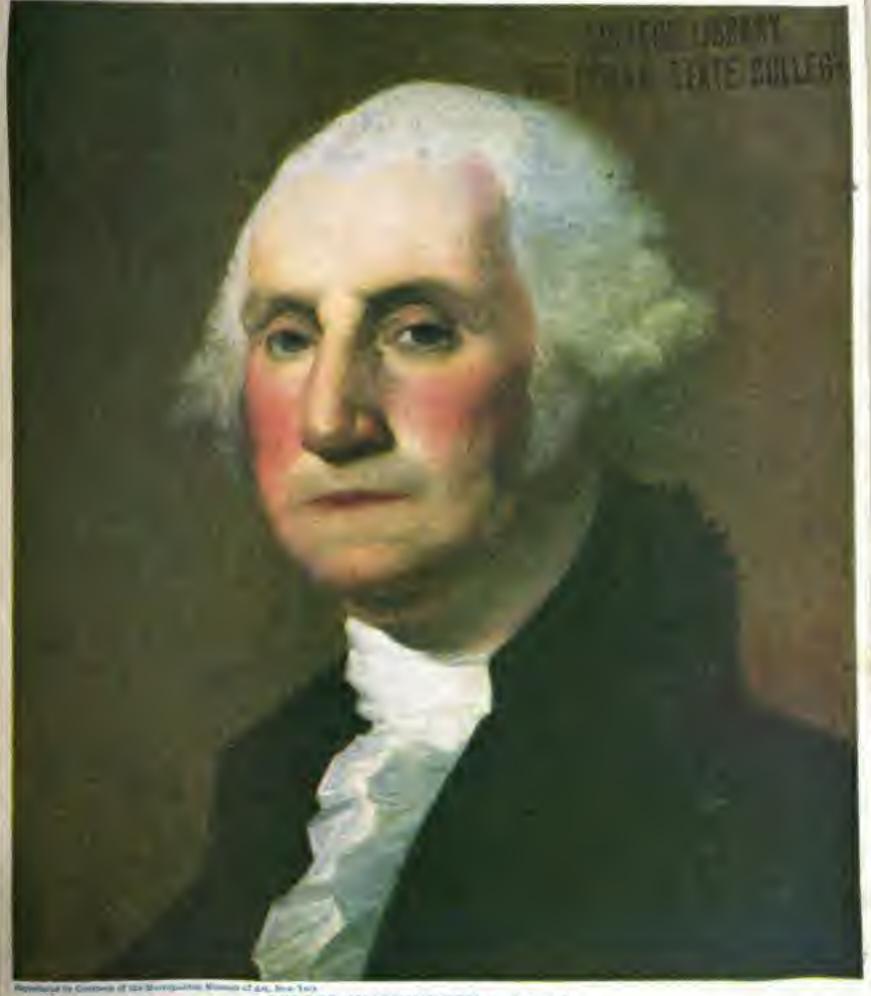
But motorists and mechanics who are well posted gaze with pity at the man who foolishly drives with only one chain when two are absolutely necessary on the rear wheels and two on the front wheels are an added precaution.

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) THE LITERARY DIGEST



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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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New York, February 17, 1917

Whole Number 1400



OUR FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE. BATTLE-SHIPS OF OUR ATLANTIC FLEET HEADY FOR ACTION.

OUR STATE OF PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR

THE HOUR when the United States enters the war will seal Germany's doom," declares J. L. Garvin in the London Observer, who goes on to predict in more specific terms that American ingenuity will find new ways of coping with the submarine, and that "the addition of the United States Navy to the Allies' buttle strength would perhaps make possible operations which might finally destroy German hopes at the source." But to balance against this flattering Euglish view of our military effectiveness, we have the disquieting assurance of the Chicago Erening Post that "the United States of America is prepared for war neither commercially nor phys. ically," since "we have neither a merchant fleet to carry our commerce nor an army and navy to protect it." The crisis "finds us unprepared," agrees the Chicago Tribune, which adds that our Navy "is grossly undermanned," its personnel now being twenty-four thousand short of the authorized seventy-four thousand. Still another pessimistic witness, described by the New York Tribune as "one of the highest of our naval authorities," is quoted as saying that because of our weakness in airplanes and submarine-chasers we would be unable to prevent a blockade of our own ports by German U-boats. But, at any rate, whether or not we are prepared to meet the strain of war as it is now being waged in Europe, remarks the Philadelphia Record, "we are in better trim for hostilities than we have ever been at the beginning of any previous struggle." For "our Navy is now larger than ever before," we have had two and a

an unprecedented scale, and "the mobilization on the Mexican border has contributed greatly to the fighting strength of the Army by the practical training it has given to one hundred and fifty thousand members of the National Guard,"

Thus, behind the question of the rôle we may be destined to play in this war lies the question of our material preparedness. What are the facts? As many editors remind us, the entrance of the United States would add to the ranks of Germany's foca a nation of 113,000,000 population, whose stock of gold is as large as the combined gold reserve of France, Russia, and the United Kingdom, whose pig-iron production is greater than that of all the other countries of the world combined, and whose copperoutput in 1916 was twice that of the rest of the world. The American Navy, with 151 fighting ships and a tonnage of 1,097,-000, ranks third among the navies of the world, and our merchant marine has a gross tonnage of 8,470,000. And while we have immediately available for our fighting-line on land, according to the Chicago Tribune, only "about 50,000 regulars and 100,000 partially trained militia troops," we have more than 21,000,000 males from eighteen to forty-five years old, and 4,778,000 of these, according to the estimates of Mayor Mitchel's Committee on National Defense, would not be exempt from national service because of sickness, physical defects, industrial necessities, or dependent families. We are reminded that England entered the war with an army of only about 200,000, and improvised an army of 5,000,000 while she fought. And we have the ashalf years' experience in the manufacture of war-munitions on surance of a prominent American army officer that, thanks to the

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THE SUBMARINE'S MOST DANGEROUS ENEMY. SOME OF OUR FIFTY-SEVEN TORPEDO-BOATS.

development of munition-plants in the past two years, "we can provide ordnance and equipment for an American army as rapidly as it can possibly be used in the event of a war with Germany."

When diplomatic relations were broken, the nation prepared in a mood of sober resolution to meet war if it should come. The Governor of New York ordered the National Guard and the Naval Militia into service to guard the bridges and water-supply of New York City. The railroad brotherhoods and the railroad companies declared a truce in their eight-hour-day fight. The great steel and ship-building companies offered their plants, representing billions of dollars of capital, to the Government. The American Red Cross mobilized throughout the country. The War Department planned for the immediate creation of a reserve of ammunition for an army of one million men. The Secretary of the Navy asked Congress for legislation giving the Navy Department complete control of all the wireless systems in the United States, and asked authority to commandeer private ammunition- and equipment-plants. Drastic measures were framed for dealing with spice. Amendments were added to the Naval Appropriation Bill providing an additional \$150,-000,000 to hasten the construction of one hundred and thirteen war-ships authorized at previous sessions and now being built. The appropriation for anti-aircraft guns for the defense of navy-yards and magazines was increased in the House by \$2,700,000; and \$1,000,000 was appropriated to buy the basic patents of an airplane suitable for war-purposes. Mr. Henry Ford announced his readiness and ability to build for the Government without profit "one thousand small submarines a day and three thousand motors a day." The Comptroller of the Currency reported to Congress that the United States is "entrenched financially almost as firmly as it is possible for any human government to be." And President Frank A. Vanderlip, of the National City Bank, stated that the banks are prepared to absorb the proposed \$500,000,000 Government Treasury note issue without a murmur, and more if necessary. Says The Wall Street Journal:

"Lloyd George once spoke of the 'silver bullet' winning the war. Our financial arsenals are filled with those bullets, goldplated at that. We can send them to the Allies by the ship-load so long as the war lasts.

"America can take upon itself a larger part of the task of feeding the armies and civilians of the Allies. Where Germany is hungry, we have grain. Next spring we can increase the acreage of cereals, potatoes, and foodstuffs in general. Governmental regulations may even be directed to that end. We have more than 22,000,000 dairy-cows, 40,000,000 head of cattle, 48,000,000 sheep, and 67,000,000 swine. These animals mean food, clothing, and leather.

"There are 25,000,000 horses and mules, ready for the battlefront, or the farm, or wherever their labor is needed. . . . War calls for copper, steel, coal, and many chemicals. In the possession of these military necessities we are the strongest and best-prepared nation of the world. "If the short-sighted Kaiser sees nothing but a mobilization of untrained men behind our little Army, he makes his last and greatest mistake."

Few are aware of the great industrial mobilization set in motion by the National Council of Defense. The New York Tribune says of it:

"If five years ago any one connected with the Government at Washington had stood up in a meeting of manufacturers and labor men and suggested that 20,000 companies send to the national authorities reports of their equipment for making products needed in time of war, and that the Government be given the right to commandeer whole industries and set them to work for the nation, there would have been a storm of opposition and a general outery of 'Socialism.'

"Yet we are told that all this has been authorized and that it is only the beginning. Out of hundreds of larger automobile-manufacturing concerns, provision is made so that less than a score would be making cars the day following a declaration of war. Arrangements, it is said, will soon be perfected so that in the event of a serious crisis the entire industrial life of the nation would be immediately transformed into a cooperative public service. Government orders and Government inspection are to be the rule in times of peace in order to secure efficiency in the day of need.

"These and other plans of the National Council of Defense will mean probably the greatest change that has ever occurred in our history as a nation. The war has brought about at a single stroke a development of national consciousness the world over which years of agitation for Governmental control could not have achieved."

Army and Navy officers agree, according to the Washington correspondents, that war with Germany would present a naval rather than a military problem. Our Atlantic fleet, now mobilized at Guantánamo, says the New York World, "is in better fighting condition than any fleet that has flown the American flag." Altogether, says the Springfield Republican, "our Navy can add 40 per cent. to the Entente lead on the sea." In fact,

"The addition of this strength would from the first render an attempt to escape on the part of the German fleet, bottled up in the Kiel Canal and the Baltic, far more improbable than it has been even up to date. The chances of an actual dreadnought-to-dreadnought clash between Germany and the United States are all but negligible.

"A serious battle with German war-ships off our coast could only occur after the breaking of the first British line of the defense which has held since the time of the Spanish Armada. And even in the almost incredible event that the British seapower were broken, the Germans could hardly be expected to gain their victory without suffering such losses that their prospects for defeating the American squadron would be slight.

"The prime duty of our fleet would be to keep the food-ships plying between America and Great Britain. Its first practical service would in all probability be performed in patroling the coast with our lifty-seven destroyers against an attempted blockade on the part of Germany's great war-submarines of the U-53 type, and in convoying merchantmen beyond the submarine cordon which Germany might seek to throw round us."

Our naval efficiency can be greatly increased, according to the Council of National Defense, by new inventions and methods worked out by the Naval Consulting Board. Some of these devices, according to a member of the Board, "are far in advance of anything known to European navies, and in the event of a conflict will give us a decided advantage." The Cleveland Leader predicts that in case of war the shipping of the Great Lakes will be drawn on "to help provide a huge fleet of dispatchboats, troop-transports, supply- and hospital-ships, and wreeking and salvage vessels, as an auxiliary to Uncle Sam's sea-fighters." But our greatest need, in the opinion of many observers, will require a fleet of "sea wasps" to deal with the submarine menace, Preparations to build such a motor-boat patrol-fleet, we are told, have already been begun by the Navy Department. These small, swift craft are to be equipped with fore and aft guns, wireless, search-lights, and unique bombing-devices. Says the New York Evening Sun:

"Yachtsmen estimate that not fewer than one thousand boats of a type of which only a few exist in the United States to-day would be necessary for the proper patrol of the coast. In view of the speed with which patrol-boats were built for England it is believed that the one thousand boats could be built in much less than a year to substitute or supplement the work against submarines that may have to be done in the first instance by the private-owned volunteer craft. The United States has now two types of patrol-boats that were constructed for test and as a guide for yachtsmen. Both boats, one thirty-five feet in length and the other sixty-six, are capable of doing twenty-five to thirty miles an hour."

In the aeronautical branch of our defenses we are admittedly very weak, and the National Aerial Patrol Commission asks for the stationing of one thousand hydroaeroplanes along the coast and the training of five thousand aviators. If war were declared to-day, writes Mr. Sterling Patterson, the United States might be able to bring together three hundred trained aviators and about the same number of machines. Moreover—

"There is not a single kite-balloon or dirigible, or even an aeroplane, connected with the coast-artiflery. There are seventy-three forts and forty-five field-batteries virtually at the mercy of long-range guns of battle-ships lying beyond the point of vision of artiflery-observers. Every European nation maintains both balloons and aeroplanes for the purposes of observation at coastal forts. Stationary balloons are considered absolutely essential in the work of range-finding.

"Comparison of our aeronautical equipment with that of any

proportionately great European Power fills one with a sense of impotence. Great Britain, for instance—which, incidentally, is believed to be somewhat less fit aeronautically than Germany—has between three thousand and five thousand aviators. It has more than three times that number of aeroplanes."

"Direct military intervention of the United States in the war in Europe is not practicable, even were America to desire it," according to the military expert of the London Times. But military experts in Washington are quoted as predicting the passage of a universal-service law soon after a declaration of war, not only to provide a defense against invasion, but to give an offensive weapon against Germany if the war should continue two years more. Meanwhile the Philippine Senate has adopted a bill providing for a Philippine army division of 25,000 men, and the Japanese of Hawaii are prepared to offer to the United States the services of 15,000 trained Japanese reservists. Says the Hawaii Hochi, of Honolulu: "Forgetting whatever minor differences there may have been, the Japanese of Hawaii stand ready to serve loyally the flag under which they live." And in the New York Tribune we read:

"A call for 500,000 volunteers, apportioned among the States according to population, would probably be the first move of President Wilson in case of war. Under the existing law, it is necessary for him to call out the National Guard before issuing any call for volunteers, but he can demand volunteers immediately after issuing such a call."

There is a division of opinion in the American press on the question of sending American troops, in case of war, to fight on European soil. "If we failed to send an expeditionary force we would disgrace ourselves," thinks the New York Evening Sun; and the New York Tribune reminds us of Italy's unsuecessful attempt to maintain a separate war against Austria:

"The United States might as well take beed now of Italy's experience. The Entente Allies can help us even more than we can help them. Getting together with them at the start would be a counsel of the soundest wisdom and highest expediency."

On the other hand, Japan has sent no troops to fight on European soil; and in the Springfield Republican we read:

"It would be possible for the United States to act in cooperation with Germany's enemies, once Germany becomes our own enemy, without actually joining the Entente combination. It would be possible for the United States to remain politically isolated in its aims, while acting in a military sense with the Western Allies. It would be possible for the United States to wage its own war and make its own peace. In fighting England in 1812–1814, the United States did not form an alliance with Emperor Napoleon, nor join forces with England's enemies."



ONE OF THE GIANTS THAT GUARD OUR GATES. A POURTEEN-INCH DISAPPEARING GUN AT SANDY HOOK.



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GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS IN NEW YORK CITY SWEARING ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES.

After our severance of diplomatic relations with Germany many cities reported a rush of subjects of the Central Powers to become American citizens. In New York City in one day nearly a thousand Germans. Austrians, Bulgars, and Turks took out their first citizenship papers.

WHERE GERMAN-AMERICANS STAND

ECALLING THE CLEAVAGE of sympathies among our people that so suddenly revealed itself at the outbreak of the war, editorial observers were keen to note the effect of our break in diplomatic relations with Germany, and they rejoice in the main to find that while everywhere deep regret is exprest that the President should have felt it obligatory to give his passports to Count von Bernstorff, the German-American and Austro-American population bear witness in various demonstrations throughout the country to their unswerving loyalty to the United States. "Germany is their mother, but the United States is their bride," is the slogan. Of course, some German editors and spokesmen modify or almost wholly disagree with this sentiment, but, on the whole, the attitude of this part of our people may be summed up in the expression of the Omaha Tribune, described in press dispatches as the largest German daily paper in the West, and which formerly was a severe critic of the Administration. "Our allegiance belongs to America first, last, and all the time," this journal declares. "We have duties toward our adopted country. These duties we must perform and will perform above all considerations, regardless of what the future may have in store for us." Another characteristic opinion comes from Mr. E. C. Steinmann, president of the German-American Alliance of Colorado, who is quoted in a Denver dispatch to the New York Times as saying that "the man who violates his oath of allegiance is a traitor, and no specious plea of any nature whatsoever will serve to change that fact."

In a dispatch from Portland, Oregon, we read that on February 4 German-American citizens of that city assembled to the number of one thousand five hundred to celebrate Emperor William's birthday. When they met at the German House they found it decorated entirely with American flags, all German costumes had been discarded, and German national songs eliminated from the program. When "America" was played by the orchestra, we are told, the audience rose en masse and sang the anthem. Philadelphia dispatches inform us that on February 8 the German-American National Alliance, representing three million constituents, indersed the President's action in breaking with Germany. In a statement to the press Dr. Charles J. Hexamer, president of the organization, is quoted as saying that in case of war—

"We will organize German-American regiments, and, in caso of a call for volunteers, we mean to show the American people with what readiness and patriotism we will answer a call to arms for the defense of the flag and the country.

"In case of war we will at once turn over all the moneys we have raised for the German Red Cross and German widows and orphans to the American Red Cross and for the benefit of widows and orphans of our boys who have to give their lives to defend our country against Germany."

An official expression of allegiance is reported from Hoboken, a city with a large German population said to have been strongly in favor of the Teuton cause as against the Allies. The City Commissioners, we read, passed a resolution which runs as follows:

"Resolved. That we do hereby express our unqualified approval and commendation of the action of the President in making known to the Imperial Government of the Empire of Germany that the United States will not submit to its dictates or to the dictates of any other foreign Government in an attempt by them to restrict the free use of the seas by vessels of the United States; and

"Resolved, That it is our fervent wish and prayer that the friendly relations beretofore existing between the United States and the Imperial Government of the Empire of Germany shall not be marred by any overt act of the said Government in the cause of the prosecution of the warfare with the Empire of Great Britain and its allies, and that ere long peace shall reign in all lands and among all people, who may become molded into a great brotherhood of men."

In New York we hear of the authorized representatives of more than five hundred German-American societies gathered at the Arion club-house to arrange for a charity bazaar in aid of the war-sufferers of the Teutonic Powers. But the greatevent of the previous day, the break with Germany, temporarily put the plans for the bazaar by the board, and, as related by a New York Sun reporter, "in response to a call they instantly pledged their loyalty by a rising vote," and sent a telegram to the President of the United States "to which the best native American could not object." Among the speakers quoted by the Sun man, the most impressive, perhaps, was Mrs. E. J. Dornhoefer, president of the German-American Ladies' Alliance of Manhattan and Queens, who is thus pictured:

"Thirty-five years my husband has been a citizen, and we are good Americans' thus began a matronly looking woman. Her speaking voice was a delightfully rich contralto. She rose suddenly from a chair far forward, and the crowd swung their chairs around so that they could hear her better. The fact

that her voice trembled a bit and that there were unmistakable tears on her cheeks did not cause a loss of interest.

"Fifteen of mine are in the war in Europe—brothers, uncles, cousins, and nephews, and five of them I know have been killed and more I do not know about, she went on in an impassioned flow of German that was a delight to listen to. 'As a little girl I saw the war of 1870, and I know what America of this generation does not know, all about the frightful suffering of war. So I pray God we will not go to war—with Germany or any other country.

"'I love my Fatherland. Why shouldn't 1? What I think

personally about all these things I keep to myself. But—my three boys, they are Americans. What must be, must be. I would be a bad mother if I did not teach them to love and live and die for their country. America. Let there be no war. But if war must be, they will march out to fight for their America. They told me so in our home in Queens only this morning, and it made me happy to hear them say so. And it made their papa happy, too."

As to the German-American press, an inquiry addrest by the New York Tribune to sixteen newspapers in various sections of the country reveals the fact that they deeply regret the break, a great number pledge loyalty, many plead that we may be kept out of war, and some charge Great Britain with having first offended against international law. Editorial observers generally issue warnings against the hot-headed partizan, whether in a newspaper column or in the street, and the Chicago Herald criticizes Mr. Horace Brand, editor of the Illinois Stants-Zeitung, who is quoted as saying in his journal that if America entered the war a "war of races would break out in our midst; passion would be aroused and hate engendered; internecine warfare would result." Basing its assertion on tangible evidence, The Herald believes that Mr. Brand "does not represent the sane and soher German-

American population of Chicago," or that he "voices the sentiment of his race resident in the United States," and it adds:

"The loyal German-Americans of Chicago should reason with Mr. Brand. They should point out to him that it does not redound to Chicago's credit to have practically the only German editor in America who breathes threats or prophecies of that most horrible thing, a race-war."

The Chicago Tribune is one of many journals to remind American-born citizens that the "feelings which are tearing the souls of so large a body of Americans impose a serious duty on the rest of us." Above all, we are told, every citizen should avoid "every word or act which may make the United States any less a unit," and it adds:

"The German-Americans are good citizens of the United States. While we are in our right senses we have no doubt of that fact. We must see to it that we remain in our right senses. To lose the German-Americans would be a greater loss to the United States than to lose half an army."

"STARVING ENGLAND"

SINCE THE ONLY EXCUSE offered for Germany's intensive submarine campaign "is desperate necessity—the imperative need of self-preservation, the deliverance of Germany from starvation, and defeat by starvation of Great Britain," the practical question is—Will it work? For, adds the Baltimore Sun, "if no appreciable effect can be produced on the British food situation," the move "represents the extreme

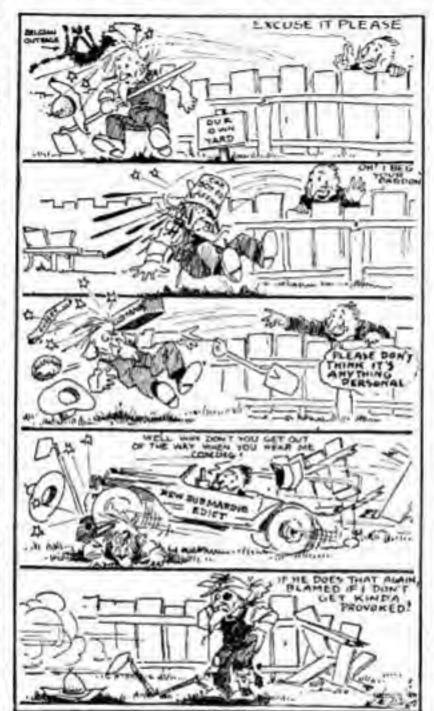
> As the New York Times estimates the chances of starving England, "it does not seem that ruthlessness is such an infallibly sure road to success as to be worth all its employment will cost." Similar doubts occur to the New York Commercial, which observes:

"The British Isles can be made self-supporting, or so nearly so that a blockade would not starve the people.

"Even if the British Isles can not produce enough food, so much can be added to the present production that all that will be preded can come in through a single guarded port. . . . Just what is wrong with the submarines is not known, but they do not, and presumably can not, attack battle-ships and cruisers. England has enough war-vessels to line a lane into Liverpool from the open ocean, and as long as she can do this Germany can not starve the people, tho they may have to tighten their bolts."

Since this matter of "starvation" is rather complex, the New York Evening Post suggests that "the safest method of approach is to ask, What must the German submarines accomplish in order to reduce England to the condition in which Germany herself stands in the matter of food?" The Evening Post estimates that before the war England imported two-thirds of

her food, and three times as much per head of the population as did Germany; that is, "the respective food-import needs of the two nations were 66 per cent, and 22 per cent. The Allied blockade has virtually out off German imports," depriving the German people "of nearly 20 per cent. of its food requirements for more than two years. . . . For the English people to suffer the same percentage of deprivation, England must lose a little more than one-third of her food importations," or "onethird of her available shipping tonnage." At the end of 1916, British merchant shipping was approximately what it was when the war began, "a little over twenty million tons," So The Evening Post concludes that "Germany must sink something like five million tons of English ships before England is as near to 'starvation' as Germany is to-day," and that means twice as much as she sank during the first twenty-nine months of the war. "Berlin's own estimate of Britain's merchantmarine losses up to the end of 1916 is 2,794,000 tons. Germany must sink three times that amount of tonnage and more before



AND SOME FOLKS ACCUSE US OF "RUSHING INTO WAR!"
- Darling in the New York Trillanc.

she brings England to her knees; and she must do it, by her own account, in a few months."

Now the first results of the German submarine campaign were impressive. In the first week of February there were sunk, according to the New York Times, fifty-nine ships (thirty-two of them British) with a total tonnage of 115,219. But, comments the Baltimore Sun, keeping in mind the Econing Post's computation, "at this rate, it would require about 714 days, or



"THE PREEDOM OF THE SEAS.""

— Bonabey in the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

nearly two years, to destroy five million of British commercial tonnage; . . . if the rate of the first week is not vastly exceeded, the blockade will be virtually a failure so far as starving Great Britain is concerned."

Other editors call attention to the provisions being made by England to cope with the submarine crisis, such as the convoying and arming of merchantmen. And these plans, a writer in the New York Times points out, are known to include "a swarm of mine-sweepers, the utilization of scores of fast destroyers, a vast fleet of submarines, naval hydroplanes, and many thousands of fast-going motor-boats, each fitted with one, and in some instances two, light guns; the use of nets made of the strongest of metals, and, of course, countermining."

But the Milwaukee Free Press laughs at the stories of a great British antisubmarine fleet. We may be sure, it says, that—

"Whatever antisubmarine weapon the British Government may possess, it has been used to the utmost up to this time. And if it was used to the utmost with such complete failure in limiting even Germany's restricted undersea warfare, how much more futile will it be now that Germany has turned loose hundreds of her newest submersibles under a wide-open policy?

"Every sane Englishman knows that, with Germany's establishment of an intensive submarine blockade, the foodsupply of the island will have dwindled to nothing within sixty or ninety days."

Perhaps, remarks the Philadelphia Evening Ledger, "what the U-boats are expected to do is to decrease France and Italy's supply of food and coal and Russia's supply of munitions rather than to starve England." This, the New York Evening Post thinks, would be "a much more attainable object," and Bethmann-Hollweg revealed it plainly "in the emphasis he laid on the food and coal difficulties in France and Italy." So that the purpose of Germany's new step "is not the speedy ending of the war by a body-blow at the arch-enemy, but intensifying the pressure on other members of the Entente in the direction of a separate peace."

JAPAN'S INSISTENCE ON LAND-RIGHTS

FEENLY AS WE FEEL about unrestricted submarine warfare and jealous as we are of our rights on the high seas, we are also under obligation to be considerate of the rights of other nations, observes the New York World, with a critical glance at the legislators of Oregon and Idaho for their attempt to enact autialien land-ownership bills into law at the very moment our international relations were reaching the highest point of tension. The contention of those States is that the legislation would rule against all aliens alike, but outside observers claim that it is directed chiefly at Japan and recall the situation in California in 1913 when Secretary Bryan, at President Wilson's request, made a journey to that State in an effort to induce the abandonment of anti-Japanese legislation. The "consequence, if not the direct purpose," of the Oregon and Idaho legislatures, The World goes on to say, was to embarrass the United States, and it charges them with "a profest intention to assert State rights regardless of the national interests and engagements." The climax was brought about, press dispatches inform us, by the approach of the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Annaro Sato, to the State Department. No formal protest was lodged, according to a Washington correspondent of the New York Times, but it was made evident that the Japanese Government had no intention of abandoning its opposition to any legislation that might discriminate against its citizens. The State Department sought the immediate cooperation of the Senators from Idaho and Oregon. Senator Chamberlain, of the latter State, is quoted by a Washington correspondent of the New York Technic as saying to Mr. Frank L. Polk, Counselor of the State Department, that "To advise the legislature of my State not to pass a bill preventing Japanese from acquiring land there would be to act directly contrary to the dictates of my conscience," But Senator Borah sent a telegram to the State Senate of Idaho, which the press record in part as follows:

"I am quite in favor of Idaho exercising the right when necessary to say who shall own her land, but in this critical hour for our Government we ought not to exercise that right unless the situation commands us to do so. Furthermore, I have reason to believe the whole matter can be adjusted satisfactorily through diplomatic channels."

In response to the request of the State Department, the alienland bills were killed in both States, and the prompt action of Idaho and Oregon wins them warm praise for their genuinely patriotic spirit in putting the welfare of the nation before their individual interests. Japan objected to the proposed Idaho bill, Boise dispatches advise us, for the same reason, that it is opposed to California's similar antialien land-ownership law. And we bear from Salem that Oregon's antialien land bill was aimed to prohibit Japanese, Chinese, and Hindus from owning land or making long-term leases. The author of this bill, Senator Wilbur, of Hood River, is reported by the press as saying in the State Senate that he withdrew it of his own volition, and without pressure from the State Department, and he added:

"I have not lost faith in this bill. I think the time is coming when members of the Oregon legislature will be sent here with instructions to pass such a law. I hope the time is coming when we should no longer submit to the dictation of a foreign Power in our internal affairs.

"If these were normal times I would not withdraw this bill, but on account of existing conditions I wish to leave the Government at Washington free to handle the situation."

The Pittsburg Desputch and other journals point out that present internal difficulties in Japan made the alien land-law movement most inopportune, because "in the disturbed condition of popular feeling there over the political complications that led to the dissolution of Parliament there is danger of dragging in this American legislation as an issue and forcing the Government to radical action." We read then:



THE NEW DICTATION.

-Hope in the Chicago Tribuoc.



-Westerman in the Columbus Ohio State Journal.

TWO HOLD-UPS.

"Under the agreement with Japan, Tokyo claims the United States has consented to Japanese ownership of agricultural as well as other land, the point in dispute. If that is so, the State legislation would be in conflict with the treaty which, under our Constitution, has all the force of the supreme law of the nation. The test would come before the United States Supreme Court if it could be got there. But neither Government wishes it carried to that point, preferring to rely upon a sort of 'gentlemen's agreement' which avoids involving the honor of either nation."

There is something seriously wrong with our national structure, remarks the Brooklyn Eagle, when in a national crisis it is necessary for the Federal Government to plead with two State legislatures not to embarrass the Government by passing State laws contravening a solemn agreement entered into with a foreign Power. While there is nothing alarming in the present situation, it is highly illuminating, according to this journal, which wonders how we can ever formulate an international policy "if the Government is impotent to carry out its contracts," and it adds:

"More than once we have had to confess our imbility to enforce in our own courts the treaty rights of aliens. We have had soloun agreements overridden by vetoes of State legislatures or by labor dictators. Even now . . . there is no likelihood that there will be anything more than a postponement of the embarrassment for the Federal Government, which can do nothing but plead with the legislatures in question."

To those who would criticize Idaho and Oregon for deliberately adding to the anxieties of the nation in a time of crisis, the New York Evening Post says such an intention is "inconceivable." This journal adds:

"What happened in the Far West is not really a case of putting local prejudice above the national necessity. It is rather an illustration of parochialism here in the East. These measures have no doubt been under consideration for some time in Idaho and Oregon, but have aroused no attention elsewhere because they had not yet led up to a crisis; it is the crisis that makes good newspaper copy. The sudden danger as regards Germany, by turning people's minds to all the possibilities involved in war, threw Idaho and Oregon into sudden relief."

IGNORANT ALIENS BARRED

THE THIRD STRIKE is not necessarily an "out" in some games, it has been observed. Three times the literacy test for immigrants was approved by Congress only to succumb to a Presidential veto. But a fourth opportunity is given; Congress overrides the veto, and there is a "home run" instead of a "strike-out." The score stands, and after May I illiterate immigrants will be denied access to our less hospitable shores. This bill, the first to be passed over President Wilson's veto, was carried by a vote of 287 to 106 in the House; and 62 to 19 in the Senate. Thus, observes a Washington correspondent of the New York Times, has Congress victoriously "ended a fight for the restriction of immigration by the literacy test which began in 1897, when President Cleveland vetocd the measure. President Taft also vetoed the provision, and President Wilson has done so twice." To be admitted under the new law, says The Times editorially,

"Aliens over sixteen must read in any language or dialect designated by the immigrant 'not less than thirty or more than forty words in ordinary use'; and aliens who on account of race or religious persecution have had no opportunity to get an education are exempt from the test. Any admitted or admissible alien, or citizen of the United States, 'may bring in or send for his father or grandfather over 55 years, his wife, his mother, his grandmother, or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not; and such relative shall be permitted to enter,"

"The literacy test apart, the Immigration Bill contains elaborate and detailed provisions of exclusion, most of which are to be commended. 'All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epilepties, insane persons,' and so on, paupers, defectives, eriminals, the tuberculous, anarchists, these and other exclusions for physical or moral reasons and the welfare of the State, will, if faithfully administered, be a national protection."

Not the South alone, but "the labor element in the North, the American Federation of Labor, the farmers' organizations, and millions of citizens demand restricted immigration," shouted Congressman Burnett during the debates in the House of Representatives. But the Minneapolis Journal is inclined to the belief that "Mr. Wilson more accurately represents the sentiment of the country" regarding Mr. Burnett's measure than does Congress. If the daily press reflect public opinion, The Journal is apparently correct. In his veto message President Wilson thus briefly stated the chief arguments against the test now adopted:

"The literacy test constitutes a radical change in the policy of the nation which is not justified in principle. It is not a test of character, of quality, or of personal fitness, but would operate in most cases merely as a penalty for lack of opportunity in the country from which the alien seeking admission came.

"The opportunity to gain an education is in many cases one of the chief opportunities sought by the immigrant in coming to the United States, and our experience in the past has not been that the illiterate immigrant is as such an undesirable immigrant. Tests of quality and of purpose can not be objected to on principle, but tests of opportunity surely may be."

Moreover, added President Wilson, to exempt from the test aliens fleeing from religious persecution "might lead to very delicate and hazardous diplomatic situations," since "the immigration officials would be obliged in effect to pass judgment upon the laws and practises of a foreign Government and declare that they did or did not constitute religious persecutions."

The President was right, declares the New York World, "the illiteracy test is un-American, a dangerous and mischievous innovation." According to The World,

"The success attending legislation of this kind in Congress must be attributed to the influence, altogether out of proportion to its numbers, which organized labor exerts over that body. Unionism's aim is not so much the advancement of learning as the creation of a labor scarcity, and it makes illiteracy a fatal defect, because that is likely to be the most far-reaching. Considering the part that unlettered immigrants and the children of unlettered immigrants have taken in the development of the United States, it is amazing that for a quarter of a century nothing has stood in the way of these bigoted and selfish designs of a comparatively small class but the true Americanism of three Presidents."

Now "the door to opportunity in America is no longer open to those who without fault have failed to obtain opportunities elsewhere"; and the Philadelphia Record adds, "the futility of the action is fully equal to its unfriendliness." The New York Sun would "thank God that Abraham Lincoln did not live to see a statute put on the books which brands his father as an undesirable citizen." "The increase of ability to read and write is an incident in the progress of civilization," the San Francisco Ukronicle observes; "the mainspring of progress is an honest mind in a sound body." "Some who know how to write and speak English who do so too much are bothering us considerably more" than the illiterate immigrants just now, in the opinion of the Washington Times; or, as the St. Louis Republic explains, "the black-hand criminal is always writing notes." Further to demonstrate that Congressmen do not rast their votes according to editorial sentiment, we might quote a score of equally vigorous protests from other representative papers.

Yet the Congressmen who voted so solidly for a literacy test, are not altogether without newspaper support. "The true American," in the opinion of the Cincinnati Times-Star, "will not regret that at last our great ports will cease to be a profitable dumping-ground for enterprising steamship companies, which in past years have lured illiterates to 'the land of the free' for the passage-money there was in it." The Boston Transcript also believes that the literacy test is supported by the prevailing sentiment of the American people as the only apparently available form of restriction. And the Troy Record approves it as "the only practical barrier yet suggested to stem a tide of inflowing multitudes who may wish to leave Europe at the conclusion of the war."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

The freedom of the was will more be enjoyed by lectures and fish Brooklyn Engle.

You might think Constantine and Carrence had studied temporizing in the same school,—New York Evening Sun.

In may be written in history that Cornuing was submarined to her own U-bonts, New York World.

Bustnes, a literacy test would require a considerable reorganization among immigration officials.—Neural Neura.

WONDER If the Kalser is planning to rat his next Christmas dioner in Boston or New York? — Honon Transcript.

The average Congressman displays less interest in the freedom of the seas than in free garden-seeds. —Philadriphia North American.

Present Charles Evans Hughes perfectly understands what the President means by "peace without victory" — New York Telegraph.

Anoretee puzzling feature of the stitution is how, in this era of high prices, they were able to buy votes for \$1 per in Chrimani,—Indianapolis News.

"I THINK that any thoughtless, herdless, reckless demagog can project a nation into war."—William Randolph Hearst at Alloona. By the way, did you result he New York Journal in 18082—Boston Transcript.

A congressonment of the New York Tribune suggests that one member of the German Embassy be permitted to remain in the United States, on these conditions: (a) that he paint himself with red and white stripes; and (5) that he be illuminated every evening. It is so kind of the Maiser to peconit as to continue our coastwise traffic.

Hossidan Easte.

Caronics and vitamines may sustain life, but imperfect man craves local.—New York Sun.

The Mexicans can't lose us. As the Army comes out, an ambassation goes in.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Familie is a hopeful bidder for the peace-prize.—Chicago Dalla News.

This public would be glad if some of the force used in feeding could be applied to food-prices. - Newark News.

Theme's no use in trying to identify Mr. Lawson's "Senator 'O." The description fits ton many. - Nashrille Southern Lumberman.

What on earth can be delaying Herr Hollwes in formally announcing that the United States started the war?—Bistion Transcript.

The United States may find itself in a League of Powers to enforce peace and justice even before Mr. Wilson believed it possible.—New York Sun.

Ir they paint up an American ship that way to win the privilege of creeping into and out of Falmouth once a week, the Dove of Peace will have resigned in favor of the zebra.—New York World.

Is the event of war, says BBI Bryan, the United States must not join hands with the Allies. These militaristic jingoes who think we could lick Germany all alone ought to be muzzled.—Philindelphia North American.

Colonel Buran tells the public what the President ought not to do and Colonel Rossevelt tells it what the President ought to have done long ago. What to do the President will decide.—Springfield Republican.



Ligarighted in the Lemma America

QUING TO TAKE AN OUTAN THIP THIS SEASON?

"A coating of paint . . . in vertical stripes three meters broad alternating white and red; on every mast a large flag of chickered white and red; on the stern the American national flag." From the Gorman nute. January 31, relling how American ships must dress to be safe — Durling in the New York Tribere.

Contingent the Street Lors I thereg

COMMENT FOREIGN

CAN THE "U"-BOAT WIN THE WAR?

VIIE EMPHATIC DISAPPROVAL aroused throughout the neutral world by Germany's resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare leads many competent observers to inquire whether the Patherland is not paying too high a price for what may, after all, prove an expensive luxury. Even in Germany itself there are naval critics of high standing who do not hesitate to warn the German nation that submarine

warfare may not yield the great results that have been expected. To this number belongs Captain Persius, who, in the Berliner Tugeblatt, asks whether the submarine war on merchant shipping will be "a most important factor in bringing about peace," and he is by no means sure that it will. Writing at the beginning of the year and having in mind just such a development as has transpired, he says:

"The increasing success of our submarines has in the last few months become surprizing. Nevertheless, nothing would be more foolish than to build up hopes on this and think, for example, that our successes must go on increasing at the same rate, so that in spring we might be sinking a million tons a month. The more the submarine war on commerce increases, the more serious become the difficulties it has to face. The number of ships daring to go to sea declines, the ships which still sail are more strongly armed, and the skill of their captains in repelling submarine attacks increases. __astly, the number of enemy instruments for destroying submarines

increases. . . . It would be a sin against our own people to conceal the truth-that endless waiting and inexhaustible confidence are necessary in our submarines till they will finally be able to reach the desired goal.

"If one underestimates the difficulty of the task, it is sheer ingratitude to our submarine crows, who are beyond all praise, who fearlessly set out again and again on voyages full of danger beyond description, ready to offer their lives for their country, perhaps in a most painful fashion, . . . That German submarines are inspired by an untiring activity is shown from the figures of tonnage destroyed: 1915; January, 14,000 tons; February, 27,000; March, 83,000; April, 33,000; May, 93,000; June, \$4,000; July, 77,000, etc., In 1916 the figures rose rapidly. In January-February, 238,000 tons were sunk, in March and April, 432,000 tons. In September, 141 enemy ships were sunk of 182,000 tons, and 39 neutrals of 72,600 tons, and in October. 146 enemy ships of 306,500 tons and 72 neutrals of 87,000 tons. In November the tourage rose to 408,500, and the December total, not yet published, will, it is hoped, be similar.

"The English Navy finds itself practically impotent against the losses of the mercantile marine. Its submarines can not return like for like to the enemy. The merchant shipping of the Central Powers has disappeared from the seas since the outbreak of war, so that it can not be attacked. Where traffic still goes on, as in the Baltie, the English and Russian submarines have been a failure. We have done our best, so far with success, to turn the fact that we are cut off from the world's markets to our advantage. We cherish the expectation that the enemy will not be so able to adapt themselves to the altered situation when the economic war has been intensified still more, There is therefore a contest between us, the object of which is to eripple the other side economically. The future still conceals from us who will hold out longest in the race."

Admiral Lacaze, the French Minister of Marine, tells the French Senate that Germany's move is "horrible, but ineffective."

> This judgment be bases upon the performances of German submarines in the past, and states that during the last eleven months they have sunk only one-half of 1 per cent, of all the tonnage entering French ports. As reported by the Paris Journal des Débats, he began by stating that the aim of the German Government was rather to terrarize than to destroy;

> "The Germans are trying to do now what they always have done. The world ought to know that they have endeavored to terrify us since the beginning of the war. Disregarding the bumanitarian engagements they made at The Hague, they have not hesitated to throw crews and passengers into frail boats and abandon them to the waves in tempests far from any coast. In a great many cases, even recently, numbers of their victims who could not be reached in time died of hunger, thirst, and cold. What more horrible than that can the Germans do? There is not a man in the world who has not learned with horror of the deeds of which the Germans have

been guilty. The declaration of The Army, the Navy, and civilians tu-day does not move us, all maintain the same calm before the horrible crimes of our

After saying that the French naval authorities had taken every precaution, he continued:

"Fifty-one million tons of merchandise entered our ports during the last eleven months. One-half of I per cent, has been sunk by submarines. Possibly in the future this proportion will be a little higher, but the sole result will be that the country will understand more thoroughly that we are at war."

The great majority of the German papers think that the new campaign marks the beginning of the end of the war, which, they confidently believe, will be brought to a victorious conclusion before the summer. The Berlin Lukal Anzeiger voices the general opinion when it says:

"What is now demanded of our U-boats surpasses all they have heretofore accomplished. They are expected to shut off England, France, and Italy, from all oversea communication, a task which only a few years ago no sane person would have thought worth discussing. No higher praise could be paid to the excellent reputation which our I'-boat commanders have created for themselves within two years than the fact that to-day nobody doubts their ability to accomplish this gigantic task.

"They will do it. As to that, there is only one opinion in all



A STRAIN ON THE AFFECTIONS NORWEGIAN (to Swede: - What-you here, too? I thought you were a friend of Germany? -Punch (Landon) SWEDE- I was

Germany and among her allies. They will impose Germany's victorious will upon a vainglorious enemy.

"In these last two years they have gained immense experience in the new method of warfare. They have learned to fight wind and sea and British ennning and their boats have developed an efficiency never dreamed of before. They have to deal with a hostile merchant fleet, which in the hard service of the war has lost much of its former efficiency, being manned by crews that are certainly no longer first class. The best seamen

were long ago absorbed by the navy. Their places were taken by colored men, and we know by experience how the sight of our U-boats affects the spirit of hostile and neutral crews. Our U-boat commanders do not fear the enemy's mysterious means of destruction, of which there has been so much talk of late. The conviction that the whole German people is behind them will lead them and their brave crews to the highest spheres of glory.

"Our enemies are seen to be already in fear of what is coming. They were asking for it and shall not be disappointed.

"As to the neutrals—we can
no longer be bothered by their
opinion. We have only one duty
now—to win. To this end we
must look neither to right nor
left until the German war-aims
are reached,"

OUST THE HOHENZOLLERNS

Such is the leitmohif of a pamphlet issued by the "Association of Male Citizens of Southern Germany" entitled "The Only Way Out." It is published in Munich and is from the pen of a presumably pseudonymous "Heinrich Sieger." His thesis is that Germany's victories resemble those of King Pyrrhus, only more so, each victory being, in fact, more costly than a defeat. He writes:

"Germany cries, 'We will fight till the last man, and when no more men are left we will enroll women and obl men,' but the people themselves are convinced that no maneuver of this sort can avert ultimate defeat, which at this moment is mathematically certain."

The pamphleteer regards Germany's present situation as identical with that of the French Empire a century ago. When the crucial moment comes will William II., he asks, stand prepared to sacrifice himself for the German people as Napoleon did? He adds:

"Even as France avoided terrible peace-conditions by deposing Napoleon, so Germany, faced by the vision of final catastrophe, will one day be driven to decide on deposing the King of Prussia in favor of a Bavarian ruler. The house of Wittelshach has fulfilled all its duties to the Empire, its escutcheon is unstained, and in this war it has won its laurels again and again. Not only would the German Empire under a Wittelshach dynasty offer the necessary security for a European peace, but also the possibility of realizing a still greater Germany."

The writer foresees that England, France, and Russia will never consent to negotiate peace with the present Kaiser or the German Crown Prince, whereas "with the disappearance of the Hohenzellerns it will become possible for Germany to promote and cement cordial relations with England, as has happened in Great Britain's relations with France."

The Zurieb Vollsrecht says that the document here summarized voices a state of opinion very widely diffused in Bayeria.

KARL I. HOUSECLEANING

TEW BROOMS SWEEP CLEAN," says an old proverb, and the new Emperor of Austria seems to be using the broomstick protty freely to sweep out the old officials at Vienna and Budapest. Both in Entente and neutral lands there is a tendency to believe that Karl I. is a little restive under the direction of his more powerful ally

at Berlin. Many observers think that the Austro-Hungarian ruler would welcome peace at any price that would maintain the integrity of his realm, and that he is working to that end, despite the avowed peace-aims of the Entente pointing to the disruption of the Dual Monarchy should that combination of Powers ever attain a position where they can dietate a victor's peace. The London Nation discusses the situation and remarks upon the political explosion in Austria that followed the young Emperor's accession, It says: "There has been in a few weeks

a complete uphenval in the political world of Vienna. Since the young Emperor came to the throne, one Premier (Dr. von Körber) has been dismissed, and another (Dr. von Spitzmüller) has failed to form a Ministry. Both of them are Germans, The Foreign Minister of the Dual Monarchy, Baron Burian, a nominee of the Magyar Dietator, Tisza, has also fallen. The two men who have climbed to power (Count Czernin as Foreign Minister and Count Clam-Martinic, as Austrian Premier) are, both of them, Czechs, and both belong to the group which worked

-Passing Share (London). for very definite ends under the murdered Archduke Franz Ferdinand. We know, or can guess, some of the questions at issue during these crises—the calling of the Reichsrath, the status of Galiria, the future of the South Slays, the periodical 'compromise' (Ausgleich) with Hungary, and the means of attaining an early peace. It is admitted that the initiative in the recent German overtures for peace came from the Dual Monarchy. It is said that Austria, in the last stages of privation, and at the end of her endurance, without actually contemplating a separate peace, is trying to open separate conversations with Britain and France in order to prepare the basis for a general peace. Nor can we fail to guess that the Kaiser's sudden departure from Vienna, on the eve of the old Emperor's funeral, must have followed some sharp

The lesson that The Nation draws from these signs is thus exprest:

difference of opinion with the young Emperor.'

"What we may say tentatively, however, is this: The German-Magyar ascendency is no longer scenne, and some, at least, of the Slavs of both monarchies have a brighter prospect before them. If they can be rendered contented, the Dual Monarchy is no longer tied by the necessity of self-preservation to the German Empire. "Central Europe," even on the political side, is not inevitable. On its economic side, it is well known that even the Magyars dread the German commercial ascendency."

Neutral journals also believe that Austria-Hungary is now in the process of an "evolution toward peace" as the Journal de Geobre expresses it. The Swiss organ continues:

"From the moment the young couple ascended the throne



CALLING THE BLUFF.

William. Our arms baxe triumphed, yet our noble offer of peace has been impodently rejected by the enemy. What is our next step?"

KARI- Unronditional surrender "



THE EMPEROR KARL I. REPEATS HIS CORONATION DATH REPORE THE PEOPLE.

me Hungarian Premier, Count Tisza, whose political future is in the balance, stands at the left, between Cardinal Czernoch, the Primate of Hungary, who is administering the outh, and the Emperor. This correspond took place outside the Cathedral of St. Mary, at Budapest.

and in a few short weeks the Empire has traversed years of history. At Court a clean sweep has been made, and the chief influence has now passed to Count Berchtold and Prince Lobkovitz, whose name has hitherto been unknown in active politics.

"But the dismissal of men such as Privy Councilor Singer-Sieghart, the all-powerful instigator of Germanie policy in Austria; Baron Machio, the Departmental Chief of the Austrian Foreign Office; and especially Count Forgach, for ten years the instrument of anti-Servian policy and author of the ultimatum to Servia in 1914, and consequently one of the men most directly responsible for this war, is particularly significant. It clearly betrays the Emperor's intention to rid his entourage of those compromised in the origin of the present struggle.

"Karl I. has no more use for the partizans of war. Is it because he wants peace? Austria is certainly in need of it, and we understand that she has never dared to publish the result of her last war-loan. Even her own Germanophile press points out certain dissonances between the Orders of the Day issued to their armies by the German Kaiser and Karl I. Count Golnehowski, who is now in Switzerland as representative of his Sovereign, is allowing certain rumors to circulate."

Turning to the sister kingdom of Hungary, signs are not lacking that changes as radical are soon to take place in the political world. The attention of the Hungarians is focused upon Count Andrassy, a bitter opponent of the now all-powerful Count Tisza, whose rule was characterized by Count Andrassy in the Hungarian Parliament as one of "unserupulous oppression and corrupt and arbitrary methods." At his coronation Karl bestowed upon Count Andrassy the order of the Golden Fleece, universally held to be one of the highest distinctions in Christendom. Count Tisza does not possess it and the Pesti Nuplo thinks that the bestowal of the honor on Count Andrassy marks the end of Count Tisza's long ascendency. It writes:

"To become a member of the Order of the Golden Fleece almost makes one a member of the Royal House, the possessor of the decoration being addrest by the King as mon ther country.

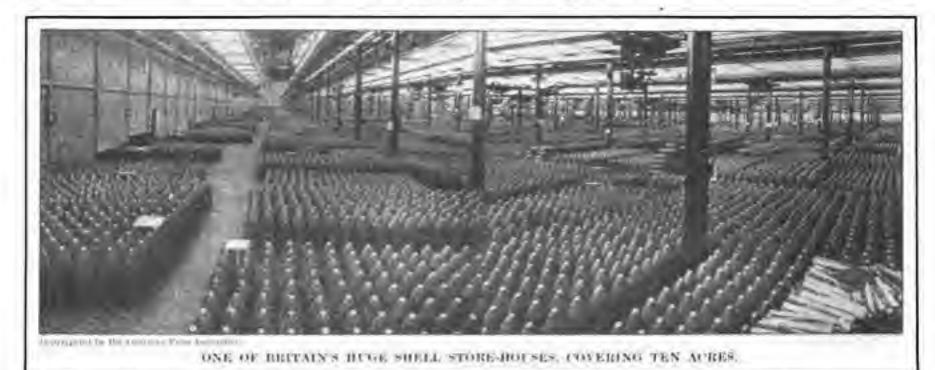
The honor bestowed on Count Andrassy means the virtual dismissal of Count Tisza, for it shows that by his attack upon the Premier he did not become unworthy of the honor."

The Budapest Nepszara holds similar views and says:

"In political circles, the news of Count Andrassy's decoration with the Golden Floece produces the impression that it is a moral impossibility that Count Tisza should remain in his position. After the unqualified attack delivered against him by Count Andrassy, that the latter should be rewarded by a decoration of this kind shows that Count Tisza's fall is inevitable."

The fall of Count-Tisza, says the London Morning Post, would be an event of far-reaching importance. The London organ thinks that the appointment of Count Andrassy would bring peace nearer by destroying the present close cooperation between Berlin and Budapest under Count Tisza. It proceeds:

"The Huggarian Prime Minister has throughout played a most prominent part in bringing about the war and in the warpolicy of the Central Empires. He was instrumental in establishing German domination within and beyond the Monarchy, and was the dupe of Germany with regard to her ambition to control one-half of Europe for the furtherance of the scheme regarding the Near East, known as the Bagdad-Berlin scheme. It was he who helped the Germans to establish the 'military unity," the single command, and thus enabled them to lay hands on the armies of the Monarchy in such a manner as to make disentanglement impossible, and it was he who silenced the Hungarian press and Opposition in the interests of Germany and Austria. His services, in fact, have been invaluable to the German Government in securing for it the political and military advantages it possesses at present in the Central Empires. Count Tisza's fate, therefore, is a question of immense importance from the point of view of the present world-conflagration. The Monarchy is an indispensable asset to Germany, and therefore it is a matter of supreme importance to her whether its destinies are to be controlled by her sworn friend and ally Count Tisza or a young and vigorous ruler resolved on concluding



THE ENTENTE FACING HUNGER

THE FAILURE OF U-BOAT WAR, say some of the German economists, would still leave the Enterte countries confronted by the specter of starvation. The success of the present submarine campaign, they tell us, will bring England to her knees within a month, but in any case the whole Entente will see famine by the end of April. This view is discust at length by Dr. Paul Rahrbach, one of the lenders of the German socialists, in the Berlin Deutsche Politik, a weekly of great influence, where he remarks that the crops at hand in England, France, and Italy, together with all possible imports. will suffice only until "April, 1917, when the Entente will be where they wanted us to be: facing starvation if the Dardanelles remained closed. And our Army, our Navy, and our allies will see to that." Dr. Rahrbach quotes from the tables compiled by that eminent economist, Dr. Herman Weil, of Frankfort, and we learn that-

"England, France, and Italy need at least eighty million quarters of wheat and three million quarters of maize which they can not themselves produce. Consequently, the total imports of wheat required in all will be approximately \$5,000,000 quarters. Of this quantity all the countries able to supply the Entente—except Russia—can ship only one-balf."

The Entente can not look either to this country or to Canada, Dr. Rahrbach says, for—

"The United States and Canada will hardly furnish more than between 12,000,000 and 12,500,000 quarters, and it is very probable that in view of the constantly growing prices an embargo will be ordered to check the high cost of wheat consumed by these two countries themselves.

"The United States produced tifty million quarters less and Canada twenty-seven million quarters less than in the previous

year.

A survey of the other grain-producing countries is then made, and we are told:

"From old crops in Argentina, Australia, and India, and via Archangel the Entente may, in the most favorable event, get thirty-two and a balf million quarters, the figures being four, ten, five, and one million quarters, respectively.

"A round trip by import steamers to North America, including the loading of the vessel, requires one month; to Argentina, about three months; and to Australia, about four and a half

months.

"From the two latter countries the Entente may, therefore, receive between ten and twelve million quarters—but not before August, 1917, and then only if the import and export of all other goods are eliminated in favor of foodstuffs.

"The harvest in India does not begin until March. Thus far, too, it is problematical what, if any, quantities the Entente may get from that country. "Thus, as long as the Dardanelles remain closed, the deficit of nine million tons of wheat can not be covered.

"Owing to the decrease in fodder output, the American output in pigs will be considerably reduced and meat prices are rising steadily."

Germany and her Affies are quite self-supporting in the view of this authority, and he sums up that aspect of the situation by remarking:

"A benignant Providence gave us and our allies bountiful crops, and we can not only face the coming year with certainty and calmness, but will be able to accumulate great reserves for 1918.

"The German barvest of 1916 is officially stated at five million tons. The actual canvass will exceed this early estimate by several million tons."

A certain grim satisfaction at the plight of the Entente is exprest by Dr. Rahrbach in this final paragraph:

"What we would witness if the conclusions of the material here presented are realized—and the figures are so certain, so accurate, are based upon such reliable data that they can not help but come true—would be such a crushing punishment of fate for the lunger plan which England has mapped out against us that the word of ancient history, 'Nemesis,' certainly would describe it."

GERMANY'S RAILROAD TROUBLES—The official aunouncement that great numbers of long-distance and local passenger-trains to different parts of Germany had to be canceled on January 22 has directed attention to the serious shortage of rolling-stock in the Fatherland, where food difficulties are increased and even the supplies of munitions for the front are endangered by lack of transport facilities. The Westminster Gazette writes:

"The growing shortage of steel in Germany for export, and even for munitions, is due to the lack of railway facilities even more than of labor. As Mr. Max Hoschiller has pointed out in the Temps, for some ten years before the war German manufacturers and traders were constantly demanding more goods trucks, but the railway authorities never provided enough. During the war railway traffic, judging from the receipts, has increased appreciably, not only through the transport of troops and munitions, but because the sea-routes are closed, and the import of coal, except from Belgium, is stopt."

Further details are given by the Gazette de Lausanne, which says:

"Normally 8 per cent. of the locomotives are in [process of] repair and the same proportion of coaches. At present 23 per cent. of the actual total rolling stock is out of action from some cause or other. And this proportion must increase, because nowadays German boiler-tubes are made of cast metal and do not last half as long as the old copper and bronze boilers. Further, the Army's needs increase steadily, and the rolling stock has to serve a greatly extended service, embracing Belgian, French, Servaen, Russian, and Roumanian territories."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

HOW THE RAILROADS MAY SAVE MILLIONS

organ that from one-quarter to one-third of the total coal bill of our railways—a proportion representing from 75 to 100 million dollars annually—is spent in kindling, preparing, cleaning, and maintaining fires on grates when locomotives are not actually using steam to move. This would all be saved by using fuel in such form that it would not have to be employed merely to "keep up a fire." Such fuel is the oil used on California railways; but it is not likely that oil can ever be widely burned in locomotives. This means, says the writer of a paper summarized in Railway and Locomotive Engineering (January), the increasing use of pulverized coal, requiring the special equipment of locomotives to burn it, but worth the expense because of improvement in service and economy of operation. We read, in substance:

"Next to labor, the largest single item of cost for transportation in this country is the fuel for locomotive operation, and as in the final analysis the cost per passenger or per ton-mile is largely conditioned upon the unit of motive power per hour, it is easy to realize what the cost must be if power is wasted.

"The necessity for conserving the supply of oil in the rapidly exhausting fields for other than railway-fuel purposes will soon climinate it from locomotive service, while the higher prices and shortage in supply of the larger sizes and better grades of solid coals now in demand for the commercial trade will bring about the use of the less salable by-product of the mines in pulverized form.

"Steam-locomotives will eventually have to be equipped so as to approximate to electric machines by the use of pulverized fuel, which in turn will eliminate smoke, soot, enders, sparks, and fire hazards; reduce noise, bring down the time for dispatching at terminals, and stand-by losses; and increase the daily mileage by providing for longer runs and more nearly continuous service between general repair periods.

"The large quantity of steam required by the modern locomotive necessitates excessive rates of evaporation, such as can only be effectively and economically produced by the burning of fuel in suspension, in order to utilize the heat units that now go out of the stack and into the ash-pan when solid fuel is fired

"By mechanically feeding and burning pulverized fuel, arduous labor on the part of the fireman is replaced by the more skilled manual control of combustion, and assistance is given to the engineer in the operation of the becomotive and permits a better chance for the observation of track and signals.

"The opportunity for reducing the non-productive time of

existing locomotives, and for relieving terminal congestion that is now caused by the necessity for cleaning fires, ash-pans, flues, and smoke-boxes; inspecting and repairing draft, grate, and ash-pan appliances, and for firing-up and supplying firing tools and equipment to becomotives burning coal on grates, makes the use of pulverized fuel one of the most effective and economical means for increasing the net carning capacity of present single-and double-track steam roads.

"From investigations up to the present time, it has been found that any solid fuel that, in a dry, pulverized form, has two-thirds of its content combustible, is suitable for steam-generating purposes. Domestic and steam sizes and qualities of anthracite, bituminous, and semibituminous coals and lignite and peat, as well as the inferior grades, such as anthracite culm, dust, and slosh and bituminous and lignite slack, screenings, and dust, are all suitable for burning in pulverized form.

"As over 8,000,000 tons of pulverized fuel are now being used annually in the United States for industrial kilos and furnaces, it is not thought that the equipment or process for preparing pulverized fuel requires any comment.

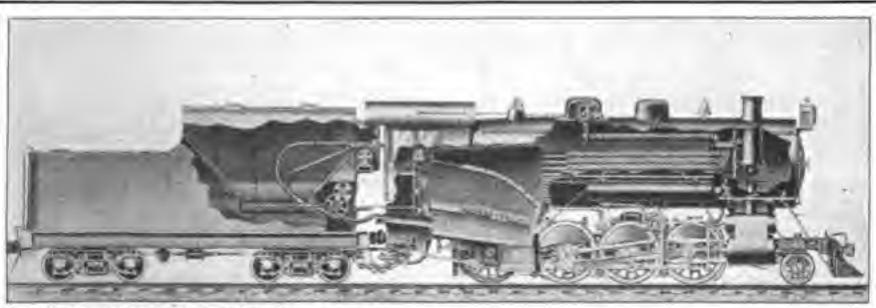
"The total cost to prepare pulverized fuel properly in a suitably equipped drying and pulverizing plant ranges from 15 to 45 cents per ton, depending upon the capacity of the plant. For a railway coaling station of average capacity this total cost will be less than 25 cents per ton.

"For firing up a locomotive, the usual steam-blower is turned or in the stack, a piece of lighted waste is placed on the furnace floor, just alread of the primary arch, after which the pressure fan and one of the fuel and pressure-air feeders can be started. After firing up, the regulation of the fuel- and air-supply is adjusted to suit the standing, drifting, or working conditions, the stack-blower being used only when the locomotive is not using steam."

Not the least of the advantages claimed by the advocates of pulverized fuel is the very great reduction of the troubles due to clinker:

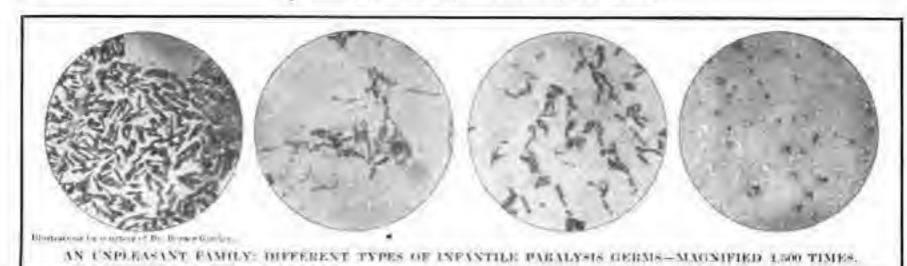
"Clinker is of two kinds, 'hard' and 'soft.' 'Hard clinker' is formed by the direct melting of some of the ash. It hardens as it forms and usually gives but little trouble. 'Soft clinker' is formed by the slagging of the ash, and is either pasty or fluid, and steadily grows in size. 'Honeycomb' or 'flue-sheet' clinker is formed by the condensation or coking of tarry matter or vapor as it strikes against the firebox sheets, and results in the accumulation of a relatively soft, light, ashy substance that grows or spreads over certain areas of the arch and the metal parts of the furnace.

"With the use of pulverized fuel the usual difficulties resulting from the formation of hard and soft clinker are climinated, but



Courtesy of "Rathway and Inventories Engineering." See: York.

TO STOP THE WASTE OF FUEL: A LOCOMOTIVE ARRANGED FOR BURNING PULVERIZED COAL.



with fuels containing certain intrinsic combinations of ferrous silicates, which fuse at comparatively low temperatures, the homeycomb formation will result when the proper air-supply and combustion conditions do not obtain."

To summarize the claims made for the powdered fuel:

"With pulverized fuel a locomotive having the boiler filled with cold water may be brought under maximum steam pressure within an hour, and the fuel feed then stopt until it is called for service. When standing or drifting, at terminals or on the road, the fuel feed may also be discontinued, as the steam pressure can be quickly raised. After the trip or the day's work is over, the locomotive can be immediately stored or lowed, the ash-pit delays being entirely eliminated.

"In this respect the use of pulverized coal is one of the most attractive and quickest methods for increasing the carning capacity of present single- and double-track steam-railways.

"From the actual operation of steam-locometries in regular train-service the use of pulverized fuel has demonstrated in particular the practicability of climinating smoke, einders, sparks, and fire hazards; increasing draw-har horse-power per hour per unit of weight; improving the thermal effectiveness of the steam-locometive as a whole; reducing non-productive time at terminals; utilizing otherwise ununitable or waste fuels; climinating archaes labor; providing greater continuity of service and producing more effective and economical operation and maintenance."

AN UNPLEASANT FAMILY

Is THERE a poliomyelitis family, or infantile-paralysis group of organisms? Dr. Horace Greeley, of Brooklyn, writing in The Medical Record (New York, January 13) is inclined to think that the curious history of the epidemic may be better explained if we adopt this hypothesis. The bacillus assumes all sorts of forms, as the accompanying pictures show, and they change greatly from one stage of growth to another. The bacillus seems to Dr. Greeley to resemble those of the distemper group which cause hemorrhagic blood-poisoning in various domestic animals. If so, epidemics among domestic animals, reported to have occurred before or with attacks of infantile paralysis, would be explained. The recent outbreak in West Virginia, contradicting as it does the belief that the disease is always quiescent in the winter time, lends especial interest to these speculations. Says Dr. Greeley:

"If certain cases were contracted from the lower animals, it would explain such occurrences as coincident or prior epidemics of distemper (as reported from Alaska by Pierson), or of extensive paralytic disease of fowls, as occurred in the Washington epidemic and as has been reported in connection with the Westphalia (Germany) and various Scandinavian outbreaks. This would also help to explain the rural sporadic cases and the greater number of males, especially among adults, that it attacks when prevailing in the country. This was notable in the Iowa epidemic, as reported by Frost.

"The ready growth of the organism in milk and its resistance to heat would render it easily possible for certain cases of the disease to be caused by infection carried in this medium. It is evident that pasteurization would not protect. However, for milk to be directly held responsible for many cases, we might have to incriminate the cow as a potential 'carrier' of the germ.

"In connection with the readiness with which the germ grows at ordinary stimmer temperature (70° Fabr. and over) and the striking effect on-coming cool weather has had upon all epidemies, one can not avoid the conclusion that multiplication of the organism as a saprophyte lorganism that lives on dead organic matter] must take place and be of main importance in the spread of the disease.

"The remarkable way in which the spread of the malady is affected by the atmospheric temperature; the experiments detailed in reference to the growth of the organism at temperatures known to prevail when the disease is at its height, and its ready growth in milk and resistance to the pasteurization process, together with the ease incidence among the children of milk-drinking age, all strongly indicate that milk may be a very important factor in the spread of poliomyelitis."

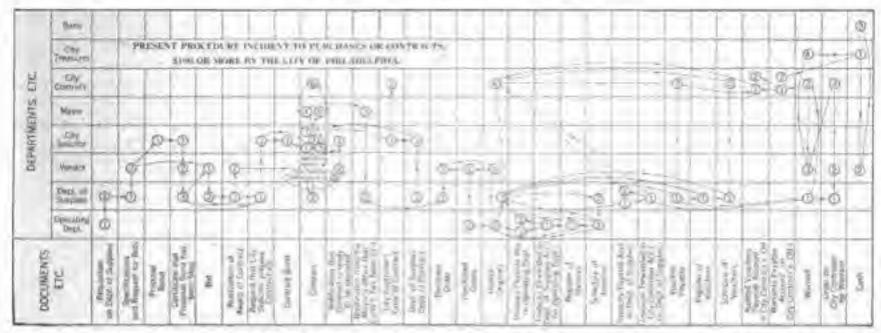
TWO WAYS OF MARKETING FOOD

A RECENT INVESTIGATION of the parcel post as a means of getting food-products directly from the farm to the consumer is compared editorially in Table Talk Cooperstown, N. Y., January) with a test of transportation by motor, made by a Chicago packing-firm. The parcel-post plan, after exhaustive investigation by the University of Wisconsin, was pronounced a failure by that institution. The motor-trip from Chicago to New York was apparently not only successful from the advertiser's standpoint, but also as a practical demonstration. Says the editor of Table Tulk:

The particular object of this auto demonstration was to show that the packer has a means of distributing our meats to us, even the railways might fail. Strikes, fortunately, come few and far between; but when they do come this is a practical demonstration of the packers' ability to keep meats in circulation. War, should it come, might be another means of taking our railways out of public service for shipping of foodstuffs. Here, then, the packers have a second line of defense in their great auto-trucks. This particular truck which made the test run earried products to thirty-five cities and letters to their respective mayors.

"There is much more than appears on the surface of this demonstration of the packer's ability to distribute his products to all his branches, keeping the means of doing so under his own management. It shows just how independent meat consumers can be of strikes and local disturbances which hold up usual means of shipping when the men who have the meat to distribute can man their own autos and send them out from their great packing-plants to their smaller plants and from there to the retail shops. It shows, too, how well equipped our modern meat industry is to take care of every emergency which may arise to interfere with the business.

"Why, in this connection, can a packer do successfully what I note Sam's parcel post—accepting the University of Wisconsin's decision—can not do." Why is it impracticable for the farmer to sell his products direct to his customers via the parcelpost route? The answer is the simplest thing one can imagine. To sell his hams and bacon and other meats, to say nothing of the rest of his farm-products, the farmer needs must do what every other individual in business must do—build up his trade and have his distributing machinery. He can not mail his products but or miss on the chance of the one to whom he mails them buying them. He must either advertise in local consistent in the chance of the one to be sell to the chance of the one to whom he mails them buying them. He must either advertise in local consistent



"A LITTLE TALE OF RED TAPE." MAP OF THE ROUTE TO BE TRAVELED WHENEVER PHILADELPHIA SPENDS OVER \$100.

papers, or he must write direct to other friends and thus create a demand for his wares. This 'drumming up trade' is a business in itself. It is the job of the middleman or retailer—a thankless task, if we may judge from the many attacks made upon the retailer or middleman in the past few years. Now the average farmer knows the raising of stock and of produce much better than he knows the retail business. He reads price-lists from the side of the seller, not of the buyer. To keep track of market fluctuations while he peddled his meats through the mails would be no small task. He would have to stand the loss of spoiled goods which his mail-order customers refused to accept. But why go into further details? Any one can see just where the plan of sending meats, especially by mail, is not practical."

SAVING A CITY'S STEPS

OOK ON THIS CHART and then on that! The big one with the complicated lines is a map of the steps that must now be taken in the fine old town of Philadelphia when a city department wants to buy goods costing more than a hundred dollars. The little one, with the comparatively simple routes, shows the way in which the Bureau

of Municipal Research of that same city would do it. The charts are published in the Bureau's weekly bulletin entitled Citizens' Business (Philadelphia). Says the editor, under the title "A Little Tale of Red Tape":

"The highly complicated diagram above shows the steps that are taken when a city department in Philadelphia purchases any article which costs \$100 or more. It has taken years to develop this 'system.' It has been built up bit by bit and each step has had some particular reason for its adoption. It was 'practical,' that is, each process was added in response to some immediate need. But look at it! And then think of the hours of time (taxpayers' money) and the reams of paper it requires to go through all of these financial and bookkeeping meanderings.

"Laws have been passed, bookkeeping accounts opened, record systems installed, legal instruments provided, not with a view to the ultimate objects to be attained, but to overcome some minor difficulty which at some time existed or some one thought did or would exist. It looks very much as a railroad would look if the road-bed were made to go around all the fallen trees, boulders, hills, creeks, and other obstacles that lay across the path to some vague place

which no one was particularly anxious to reach. In our present system, the administrative engineer who has built the road around a log or a rock has felt very well satisfied with his accomplishment. Has the time yet arrived when we know sufficiently well what we want to write it down in black and white, and then to work out the simplest and straightest route from where we are to where we want to be? The chart below shows how we could straighten the road and arrive at exactly the same place in considerably less time, with immensely less effort and with correspondingly less expense."

MORE CITY MANAGERS?

OW THAT NEARLY A HUNDRED of our smaller cities have "city managers"—usually civil engineers—directing the business of the city, some of the largest municipalities are beginning to consider abandoning present forms of government in favor of an executive selected by "directors." We are told by Engineering and Contracting (Chicago) that the change is now advocated by daily papers in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, and Minneapolis. Says this magazine:

DEPARTMENTS ETC. **DOCUMENTS** ETC Opening Sers. Dept DHA Φ. in Printing and Intelligible Ø-Ø Request for Bids 0 0 350 Fusherin Order Partners and Acres of Samuel of Fare Samuel Govern 00 Ereck. Ø

PROPOSED PROCEDURE INCIDENT TO PURCHASES OR CONTRACTS.

\$100 OR MORE BY THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

HOW THE ELIMINATION OF RED TAPE SAVES STEPS.

"In Cleveland, for example, a nominating committee appointed by fifty civic organizations has just met to consider the selection of fifteen men to investigate the city-manager plan. Among the members of this committee is Dr. Charles S. Howe, president of the Case School of Applied Science. The Cleveland Press urges a change in the city charter to enable the city to adopt the modern method of managing a city like a stock company. The Press says: 'The conduct of city affairs should be in the hands of a thoroughly trained and welltried city manager, chosen not for a definite period, but to hold office as long as he does his work well.' At last the American public begins to see that periodic selection of councilmen and mayors by election is a poor way of getting good municipal government. Imagine a railway system operated under the direction of men selected anew every two to four years by popular vote! The glib speaker, the sweet smiler, the hearty hand-gripper, would then have a better chance of being president of the railway than the man who had spent all his life studying and practising railway construction and operation. The fact is that our entire system of 'representative government,' in which representation comes solely through elections, is an uneconomic system, and is destined shortly to be changed."

CAN WE FORESEE THE FUTURE?

AWO DISTINCT POINTS are to be considered before this question can be answered. First, is the future, like the past, something definite and incapable of change? I left my house at four o'clock yesterday and turned down the street to the left. Could I, if I had wished, have waited until 4:15, or have turned to the right instead. If so, I could have nullified any prediction that might have been made. Secondly, even granting the future to be absolutely fixt and only one course of events possible, can we get at their connection with the present so clearly that we can tell what they will be?

These are no new questions. They seem simple enough, but students have never agreed on the answers, and possibly never will. In La Revue (Paris), we have the opinion of Camille Flammarion, the French astronomer. Flammarion assures us that "future events can be foreseen very exactly and without possibility of contest"; but he does not say whether he means all future events, or some future events. As will be seen in one quotation below, he admits that man's will is a factor in much that occurs, so that the question reduces to that of the predictability of that will. Flammarion quotes the following passage from the great Laplace's "Essay on the Theory of Probabilities," to show that even a century ago the fixity of the course of events was maintained by philosophers. Said Laplace;

"All events, even the apparently most insignificant ones, are as solidly bound up with the great laws of nature as the revolutions of the solar system. In our ignorance of the links uniting them to the entire system of the universe, we assumed for them either final causes or the frenks of hazard, according to their regular or accidental succession. But these imaginary causes have been successively set back the farther our knowledge advanced, and disappear entirely before a sound philosophy which sees in them only the expression of our ignorance of the true causes of the actions of nature and man.

"An intelligence which, for one single instance, could be imagined to embrace the knowledge of all natural forces and of the mutual relationship of all beings comprising the universe, could sum up in one formula the movements of the largest celestial bodies and of the atoms. To this intelligence nothing could be uncertain; the future and the present would be one for it. The spirit of man, in constructing our science of astronomy, has attempted the first feeble outline of that all-embracing intelligence."

Are we not free agents, then? Only partially, Flammarion thinks. Our freedom, he asserts, is comparable to the relative freedom of a passenger on a steamer in mid-ocean; "he can read and write, smoke, and play eards at will, but he can not leave the steamer," Returning to his main subject, the author sums up his standpoint as follows:

"The future is no greater mystery than the past. At the time of the eclipse of the sun, predicted by Arago, of July 8, 1842, I was four months and eleven days old; when the eclipse of August 11, 1999, will take place I will have been dead long ago. What does it matter? Past, present, and future are one. There can be no doubt that everything that happens had to happen, from the crimes of Nero to those of William II. But who will, nevertheless, pretend that the latter, who is mainly responsible for the death of 5,000,000 human beings. has been made of the same stuff as St. Vincent de Paul? Neither one nor the other were or are automata, slaves of determinism.

"The future is determined by many circumstances, but the will of man, as far as mankind's fate is concerned, is one of, and not the least, among the determining factors. This antifatalistic doctrine of determinism is the only philosophy worthy of our position in this world and as near to truth as we feeble beings can approach.

"Properly speaking, we do not foresee, we merely see the future. The astronomer calculates the normal orbit of a comet, but it is possible that the comet be attracted to the atmosphere of a large planet. If the astronomer has not taken into account this possible perturbation, his prediction will, of course, be wrong."

WORLD-WIDE CONTROL OF NARCOTICS

THAT THE SUCCESSFUL SOLUTION of the drugproblem lies in an international agreement which will control the evil at its source is pointed out by Charles B. Towns, of New York, an expert in drug-legislation, in a pamphlet entitled "Federal Responsibility in the Solution of the Habit-Forming Drug-Problem." He would include in the terms of such an agreement all that class of drugs known as "hypnoties," taken indiscriminately to relieve pain and induce sleep.

No real progress can be made, Mr. Towns asserts, until we can control the source of supply. The most drastic laws which this country could possibly enact would not at this time eliminate the illicit traffic in habit-forming drugs. The countries that produce such drugs must prohibit their sale except under conditions internationally agreed upon. Writes Mr. Towns:

"One reason why the countries which do not produce these drugs should restrict the manufacture and sale of them to the quantities needed for their own home use is that horrible abuses are growing out of the commercializing of narcoties. I cite

two or three cases to illustrate this.

"The Federal Government has recently uncovered in New York City a firm who set themslves up as being wholesale druggists. They were able to do this by paying the Government the annual tax of ten dollars! They import quantities of opiates which they can not sell legally in the United States except upon written order blanks which are supplied by the Government. This same firm, however, exports large quantities of these drugs into Mexico to an individual or a concern. There is no law in that country which affects the sale of such drugs in any way whatsoever. This Mexican concern can smuggle, these goods back into this country without any trouble at all; and this is just what they do. Here is one unmistakable big loophole, and every revenue officer knows it and is trying to close the hole, but finds it a hard job.

"Then our revenue officers find on a Japanese ship in San Francisco Harbor some three hundred thousand dollars' worth of opiates, which they attempt to seize. But they are immediately advised that it is a shipment destined to Vera Cruz; and you can see what becomes of it after it reaches Vera Cruz! The illicit traffic is such drugs has not only put an enormous premium upon the price of such drugs to the illegitimate user of them, but it has in the past ten years quadrupled the cost of such drugs for legitimate medical needs. If commerce in these drugs were made a Government monopoly it would immediately eliminate every unfavorable factor connected with this habit-forming drug situation as far as traffic in habit-forming drugs was concerned. It would exact an accurate accounting of their sale and use, and, most important of all, the Government could fix the price and limit the profit on such products. To do this would mean the practical wiping out of the illicit-drug traffic, for nothing now keeps it alive but the enormous profits to be made

in it. No profit, no 'dope.' . . "Even the, in trying to avoid the illicit traffic in these drugs, we are able to secure the cooperation of the countries immediately surrounding and adjacent to us, the lawless drug-seller would be little inconvenienced. While this country took the initiative in bringing about three international conferences on this opium question (one, the first, being held in Shanghai, the other two at The Hague, in 1912 and 1913, respectively), practically no good came out of these conferences to this country, so far as this habit-forming drug-problem was concerned. For one thing, we could not go into these conferences with clean hands. Nor did the countries now at war at that time feel that these drugs were any immediate problem to them. The conditions which have grown out of the war, bowever-and I have been in a position to ascertain the facts-have made this habitforming drug-problem a world-problem; and all these nations that, previous to the war, treated this habit-forming drugproblem only as an incident, will have to take it up after the war from an entirely different standpoint.

"As soon as the war is over the time will be right and ripe for us to bring about the necessary international understanding on this subject with all the prime Powers of the world. True, we can not hope to solve the problem successfully at home until we have been able to get an international understanding; but in the meantime we must do the next best thing. We must take up the domestic side of this problem, starting with the

importer, manufacturer, wholesaler, and retailer, and without fear or favor must take such means and must enact such measures as will restrict the consumption of all these drugs to legitimate medical needs."

TAKING THE OFFICE ALONG

PLAN by which a traveling man may have all the conveniences of his office, even while he is "on the read," is described under the above heading in System (Chicago, February). Correspondence and other routine duties have no chance to accumulate, for they are handled as they come

up. All the facilities are ready to hand in the "office trunk" which this man has had specially built for him, and is shown in the picture. Says the magazine just named:

"The following is a list of the articles the trunk is designed to hold:

1 typewriter.

I portfolio with all sample forms and bulletins requived for presenting the product to any prospect.

I four-drawer steel cardindex (three by five) for prospects and users. Capacity about four thousand cards.

4 pocket rating-books.

1 complete sample ma-

2 sample drawers.

I bouse organ hinder with house organs.

I sales and commission ledger.

I letter partfullo for correspondence. Several sales manuals and

bulletin-books.

Advertising and stationery.



THE OFFICE HE TAKES IN HIS TRUNK.

"The trunk is made of three-ply veneer covered inside and out with fiber and strongly reenforced with iron corners and small angles. The partitions are made of veneer and covered with thin brass at the front. The dimensions are twenty-four inches by twenty inches by eighteen inches. The weight, empty, is about eighty pounds; filled to capacity, about one hundred and seventy pounds."

The principal advantages of the trunk, says a user, are:

"I. I have complete office facilities with me at all times.

"2. My prospect files are always up to date and I have all my correspondence records with me wherever I go.

"3. I can keep up my records while on the road when time is heavy on my hands.

'4. I have all facilities for handling any sale that may arise."

"SILENT MUSIC" FOR THE SICK-A system of "silent music," installed by a Chicago firm in a hospital at Ottawa, Ill., is thus described in Hospital Management (Chicago, January):

"It consists of a spring-motor cabinet with a turntable similar to the ordinary phonograph without a horn. Attached to the cabinet is our special music-transmitter, corresponding to the tonearm and reproducer on the ordinary phonograph. The transmitter is energized by the vibrations of the needle traveling on the record, and transmits these electrical vibrations over a system of wires throughout the hospital. The wiring terminates at outlet jacks alongside of patients' beds. The patient can be furnished with a head receiver attached to a cord and plug. When the plug is inserted in the jack alongside of the bed, the patient may hear the music by placing the receiver against the ear. The recorder is inaudible unless the receiver is held close to the ear, and consequently one patient may receive entertainment while the patient in an adjoining bed may sleep without disturbance."

NITRATE-PLANTS FOR WAR-NEEDS

THE PROPOSED ERECTION of a large Government by droelectric plant for the electrical fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, a work which would take years and cost millions, can be justified on only one condition, says Mr. Frederick Darlington. This eminent consulting engineer recognizes the need of large-scale production of artificial nitrogen compounds for the purposes of peace as well as those of war. But there is no need, he says in a letter to the New York Times, for a plant on the scale of the Muscle Shoals project, unless

> there were no other suitable supply of power, As a matter of fact, he says, we have such a supply "in the surplus power of 1,500 hydroelectric plants scattered all over the country." Mr. Darlington clucidates:

"By 'surplus power' is meant that power which a plant can generate but can not apply to any commercial purpose, It is the wasted power, the power in the water that goes over the spillway. Its amount varies with different plants, but almost all have a large surplus at night, when the industries they serve are at rest; others have large amounts during periods of high water; and in some cases a great deal of the normal power is surplus, because many dams have been built to take care of all the water that may flow past, even

if only a small part of the total capacity can find a market. According to the Merrill Report, presented to the Senate January 20, 1916, our hydroelectric plants have a total capacity of over 5,000,000 horse-power, and at least half of this amount is surplus; or, in other words, over 2,000,000 horse-power is at present being wasted, part of it continuously and part of it during certain portions of the day or year.

'Many power-plant managers have made anxious inquiries regarding the manufacture of nitrogen compounds so that they can turn this waste power into profit. Could they do so, nitrogen-plants would spring up all over the country, employing hundreds of men, supplying cheap fertilizer to farmers, forming an unlimited supply of explosives in time of war, and utilizing some of our natural resources now going to waste. Certainly this would be a far better solution of the nitrate problem from every point of view than the erection of a Government plant at great public expense."

"Well," asks Mr. Darlington, "why is not this being done?" And he replies that it is "because we do not know how." To remedy this condition,

"It is self-evident that the United States . . . should place in the hands of its business fren and engineers the necessary information on the electrical fixation of nitrogen. And this the Government could do without going to the expense of building a huge hydroelectric plant of its own by establishing small, quickly built, and comparatively inexpensive plants at several points where surplus power is available. These plants would supply the Government with its nitrates in normal times; they would be experimental stations where the several electric processes could be investigated and whence complete information regarding them could be disseminated; and they would form training-schools for engineers who would go forth and create a new industry for the United States."

LETTERS - AND - ART

A GREAT AMERICAN CARTOONIST OF THE WAR GONE

AN AMERICAN CARTOONIST whose work hung on the walls of foreign cabinet ministers, because in their view his cartoons were "the finest and most effective seen in any American newspaper during the war," has not lived to see the end of the struggle. Luther D. Bradley died on

January 9. The Liver-ARY DIGEST has almost come to look upon him as one of its staff, for, the his work appeared originally in the Chicago Daily News, it was freely reproduced for our readers. Special cable dispatches of condolence came to his paper from editors of two great London newspapers, The Daily Chronicle and The Daily News. "Journalism all over the world has sustained a very serious loss," says Mr. Robert Donald, editor of the former, at the same time a:lding:

"He struck a hold human note and presented his ideas with telling effect. He commanded all the elements of pictorial art, and some of his war-eartoons were as aniusing as they were clever and effective. Bradley was the finest and most finished artist. In presenting the vital and topical issues of the war in the form of eartoons he was the best exponent of the great overshadowing causes of justice and humanity, in defense of which the young man-hood of Europe are sacrificing their lives by the million."

Bradley's quality was fully appreciated in his

home city even by rivals of his own paper. The Chicago Herald thus speaks of him:

"A fine quality of vigorous idealism characterized his work. He saw events, local, national, and world-wide, in a large way. His pictures summed up justly public opinion upon many important issues. He had, too, the rare satisfaction of doing his best work up to the day of his death. In fact, altho he was in his sixty-fourth year, Mr. Bradley was enabled to show his most brilliant gifts during the last three years of his life.

"Withal he led a calm, simple life. The fact that his drawings were highly prized by statesmen of Europe and America did not lure him from the unaffected quiet which he preferred. Always he kept the freshness of youth, taking up through last summer a boy's zest in swimming in Lake Michigan. Newspaperdom has been deprived of a fine figure in the death of Carteonist Bradley and thousands have lost a friend."

Briefly condensed, the facts of his career appear in the New York Evening Post:

"He was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1853, and after a

brief stay in Northwestern University, he went to Yale, where he was graduated in 1875. He entered his father's real-estate office in Chicago. In 1882, however, his ambitions underwent a change. After traveling extensively he became interested in newspaper work in Australia. He drew cartoons for Australia Tid-Bits, Melbourne Life, and Melbourne Prach. Bradley was fond of athleties and was of athletic build. While at Yale he was a member of the erew. He is survived by a widow and four children."

In the appreciations of him written by his associates on the Chicago Daily News, Mr. Henry J. Smith points out that his personality was of the plain, everyday sort. "He did not dress the artist part, nor try to look it." But—

"His work was his work. He never threw a halo around it, nor did he ever imply that because he did that sort of work, he was a being of a higher order. In connection with this absence of 'pose' it is worth mentioning that Luther Bradley produced his cartoons without nearly as much academic preparation as weekly periodicals regu-

they seemed to reveal. He read three weekly periodicals regularly, others desultorily, and he dipt into thoughtful books as they came out. But he did not try to know everything. His real library was the picturesque, laughable, and dreadful book of life itself, as disclosed to him in the news of the day. He illumined these from the inexhaustible batteries within him. He did not seem to need the artificial light that came from other minds."

Another associate, Mr. Charles H. Dennis, dwells more particularly on Mr. Bradley's mental attitude in respect to his work. "He was incapable of compromising with his convictions," we are told, "but he was always ready to consider evidence tending to show that his convictions were wrong," He was of the fiber of the reformer, satirizing especially the



LUTHER D. BRADLEY.

"In presenting the vital and topical issues of the war in the form of cartoons," says a foreign celltor, "he was the last exponent of the great overshadowing causes of justice and humanity, in defense of which the young manhood of Europe are sacrificing their lives by the million." He died in Chicago January 9.



THE HARVEST MOON.

-One of the earliest of Bradley's war-cartoons in the Chicago Dolly News.

social habits that he regarded as signs of a weakening in the stamina of the people. Thus:

"Always looking for good causes to help, he frequently express the desire to 'strike a blow' for this or that. In a world with so many wrongs to be combated he had no patience with frivolous subjects for cartoons. He took his talent too seriously, he took life too seriously, to waste his time on littlenesses. He was eager to attack any piece of injurious folly or any social tendency indicating deterioration of the mental, moral, or physical fiber of Americans. Cartoons of the type of the one in which he contrasted the sturdy boy of an earlier generation trudging to school through snow-drifts with the languid stripling of to-day stepping into an automobile and saying, 'School, James,' gave him particular pleasure.

"A consistent enemy of individual and national flabbiness, he rejoiced in honorable achievement of every sort. For the great men of the past he had a particular reverence. The birthdays of Washington and Lincoln seldom or never passed without his drawing lessons from their lives for the profitable consideration of the people of to-day. For Roosevelt he had an unwavering admiration and he never grew weary of depicting that virile American in the act of doing some strenuous thing or other. This big, gentle-hearted artist dearly loved also to picture women admonishing their husbands on matters of public duty or serenely setting them right when they were in the midst of some wrong-headed action typically masculine. He believed that women commonly had a finer, truer sense in matters of social service than had men, and he championed their cause effectively by expressing in many ways his conviction that as a rule they were no less clear of vision than pure of purpose in dealing with public affairs. On behalf of children, misunderstood at home or mistreated anywhere through poverty or neglect or the barbarities of war, he was always ready to fight in flaming indignation.

"When the European War broke out Bradley, in the full enjoyment of his ripe creative power, turned with passionate energy to the task of depicting the gigantic criminality of militarism. The scathing indictments which he drew against it were reproduced in publications throughout the world. Their remarkable merit brought him wide fame and soon he was proclaimed by many the greatest of American cartoonists. From the earlier war-cartoons—such as the one entitled 'The Harvest Moon' and showing a skull-shaped luminary pouring its rays down upon an illimitable plain covered with corpses—to the last three or four of the wonderful series, including 'Just Another Little Fellow' [recently reproduced in The Literary Digest], showing the slender corpse of stricken Roumania over which the ponderous wheels of war has passed—they met with wide recognition as masterpieces of the cartoonist's art.

"Bradley's life went out suddenly, but peacefully, while his creative power as an artist was at its height. In taking him, death ended the career of a devoted champion of goodness, simplicity, and gentleness, of progress and truth."

RESCUING THE FOLK-SONGS

THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINS are being ransacked by enthusiastic folk-song gatherers of these lyric remnants of the past. Miss Loraine Wyman is one of the "pickers-up of unconsidered trifles," and her results: have appeared in a volume called "Lonesome Tunes." What is found in these remote districts are the songs of English peasants, many of them also garnered in the English countryside by the late Baring-Gould and Mr. Cecil J. Sharp. In these parts of the Alleghanies dwell English, Scotch, and Irish, more untoucked by other European influences than any other people living in the United States. They are shy of giving up their stories, and Miss Wyman tells of all sorts of ruses employed to persuade the natives, some of them children, to sing for even an audience of one. The enthusiasm for collecting old songs is much greater in England, where probably the field is richer and the pursuit has been followed longer; but Mr. Sharp regards this belatedness in investigation as something of an advantage, The present-day collector goes about it in a very different way from the eighteenth-century musician, having set up quite a different standard. He has realized, says Mr. Sharp in The Musician (Boston), that "his first and chief obligation is to record just what he hears, no more and no less, and that the esthetic as well as the scientific value of his work depends wholly upon the truthfulness and accuracy of his transcriptions." Mr. Sharp speaks of two theories respecting the origin of folk-song:

"Some hold that folk-songs were composed in the past by individuals, just like other songs, and have been handed down to us more or less in-correctly by oral tradition; that they were the fashionable and popular songs of a bygone day, the compositions of skilled musicians, which found their way into the country villages and remote neighborhoods where, altho long forgotten in the towns and cities of their origin, they had since been preserved. To put it in another way, the folk-song, it is contended, is not a genuine wild flower, but, in the jargon of the botanist, a 'garden-escape.'

"The opponents of this school, however, imprest by the fact that the essential characteristics of the folk-song—its freshness, spontaneity, naturalness, and unconventionality—are the very qualities which are conspicuously absent from the popular songmusic of the past, maintain that folk-songs are the products not of the individual, but of a people or community, and that we are indebted to the process of oral tradition not merely for preserving them, but for molding, developing, and, in a sense, creating them as well.

"This is not the occasion to enter into a lengthy discussion



GOING BACK-TIME TO BEXT SOME PLOWSHARES INTO SWORDS

-Bradley in the Chicago Daily News.

upon an abstruse and highly controversial question of this sort. Suffice it to say that the writer is a stout upholder of the communal theory of origin; that he believes that the nature of the folk-song and its history can be satisfactorily explained only on that hypothesis; that the most typical qualities of the folksong have been laboriously acquired during its journey down the ages, in the course of which its individual angles and irregularities have been rubbed and smoothed away, just as the pebble on the seashore has been rounded by the action of the waves; that the suggestions, unconsciously made by individual singers, have at every stage of the evolution of the folk-song been weighed and tested by the community, and accepted or rejected by their verdict, and that the life history of the folk-song has been one of continuous growth and development, always tending to approximate to a form which should be at once congenial to the taste of the community and expressive of its feelings. aspirations, and ideals."

In rendering folk-songs for an audience the accompaniment is an important point. Mr. Howard Brockway has provided accompaniments for the songs in Miss Wyman's collection and they aim to hold to the simplicity and spirit of the original. On this point Mr. Sharp writes:

"With the purist, a simple solution is to dispense with an accompaniment altogether, on the ground that it is an anachronism. But this is surely to handicap the folk-tune needlessly and to its detriment. For as it takes an artist to appraise the value of a picture out of its frame, so it is only the expert who can extract the full flavor from an unharmonized melody. Musically, we live in a harmonic age, when every one, consciously or subconsciously, thinks in chords; when even the man in the street is under the influence—if only he knew it—of the underlying harmonics of the popular air he is whistling.

"And herein lies one of the fundamental distinctions between folk- and art-song. The former, in its purest form, being the product of those in whom the harmonic sense is dormant, is essentially a non-harmonic tune; whereas the latter, of course, is demonstrably constructed upon a harmonic basis.

"If, then, the need of an instrumental setting to the folk-song be granted, we have next to consider what is its ideal form; and this, likewise, is largely a matter of individual taste. Sir Charles Stanford, for instance, advocates a frankly modern treatment. 'The airs,' he says, 'are for all time, their dress must vary with the fashion of a fraction of time.'

"Personally, I take a different view—and Sir Charles admits that there are two sides to the question. For it seems to me that of the many distinctive characteristics of the folk-air one of the most vital—at any rate, the one I would least willingly sacrifice—is that which makes it impossible to put a date or assign a period to it, which gives to the folk-air the quality of

permanence, makes it impervious to the passage of time, and so enables it to satisfy equally the artistic ideals of every age."

Then there is the singing, which is perhaps the most important of all:

"Traditionally, folk-songs are sung not only without gesture, but with the greatest restraint in the matter of expression; indeed, the folk-singer will usually close his eyes and observe an impossive demeaner throughout his performance. All who have beard him sing in this way will. I am confident, bear witness to the extraordinary effectiveness of this unusual mode of execution.

"Artistically, then, it will, I think, be found that the most effective treatment to accord to the folk-song is to sing it as simply and as straightforwardly as possible, and, while paying the closest attention to the clear enunciation of the words and the preservation of an even, pleasant tone, to forbear, as far as may be, from actively and deliberately attempting to improve it by the introduction of frequent changes of time, crescendos, diminuendos, and other devices of a like character."

One of Miss Wyman's finds is called "Peggy Walker," and was retrieved in Harlan County, Kentucky, giving a rather cynical version of "The Girl I Left Behind Me":

1

There was a joily farmer who lived a neighbor nigh, (bis). He had but one fair daughter, upon her I cast my eye.

11

I asked her if she'd be willing for me to cross the plain, (bis) And if she would be true to me till I return sgain.

111

She said she would be true to me until death did decline, (bis). Then I shook hands and parted with the girl I left behind.

IV

I set my beat for Iceland, strange people I might see, (bis) I met Miss Peggy Walker, she fell in love with me,

V

I quit my work one evening, went walking up the street, (bis). The stage was just returning and a post-boy I did meet.

VI

He handed me a letter that I might understand, (bis) The girl I left behind me had gone with another man.

7.11

Whilst I stood there lamenting, said he, "Poor boy, don't cry. (bix) For I have money a-plenty, to serve both you and I."



"THE FINAL ANSWER!

-Bradley's last carteon for the Chicago Daily News.

THE LANGUISHING BRITISH STAGE

DUBIOUS RECORD for 1916 is reported by the London stage. "It would almost seem as if the war had had a stultifying effect on the playwright's imagination," says the London Times, and it is unwilling to concede to any of the things already achieved the title of "the great war-play." That is still to be written. "It looks as if the greatest dramatic theme in history will have to wait for proper treatment until peace has returned to the world." One or two plays are mentioned, so far not known to us, such as "The Man Who Stayed at Home," "Home on Leave," and "London Pride," and the record is that they have appealed to "the audience of the moment," but they are also judged as "hardly worthy to rank as the drama's contribution to the literature of the great upheaval." The people have, however, sought amusement as a distraction from more serious thoughts, and the theaters have struggled bravely with "war-conditions, darkened streets, Zeppelin-raids, daylight-saving, the entertainment tax, the growing competition of the cinematograph theater, and the music-hall." The Times's record runs in this wise:

"Sir Arthur Pinero has given the stage nothing during the year; the only contribution from Mr. Henry Arthur Jones has been the production in the country of 'We Can't Be as Bad as All That,' which was seen in America some years ago. Sir James Barrie has written one delightful fantasy—'A Kiss for Cinderella.' Apart from this, he has furnished various little sketches for charity performances, which achieved their object even if they added but little to his reputation.

"Mr. Bernard Shaw's record is blank; so is that of Mr. Galsworthy and Mr. Granville Barker, the the silence of the latter a partly to be accounted for by the fact that he has placed his services at his country's disposal. Mr. Arnold Bennett has been too busily occupied with novels and war-articles to write for the stage. Mr. Sutro's contribution has been limited to a war-savings sketch for the variety theaters. Mr. Vachell, who a year ago was justly looked upon as one of the bright hopes for the future, has been disappointing. It would almost seem as if his stock of original plots was nearly exhausted, for he has shown a tendency to rely on a collaborator, and one has missed the sparkling gaiety of his earlier work. Mr. Harold Brighouse achieved one triumphant success in 'Hobson's Choice,' but a second production from his pen, 'The Clock Goes Round,' was an overambitious effort to interpret fantasy in the terms of everyday life. Mr. Louis Parker has written a moderately successful play about Disraeli, in which he took certain liberties with historical facts. Mr. Rudolf Besier has been associated in a couple of plays, both of which attempted to delineate the char-

acteristics of the Prussian, while of Mr. Edward Knoblock's two works 'Home on Leave' has proved the more successful. On the brighter side of the picture Mr. Somerset Maugham wrote in 'Caroline' one of the wittiest comedies that the London stage has seen for some time."

The record will be slightly modified if one remembers that some of the silent playwrights, like Shaw and Barker, have been vocal on the American stage, Mr. Barker even now about to launch a new play in New York. As for the acting, we are told there would be difficulty in picking out individual performances which would stand out clearly as dramatic triumphs

"Possibly the war itself accounts for this. Mr. Henry Ainley, Mr. Godfrey Tearle, and a host of others are playing in the greatest drama of all; two promising young actors, Mr. Basil Hallam and Mr. Shiel Barry, have made the supreme sacrifice.

"Sir Herbert Tree has been in the United States, either acting for the moving pictures or celebrating the Shakespearian tercentenary away from the poet's native land. Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson has definitely retired from the stage. Mr. Cyril Maude is in America, and Sir George Alexander has strayed to the variety theaters. A year ago the majority of playgoers would have picked out Mr. Ainley's performance in 'Quinneys' as the most striking piece of work. This year, however, the task would be much more complicated, and it would be hard to choose between the contending claims of Mr. Dennis Eadie as Disraeli, Mr. H. B. Irving as the 'spoot' medium in 'The Barton Mystery,' Mr. Joe Nightingale—one of the real discoveries of the year—in 'Hobson's Choice,' and Mr. du Maurier as the 'infalliable' policeman in 'A Kiss for Cinderella.'

"The performances of three actresses stand out from the rest. Miss Doris Keane by her performance in 'Romance' [an American actress in an American play] has placed herself in the first rank of emotional actresses—the one would prefer to see her in a new part before forming a definite idea of her adaptability. Miss Madge Titheradge has added to a steadily growing reputation by her performances in 'Tiger's Cub' and the Drury Lane melodrama, 'Best of Luck,' while Miss Renée Kelly has returned from America to achieve immediate popularity in 'Daddy

Longlegs,

"Despite Sir Herbert Tree's absence from England, Shakespeare has not been entirely neglected during his tercentenary year. Mr. Martin Harvey's Red Cross season at His Majesty's was particularly successful, while the 'all star' performance of 'Julius Cæsar' at Drury Lane in May culminated in the knighthood of Frank Benson, an honor which was as generally welcomed in the theatrical profession as it was well deserved. A word also should be said for the splendid work which has been carried on by Mr. Ben Greet at the 'old Vic.' Week in, week out, performances of Shakespeare have been alternated with operatic productions at popular prices."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



THE PUBLIC SQUARE AT YPRES AND THE CATHEDRAL.

This town has been captured and recaptured several times. The French now hold it and are endeavoring to repair some of the damage.

THE NEW SPIRIT IN THE FRENCH CHURCH

THE CHURCH OF FRANCE, in the course of this war, has had the "opportunity of showing its mettle," says Georges Goyau, the famous church historian; and he adds: "It is revealing to the country the real place it occupies in the national life." Mr. Goyau was the author of the remarkable article in The LITERARY DIGEST of November 18, on the relationship between the German and French Catholies. In the Revue des Deux Mondes (Paris), he presents another lucid article on the Catholic question, this time treating of the rebirth of French Catholicism after nearly half a century of callousness on the part of the population and of persecution by the Government. Waldcek-Rousseau, the former Premier of France, in a speech before the French Senate in 1903, stated that "Catholieism survives in France, if not as a religious law faithfully observed by everybody, at least as a social statute respected by the vast majority." The French Church is indeed a moral power to be reckoned with, declares Mr. Goyau, "and when the war-toesin had rung throughout the land, when the hour of death had been welcomed as an old dear friend, all misunderstandings of the past melted away, and now for fully twentyeight months the Church could again place itself at the disposal of France."

Professor Goyau also relates with emotion and gratitude the patriotic sacrifices made by the Protestant churches and the synagogs of France: out of 490 pastors of the Lutheran and Reformed persuasions 180 are in the trenches; all students of the Paris Rabbinical, Seminary and more than three-fifths of the officiating rabbis of the Republic left for the front; two of them were killed, one is missing.

"When, after this war is over, our sister Churches will write their own martyrology, Catholic witnesses will rise to glorify their dead. The whole Catholic press rendered a well-deserved homage to Chief Rabbi Bloch, of Lyons, who was mortally struck by a German bullet while he attended a dying Catholic soldier, holding the cross to his livid lips."

After these prefatory remarks the author traces, in his inimitable style, a picture of the life and activity of the Catholic Church from the unforgettable July days of 1914 to date. One-third of its priesthood followed the call of their country. The Paris diocese alone has already buried forty-five of its members. The Cardinal-Archbishop of Lyons had to enlist laymen to fill the gaps in his decimated clergy. Bishops have become again parish priests.

"Eleven young French monks, surprized by the German invasion in their convent in the grand duchy of Luxemburg, disguised themselves, walked stealthily into Belgium, and from there to France, immediately joining their barracks. Dominicans and Jesuits vie with each other in patriotic devotion. The Church, cheerfully accepting the abrogation of its time-honored immunities, with a noble gesture commanded the young priests to shoulder their rifles. 'Your parish,' explained the Cardinal-Archbishop of Reims, Monseigneur Luçon, to his priests, 'is henceforth your regiment, your trench, your ambulance. Love it as you have loved your Church. Perhaps you will be buried on the battle-field. What of it? Why should we priests not give of our blood?' Thus, the priest is no longer isolated from

the people; he has become an integral part of it. The Dominican sergeants and Jesuit lieutenants have built the bridge. And who, on the other hand, would have believed, a short three years ago, that a company of French soldiers, educated in the godless school of the Republic, should, before preparing for assault, receive absolution on their knees?

A parallel case to this kneeling company receiving absolution is the scene in the Bois d'Argonne, of March 7, 1916, when "the successive waves of a regiment, marching to the attack, bowed themselves before the representative of God, de Chabrol, chaplain of the division, whose hand, while the guns were thundering, made the sign of the redemption." This is a textual quotation from an order of the day by the commanding general.

Mr. Goyau does not forget, either, the heroic work of the nuns. At Gerbéviller, when the village was in flames and a German officer was going to give the order to burn down the Red-Cross pavillon, Sister Julia placed herself before the lieutenant and with superb courage defied him to commit the sacrilege. The Bavarian, taken aback, bowed his head andthe parillon was saved.

Not less courageous was Sister Gabriela, of Clermont-en-Argonne. The army of the Crown Prince arrived there at the end of August, 1914. "We will take care of your wounded," she said, "if you save the town." It was promised. The promise, however, was not kept. The nun stept before the colonel: "Well, I see the word of a German officer can not be relied upon." The town was saved and twenty-five French wounded prisoners owed their lives to the plucky sister, who, in April, 1916, received the war-medal, "the major making his little congratulatory speech while I was completing the bandage of my poor poils whose head was resting on my lap," Professor Goyau quoting verbatim the report of the decorated nun.

Fifty-nine priests and seminarists of the Paris diocese received their crosses under similar conditions; the natural love of the soil and the love of the Church, combined, produce heroic souls of a peculiarly noble blending. The olden days when bishops were the supreme lords of towns and counties were revived, if only for a short time, at some places, such as Meaux, shortly before the battle on the Marne. On September 3, 1914, the armies of von Kluck were expected any moment, and the civil agthorities fled. Bishop Marbeaux took possession of the City Hall and with a rare skill organized the various municipal services. Generals Joffre and Gallieni had stopt the triumphal onslaught of the German troops. September 9, the civil authorities returned to Meaux and Mayor Marbeaux gave in his resignation. Similar was the situation in Soissons and Châlonssur-Marne; the cathedrals again became civic centers.

"But our priests, in the midst of the brutal butchery, are not unmindful of the Savior's advice to love even our enemicsabove all, if the latter are in great stress themselves. Thus Rev. Landrieux, of the Cathedral of Reims, while the church was burning, saved from its ruins at the risk of his life a group of wounded German soldiers. The enraged population was going to lynch them. 'You will have to kill me first,' said the courageous priest.

"Words fail to describe as they deserve the deeds of Bishop Lobbedeye, of Arras, and his clergy. The tradition of the catacombs revived; a cellar was transformed into a church, and here the bishop read his mass. The priests threw off their soutanes to become police and firemen, moving-men, and gravediggers. One of them, de Bonnières, of noble birth, went every morning, braving the bullets which whistled about his ears, into the suburbs begging the soldiers for the left-overs from their meals to distribute these pittanees among the starving poor of Arras.

"Thus, before the enemy the old union of church and state had been effected. The same population, the same Government, which before the war had adopted the slogan, 'The priest's place is the church,' requested the cooperation of the elergy. And the Church obeyed the call. Everything was forgotten. 'Who cares now,' exclaimed Cardinal Savin, 'for the religious misunderstandings, political quarrels, and personal rivalries of the past! France first! United by the common danger, we learned to know and respect one the other, and after the war we will solve the grave problems which had separated us before the war. Our victory will be our main ally in this future work of pacification.

Forever memorable will remain that great religious manifestation at Paris during the Battle of the Marne week, in honor of St. Geneviève, the patron of the French capital. She and Joan of Arc became again the divine protectors of France. The people of Paris fell on their knees on the famous heights of Montmartre, the mountain of the saint-martyrs of the past, a place historical in the annals of France. Even the skepties thanked the Church for its resuscitation of the religious spirit. France again remembered that she had once been 'the eldest daughter of the Church.' . . .

"Not later than November 9 last, none less than our grand old man, Alexandre Ribot, Secretary of the Treasury, spontaneously declared in the French parliament that the French elergy, poor as it is, has laid its savings on the national altar in the shape of generous subscriptions to the various war-loans. This war, cruel as it is, has at least achieved this: it made of France one large united family, a real Union Socree, and the priest is anxious to seal this civic concord through the harmony

of souls."

PITY FOR THE "ALIEN ENEMY"

THE "ALIEN ENEMY" is not without his angel of mercy in most of the countries at war-especially Germany and England. In the latter country is organized an "Emergency Committee for the Assistance of Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians in Distress," whose membership is largely recruited from the Society of Friends, tho many of the higher clergy, as well as Viscount Bryce and Lord Haldane, are members. Last year, according to the Society's report, nearly \$100,000 was contributed and disbursed. One of the most interesting items of the report, according to The Friends' Intelligencer (Philadelphia), is that dealing with the response from Germany—there has been "continuous evidence that the reciprocal work is going on in Germany." The Friends' Intelligencer deals with the work of the Bureau of Inquiry and Assistance for Germans Abroad and Foreigners in Germany, which has offices in Berlin under the direction of its secretary, Dr. Elizabeth Rotten. We read:

"Constant mutual inquiries are made and answered, and there have been several sympathetic references to our work in the Berliner Tageblatt which are extremely encouraging.

"Through Dr. Rotten we received the following resolution, dated May 4, 1916 (translated): 'The Königsberg Branch of the German Peace-Society has learned with pleasure of the acts of brotherly love practised by the Emergency Committee, Not only were feelings of deep gratitude aroused among the members, but they felt strongly impelled to help in like manner enemy aliens in Germany.

"On November 12, 1915, Dr. Rotten wrote that she had been in Belgium, getting permission to take home Belgian and French children who had been left by their parents before the outbreak of war in those parts now occupied by the Germans, and says:

"I was also to bring the first little group with me myself. Others will be fetched during the week by other ladies of our committee. We spent the night in Frankfort in the houses of German ladies who are already looking forward to their future little guests. The whole expedition will belong to one of the pleasantest peace-remembrances of the war.'

"The following extracts from her letters speak for themselves: "January 6, 1916 (in reference to the preceding Christmas),

"'In spite of the fact that the numbers of permanent workers in the office and out of it increase all the time, we have work here from morning to night, often including holidays. But we do it gladly, for it is a labor of love, . . . We have sent large consignments of warm clothing and food to the civilian prisoners' camps at Ruhleben and Holzminden, to be distributed among those that received nothing from other sources. French and Russian civilians are interned at Holzminden.

"July 5, 1916. The relatives of the interned men at Ruhleben are eared for by us in exactly the same manner as formerly, but as some of them have been repatriated their number has diminished. On an average we spend about 4,000 marks a month for the relief of these cases, the money coming exclusively from German sources. . . . The reason that we deal more with independent foreigners than with prisoners hes in the fact that there is a great number of other organizations (especially the Y. M. C. A.) who look upon this as their particular province and are doing very good work."

Dr. Rotten is quoted as telling of a meeting held on June 20, in the house of Prince Lichnowsky, formerly German Ambassador in London, at which some of the leading people of Germany were present. "Speeches were made to describe and forward the work of the Bureau, its aims were unanimously appreciated and acclaimed, and the desire was exprest to extend work in the same direction." Further:

"In both countries at Christmas, efforts were made to bring some loving-kindness into the lives of these forlorn victims of the war. In Eugland toys for the children were collected and sent out or given at Christmas-tree parties, and owing to the kindness of friends £00 in money was also specially sent to be expended on Christmas-dinners. The fact of being remembered at a time when even old friends have turned the cold shoulder seems to be what has pleased and touched our 'alien' mothers even more than the gifts themselves. Thus one writes:

"'It is indeed very kind of you to think of me these sad and lonely days. It is nice to have some one kind to us. I have written and told my husband of your gift. I am trusting in the dear Lord to bring peace in the coming year, and that the great prayers of us all will soon be answered, as I am so tired

of this sad, lonely life.

"'A little kindness from strangers—it makes you believe in

human feeling again."

"Our last extract is from a leifer from Fraulein Jens, December 30, 1915, describing what the German ladies did for

the needy prisoners at Hamburg:

"We had altogether about 400 marks, and out of this fund 100 pareels containing about 3 marks worth of goods were purchased and handed over with 100 marks in money-for sick and needy prisoners into the care of the camp chaplain. He took the opportunity of explaining in our presence to three of the eamp "captains," an Englishman, a Frenchmen, and a Russian, the object of the gift. They were greatly touched and most grateful. The Englishman thanked us in the name of his country,"

BRITAIN'S NON-CONFORMIST CABINET-The astonishing advance in democracy made by England since the beginning of the war is noticed in various manifestations by political observers. But another proof of the new order is remarked by The United Presbyterous (Pittsburg) in the religious affiliations of the British Cabinet recently organized. Mr. Lloyd George, the colossus of democracy that has arisen as if magically from the confusion and din of government in wartime, is also the "first Non-conformist in actual membership with a Free Church to be Prime Minister." The retiring premier, Mr. Asquith, we are told, had left Congregationalism for the Church of England long before he acceded to the post of leadership. Socially, as well as religiously, the summary of the church affiliations of the new Cabinet "signifies a great advance in democracy" observes The United Preshyterium, which informs us that:

"Mr. Lloyd George is a Campbellite Baptist. Mr. Bonar Law, a son of the Presbyterian manse, is a Wee Free Presbyterian. He gets his name 'Bonar' from his father's admiration for Rev. Andrew Bonar, a well-known Scotch elergyman. Mr. Arthur Henderson is a Wesleyan Methodist lay-preacher and a leader of the Brotherhood movement. Sir F. E. Smith was brought up in Wesleyan Methodism. Austen Chamberlain has family links with Unitarianism. The Minister of Munitions, Dr. Addison, is a Presbyterian. George Barnes, the Pension Minister, and one of the products of the labor movement, is a Congregationalist. The Postmaster-General, Albert Holden Illingworth, is a Baptist. John Hodge, the Minister of Labor, is a Wesleyan Methodist. Gordon Hewart, the Solicitor-General, had early associations with Congregationalism,"

In view of these appearances at the front in a time of strain and crisis of strong men affiliated with the Free Churches of England, Scotland, and Wales, says The Congregationalist

(Boston), "it is not surprizing that the Free Church organizations are discussing in a tone of hope and expectation the future power and influence of Non-conformity." It adds: "In spite of certain overtures for popular support and certain social moven ents in the Established Church, that Church is so thoroughly representative as a whole of the conservative and aristoeratic forces of the Kingdom that the progress of democratic influence and feeling, in spite of all migrations for social reasons, tends to give the Free Churches a larger and larger proportionate influence in the national life."

NEW YORK'S "INFIDEL MISSIONS"

CAMPAIGN for the destruction of Christianity is not only under way in New York, but its entrenchments are thrown out in a number of secularizing organizations. Christians have been "settling back with a sense of scenrity in their Christianity, content to have pastors and a few other leaders take the entire responsibility of extending the Gospel," says The Missianary Review of the World (New York). While some, at least, have been contented with such a course, the "Freethinkers" have been banding themselves together and pledging each other support, until this journal sees "confronting the Christian Church a strong, energetic, and persistently busy organized force of infidelity whose members are actively engaged in denying the deity and authority of Jesus Christ and attempting to overthrow the Christian Church." The Review bases its observations on facts furnished it by Mr. John N. Wolf, superintendent of the Beacon Light Gospel Hall, which are these:

"Several infidel organizations in New York City are known by various titles that do not indicate their real character. Their favorite methods of attack are: first, aggressive outdoor meetings; holding meetings at Madison Square and in all the principal thoroughfares at noon and at night whenever the weather permits. At these meetings Jesus Christ and the Bible are held up to ridicule, and many blasphemies are uttered.

Distribution of infidel literature is a second method of attack. Books and pamphlets written by Tom Paine, Robert G. Ingersoll. Voltaire, and others are widely distributed to the young men who make up most of the audiences, and who eagerly buy almost anything that is offered in that line. A monthly magazine is also published for the purpose of 'educating the public

and freeing them from the bondage of religion."

"A third form of this saturie activity is the debate, held sometimes at the public squares and sometimes in halls. favorite themes at these meetings are: The Resurrection, The Virgin Birth, The Trinity, The Deity of Christ, and The Authenticity of the Bible. These debates are often earried on by educated and able men, who display considerable familiarity with the subjects. The enemy of God has able generals.

"Another method employed to spread infidelity is the establishment of 'Sunday-schools.' At least four of these in New York City have come to our attention recently. Boys and girls of the neighborhood are brought together and are taught that the Bible is not true and that Jesus Christ was either a mere man or is the mere ereation of somebody's distorted imagination. Not long ago a seemingly prosperous man boasted that his two boys, ten and twelve years of age, could and did 'argue Christianity out of their schoolmates whenever the opportunity afforded.' What

harvest must we expect from such seed-sowing?

This aggressive infidelity and agnosticism are a challenge to the Christian Church to proclaim the Gospel by word and deed to the anchurched and unsaved multitudes of men, women. and children in our cities. Many pastors and laymen are recognizing the opportunity offered by the street-meeting to reach the masses, and year after year, during the spring, summer, and fall months, they have gone out into the highways and byways preaching the Word of Life. If the average Christian layman were only half as energetic and enthusiastic in witnessing to his faith as the average 'Freethinker' is in voicing his unbelief. the activities of organized infidelity in New York City would be met with such a wave of aggressive evangelism as has not been known since the apostolic days. Men and women, boys and girls, would then be brought from under the blighting, damning influence of intidelity into the light and liberty of the Son of God."

CURRENT - POETRY

'HERE are many "poetry magazines," but so far as we know Contemporary Verse is the only American magazine devoted wholly to the publication of poetry. It contains no criticism, no essays, no letters, nothing but verse, and that usually of a high order of excellence. In every issue there is sure to be at least one poem so interesting as to justify the publication of that number of the magazine. In the January issue, among much that is original and attractive, we find these stanzas, full of thought and color, by a poet whom many consider the foremost of his craft in England. The philosophy of these lines may not appeal to all readers, but no one can deny their beauty and sincerity.

THE CHOICE

By John Massoulla

The Kings go by with feweled crowns: Their horses gleam, their banners shake, their spears are many.

The sack of many-peopled towns
Is all their dream;
The way they take
Leaves but a ruin in the brake.
And, in the furrow that the plowmen make.
A stampless penny; a tale, a dream.

The Merchants reckon up their gold.

Their letters come, their ships arrive, their freights are glories:

The profits of their treasures soid.
They tell and sum:
Their foremen drive
Their servants, starved to half-alive.
Wheee labors do but make the curth a live

Of stinking stories; a tale, a dream.

The Pricate are singing in their stalls. Their singing lifts, their incense burns, their

praying clamors;
Yet God is as the sparrow falls.
The try drifts.
The votive arms
Are all left void when Fortune turns.
The god is but a marble for the kerns
To break with hammers; a tale, a dream.

O Beauty, let me know again

The green earth cold, the April rain, the quiet
waters figuring sky,

waters figuring sky,
The one star risen.
So shall I pass into the feast.
Not touched by King, Merchant, or Priest;
Know the red spirit of the beast,
Be the green grain;
Escape from prison.

We take this poignant lyrie from Good Housekeeping. It is an interesting variation on a theme that has inspired much good poetry.

WHEN YOUTH WENT

BY MARGARET WIDDENER

It was not when I plead with her And on a tragic day Clung sobbing to her skirts of rose That Youth went away:

Oh, not when from the cruel glass
My face showed lined and chill.
Her eyes burnt wild behind the mask.
Her pulse hurt me still.

But when I saw young lovers pass And watched them, well-content. Nor felt my eyes grow hot with tears To gaze where they went,

Oh then, I knew my time was through And pleasured in the day. At peace to knew of love and spring. And Youth, gone away. Here is a gay little song from "Songs Out of School," by H. H. Bashford (Houghton Millin Company). It has a lilt suggesting Alfred Noyes, and the second and third stanzas are specially rich in volor.

ROMANCE

BY H. H. BASHTORD

As I came down the Highgate Hill.
The Highgate Hill, the Highgate Hill,
As I came down the Highgate Hill.
I met the sun's bravado,
And saw below me, fold on fold.
Gray to pearl and pearl to gold.
London like a land of old.
The land of El Dorado.

Oh, Drake he was a sallor bold.

And Frobisher, hir Walter, too.
But ne'er they saw so rich a realm

As this that lay before us;

Methinks they strode beside me still.

Blood of my blood down Highgate Bill.

Methinks they felt the self-same thrill.

And sang the self-same classus.

And Keats he pinned us half-way down, Keats the chemist, Keats the cierk, Oh, Keats he joined us half-way down. And laughed our lasty haughter. And halfed with us the far lagsons. The mystic groves, the hid doubloous. And all the passionate, spicralld noons. And the feasts that fall thereafter.

As arm in arm down Highgate Hill,
Down Highgate Hill, down Highgate Hill,
As arm in arm down Highgate Hill,
We met the sun's bravado.
And saw before us, fold on fold.
Gray to pearl and pearl to sold,
London like a land of old.
The land of El Dorado.

In many of the most recent war-poems there is to be seen a new spirit if not of impartiality, at any rate, of sympathy. The poets are admitting that there are two points of view, and that is an advanceover the narrow and bitter partizanship of a year or two ago. This poem, rom Louis How's "A Hidden Well, Lyries and Sonnets" (Sherman, French & Co.), is the work of a man who sides with the Allies, and yet can see courage and loyalty among the troops of the Central Powers, This nobly wrought sonnet might well mark with Charles Sorley's "To Gormany." reprinted in these columns some time ago. It is as well made, and as high in thought.

EPITAPH FOR A GERMAN SOLDIER

Br Louis How

He thought his country right and loved her well.
He marched a hundred miles on blending five.
And cronched in puddles with a crust to rat.
A bloody crust that had a powder smell.
He sang to drown the rearing of a shell;
The vision in his eyes was very sweet—
He saw a flower-bordered German street—
And with a clean French buillet-wound be felt.

And those that loved him never are to know
If he was even showeled in a trench.

Grotesque and grim who was their fair delight
From that sweet seed but recollections grow
Without a ray of hatred for the French,
He fought for what was wrong, but he was

The poetical drama has within the last two years received much attention at the hamls of poets. In "The Story of Eleusis" (Macmillan), Mr. Louis V. Ledoux presents a lyrical drama, in the Greek manner, that deals with the story of Persephone. The chorus, which we quote from Act IV, entitled "Persephone in Hades," is recited by a long procession of the dead coming from the palace of Hades to meet Persephone. Mr. Ledoux not only has written a very fine piece of elegiac verse in English (a difficult enough task with that language), but he has also skilfully and artistically preserved the true classic atmosphere and spirit of elegiac verse.

CHORUS

From " The Story of Eleusis"

By Locis V. Laboux

We who were lovers of life, who were fond of the hearth and the homeland,

Cone like a drowner's cry borne on the perilons wind.

Gone from the glow of the similght, now are in extle eternal.

Strangers sli in the place dear to us once as our own.

Happy are they; and they know not we were as strangers before them;

Nay, nor that others shall come; Knowledge belongs to the dead.

Life is so rich that the living look not away from the present:

Eyes that the sun made blind been in the dusk to see,

Once we had friends, we had kindred; all of us now are forgotten.

All but the hero-kines, lords of the glory of war: These, with the founders of cities, live for a little in stories

Told of the deeds they did, not of the men that they were.

Those who were mighty but linger, shadowy forms in a legend;

Never the ministrel's tale tells what they were to their wives.

None on the lips of remembrance live as their children knew them:

Merged in the darkness, kings rank with the recordless dead.

Whether our lifetime brought to us joy or the burden of sorrow,

Whether in youth or age, all when we come from the earth

Clinking to memories wander slow through the

tush from the proferred cup Lethe's oblivious draught.

Long are the years and uncounted passed in the seasonless twilight

Thinking of things that were, feeling the ache of regret; Slowly the echoes fade and the homeland hills

slowly the refuse fade and the homeland hills are forgotten:

Over the flame-swept waste waters of healing are poured.

Lavees of action, lovers of sunlight, lovers of ocean, Shepherds, tillers of earth, yea, at the last we forget.

Longer a woman remembers words that were uttered in moonlight.

Girthood's vision and dream, pitiful things of the home.

Here by the rivers of Hades: Phlegethon, Acheron, Letbe,

Wisdom comes, and the dead judge what they did with their lives:

Never the clustering vineyard yielded to any its fulness—

Ah, but the children here playing their desolate games!

The Faith of America Must Not Falter in This Supreme Crisis

God Reigns, and In His Mame the Belgian Children Must Be Fed

HE BREAK between the United States and Germany brings an appalling crisis to Belgium. The crisis does not come from any failure in the plans for relief. Even if we go to war with Germany to-morrow, that does not mean a failure in those plans. It may cause a brief delay. It may require changes in personnel. But those plans were made with just such an emergency in mind. The danger is not that they will fail, but that the faith of the American people may falter and the supply of funds be checked just when it ought to be flowing in a mighty flood.

What Hoover says

O MATTER what occurs in the relations between the United States and any of the Latter the United States and any of the belligerent powers," says Herbert Hoover, chairman of the Commission for the Relief in Belgium, "the feeding of the populations of Northern France and Belgium shall go on." When the Lusitania was sunk, provisions were made for either Holland or Spain to fill the places of Americans on the Commission's work and carry it forward if war ensued between the United States and Germany. There is no reason to suppose that the new "war zone" drawn around Great Britain by Germany will stop the relief ships any more than the smaller war zone drawn in February, 1915, stopped them. Those ships are allowed to go through the zone immune. "These ships fly the flag of the Commission for Relief in Belgium," says Mr. Hoover, "and this is to-day the only flag at sea that is immune from attack or seizure."

What, Then, is The Danger?

THE DANGER is that the faith of America will falter at this juncture. God pity the alowly starving children of Belgium if it does! Even if the work of the Commission is made more difficult by the new situation, is that any reason for adding to the difficulties and withholding funds at the time of greatest need? It is the time now to redouble exertions, not to diminish them. Even if we go to war with Germany, France and England are also at war with Germany, and yet they have been contributing tens of millions of dollars to Belgian relief where we have contributed millions. War or no war, the CHILDREN OF BELGIUM WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO STARVE, if America does not now fail in her duty. If we falter now, even for a few days, the consequences may be something appalling.

Send On Your Money in Absolute Confidence that it will be Applied to One Object Only. - the Feeding of the Belgian Children

THE GREAT heart of the American Nation has awakened as never before, and, in addition to the splendid sum of more than \$200,000 which has already been received and is acknowledged in this week's issue, we are assured of the organization of unselfish men and women in hundreds of villages, towns and cities throughout the country to further this great work. The principals in the schools of the country are taking it up with vigor. The pastors of churches in every State in the Union have already begun an aggressive campaign in this life-saving work. The newspapers, always to be relied upon in great emergencies of this kind, are giving and preparing to give their splendid energy to this great cause. So instead of raising \$1,000,000 as we had originally announced, we determined not to stop until the entire \$15,000,000, which was necessary for the year 1917 to give this supplementary ration to the unfortunate children in unhappy Belgium, has been received. Be sure to read opposite page.

Make checks payable to BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND, and make them as large as possible (\$12 is the unit for one child's extra ration each day for one year), and address all letters to Belgian Children's Fund, care of The Literary Digest, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

"IN THE NAME OF GOD THE FATHER"—GIVE!

MERICA HAS BEEN RESPONDING nobly to THE LITERARY DIGEST'S appeal for Belgian Children, "IN HIS NAME." As this is written (on Tuesday, February 6), the sum contributed during these few days since that appeal went forth reaches over \$200,000, mainly from individual givers, by whose generous action we have been thrilled-Following the splendid lead of Lancaster, Pa., other cities have gone forward in their efforts to assure concerted giving toward our Belgian Children's Fund, and there are inspiring assurances that not only will this Fund attain the proposed Million Dollars, but may multiply such vast amount several times.

But now a new issue arises. The relations between Germany and the United States have been broken. If war follows, what will become of the Belgian Children's Fund? Can we safely increase it? Will it surely reach the hungry ones to be benefited by it? So our friends are widely asking, by mail and by telegraph. Shall they go forward with their local plans?

We answer YES, after taking careful counsel, altho we can not state in full our reasons why. Belgium's need will be as great as now for many months to come, whether there be peace or war; it may be greater, if war continues and widens. And Humanity will find a way to feed those hungry Belgian Children, if the means be supplied. In the name of God the Father they must be fed. Even if this may not finally follow through American hands on Belgian soil, other hands will take to them the food which American philanthropy contributes. Giving in the Name of God the Father will open doors through which our gifts can reach those half-starved little ones amid their ruined homes. The spirit which moves behind our Belgian gifts will assure channels through which those gifts must go. It is the spirit moving a New Jersey lady when she writes enclosing a check for \$120, and says: "I am sending you what I had planned to spend on a ten days' pleasure trip-a trip to which I can claim no right when so many little children are starving." It is the spirit revealed in thousands of letters from which we would make extracts, did space permit.

Therefore, again we say: GIVE, IN THE NAME OF GOD. THE LITERARY DIGEST will exercise the most constant watchcare over every dollar given on behalf of those needy ones for whom our appeal is made. All possible caution shall be observed in the transmission of funds. Let the good work go forward, wherever it has begun. We are freely contributing our space to its promotion. Added to THE DIGEST's own contribution of \$6,000 cash, fully paid in, and its advertising space, worth many thousands of dollars more, its publishers are spending thousands of dollars of their own cash additional to spread the Fund's publicity. We are going ahead on the basis of our great faith in God and Humanity, to aid in a benevolence which the world recognizes, which Providence will protect, and which Humanity must hold sacred.

Make checks, money-orders, or other remittances payable to Belgian Children's Fund, make them as large as possible, and address all letters to Belgian Children's Fund, care of Tun LITERARY DIGEST, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Contributions to THE BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND—Received from February 1 to February 6 inclusive.

\$2,000.66 Additional from the People of Lancaster, Pa., through the continued splendid effects of "The New lors."

\$1,200.00 Eash-"Mr. and Mrs. E. M. McB.," Joseph

\$1,000.00-W, C. Meliride.

\$407.47-"Chisens of Baleigh, N. C."

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we have decided to act as purchasing agents for any books reviewed in The Literaly Digital. Orders for such books will hereafter be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the postage added, when required. Orders should be address to Funk & Wagnalls Company, 154-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

NOTABLE RECENT WAR-BOOKS

PROBABLY few readers have any comprehension of the great extent of war-literature that has appeared in this country and Europe since the conflict began in August, 1914. That the mass has already exceeded in amount everything written for a hundred years on the Napoleonic wars, that it exceeds all that has been written for fifty years on our Civil War—two topics each of which, before this conflict, was known to have produced the largest amount of literature extant in the world pertaining to any single theme except the Bible—would admit of each proof

of this mass, articles in newspapers and periodicals make the largest part, but when the war had been in progress only one year, the books pertaining to it published in England numbered more than two thousand. And in Germany the number was much greater. Hinrich of Leipzig, in statistics covering the period from the outbreak of the conflict until the end of 1915, classified as war-literature (his figures including paniphlets as well as bound books) no fewer than 8,095 publications. Practically all the literature published in Germany has been more or less directly connected with the war, and other literature has suffered in consequence. So have newspapers and magazines, of which it was estimated that about three thousand had suspended publication in Germany by the end of 1915. What the number of books published in France may have been, or in Russia, Austria, or Italy, no means seem for the present to be at hand for determining. Following are some of the more recent war-books as selected from a larger mass in a belief that readers of The Literary Digest will like to larve attention called to them as has been done with the war-books of earlier periods since the conflict began.

Northellife, Lord. At the War. With portrait, Pp. viii-355. New York: George II, Doran Company, 42 net. Postage, 14 cents.

Probably Lord Northeliffe is the journalist who holds the largest auditory in the world. His publishers speak of him as "the strongest voice in England." His book, made up of his letters, telegrams, cablegrams, and other writings about the war, has been published at the request of the British Red Cross Society, and Order of St. John, the profits to go to the joint committee of those societies. The book is written in the noted journalist's best vein and it deserves a respectable place among the still rapidly accumulating war-books. The volume opens with a sketch of "the army behind the Army," a fine portrayal of the civilian might of England. It supplements Mrs. Humphry Ward's story of what is being done in Britain's workshops by men and women. Lord Northeliffe had criticized with unusual severity certain features of the civil administration bearing upon the war, and his strictures have seemingly borne fruit. Much has been written about German efficiency, but what has now assumed formidable proportions is English efficiency. The author speaks with enthusiasm of "the miraculously changed conditions, from the point of view of efficiency

and economy" in which his country enters the third year of the war.

"Scattered among the army behind the Army are schools where war is taught by officers who have studied the art at the front. Here in vast camps the spectator might easily imagine that he was at the front itself. Here the pupils fresh from England are drilled in every form of fighting. There is something uneanny in the approach of a company to a communicating trench, in its vanishing under the earth, and its reappearance some hundreds of yards away, where, clambering 'over the top,' to use the most poignant expression of the war, the soldier-pupils dash forward to a vociferous bayonet charge. At these great reenforcement camps are gas-mask attacks, where pupils are passed through underground chambers filled with real gas, that they may become familiarized with one of the worst curses of warfare. And at these miniature battle-fields, all of them larger than the field of Waterloo, are demonstrating lecturers who teach bombing. The various types of machine guns are fired at ingenious targets all the day long. There are actual dug-outs in which pupils are interned, with entrances closed, while gas is profusely pro-jected around them. Urater-fighting is taught with an actual reproduction of the erater. Such schools are known to exist throughout Germany, but no Prussian thoroughness can better these British wartraining schools in France.

There are graphic sketches from the lives of Joffre, Haig, and Cadorna, of Roims and Verdon. A considerable portion of Lord Northeliffe's book is devoted to the Italian campaign, which he describes in words of enthusiasm. Of all the phases of the grandiose conflict that he was enabled to get a glimpse of, the spectacle of war in the Dolomite Alps seems to have left the deepest impression. Lyric touches are found here and there in his descriptions, as for instance, in such sentences as these; "As the sun rose, the great peaks of the Dolomites stood out like pink pearls, set here and there in a soft, white vapor. Coming through a Canadian-looking pineforest, with log-house barracks, kitchens, and cantoeus beneath one such peak, I was reminded of Dante's lines: 'Gazing above, I saw her shoulders clothed already with the planet's rays."

Revention, Count Francis on. The Vampire of the Continent. Translated with a preface by George Chatterton-Hill. Pp. 480-225. New York: The Jackson Press. \$1.25 net. Postage, 10 cents.

The character and import of Count Reventlow's book — a philippie against England-are suggested by its title, "The Vampire of the Continent." The translation, an abridgment of the original, is by George Chatterton-Hill, Ph.D. The book itself is readable and interesting, tho marred by exaggerated hatred of England. Count Reventlow, whose utterances are so often met with in the newspapers, is regarded by Germany as one of its ablest publicists. He is a clear thinker and writer. like a trained journalist. The object of his book, which has been supprest in Great Britain and its colonies, is to discredit England in the eyes of neutrals by exhibiting her as the consistent exploiter of Europe for selfish ends. Count Reventlow advances the historical thesis that England, from the beginning, has consolidated her power and Empire at the expense of the other European nations, whom she has incited to wars in order to appropriate their ruined commerce.



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"There's a Reason"

He asserts and aims to prove from the facts of history that the British Empire is founded directly on piracy. The English began, he says, by robbing the Spanish treasure-ships, acts "of murderous and dastardly brigandage," which are held up to Englishmen to-day as deeds of prowess. They continued by robbing Canada and the States from the French, Gibraltar from the Spaniards, India from the French and the Portuguese, South Africa from the Dutch, Egypt and Cyprus from the Turks, Malta from the Italians, "and last but not least," Ireland from the Irish.

In developing his argument the author shows skill, as, for instance, when he summons to his aid Admiral Mahan's testimony as to England's policy during the War of the Spanish Succession, thuse "England . . . meanwhile was building up a navy, strengthening, extending and protecting her commerce, seizing maritime positions-in a word, founding and rearing her sea-power upon the ruins of that of her rivals, friend and foe alike," The author's knowledge of the history of European international diplomacy is imposing, and his attempt to set forth the clashing ambitions which resulted in the war is not without genuine interest. The chapter of most timely import in the book is the one descriptive of the upbuilding of Germany's navy and of her commercial floots in face of the opposition on the part of the dominant Power.

Chéradame, André. The Pan-German Plot Unmasked. Berlin's formidable peace-trap of "The Drawn War." With an introduction by the Earl of Gromer, O.M. With maps, 12ms, pp. xxii-215. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25 nst. Postage, 10 cents.

By Pan-Germanism Mr. Chéradame means "the doctrine, of purely Prussian origin, which aims at annexing all the various regions, irrespective of race or language, of which the possession is deemed useful to the power of the Hohenzollerns." This doctrine, the author claims, is one of steady growth and accretion, and a realization of it has already been on the verge of achievement. He holds even that acceptance of the German offer of a drawn game would make it real within a decade at the furthest. How vast a project l'an-Germanism is, the author aims to make apparent. Mr. Chéradame has concentrated on this subject for over twenty years. in studies in the very lands now occupied or directed by the Germans. On the strength of these studies, which included interviews with the rulers and statesmen of those countries, be, long before the war, predicted a Pan-German movement for world-dominion. In the present volume, written in the early summer of 1916, he predicts the German offer of a drawn game that was made last November-the most "formidable peace-trap," be calls it, that the Prussian war-lords have yet conceived. He aims to show by citation from German sources, with the aid of thirty-one maps, by the logic of facts, the deadly purpose of subjection to German control of practically the known world. Grant to Wilhelm and the Prussians no more than they now have -control of Middle Europe, the Balkan Peninsula, and Turkey, the direction of an army of from fifteen to twenty-one millions. would be theirs in full mastery from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf. This army would be fully equipped within a decade, would flank both Egypt and India, the Mediterranean would be under control, Africa and the Mediterranean peoples



Forty Thousand Miles on a Fifth Avenue Bus

In the eleven months ending October 31, 1916, the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, New York, had placed in service 259 Goodyear S-V Pressed-On Truck Tires. On this date Mr. G. A. Green, Chief Engineer of the Company, looked up the records of these tires and sent to Goodyear the most remarkable tabulation of truck tire performance the world has ever seen.

Of the 259 tires, eleven had been retired from duty.

In Mr. Green's words these tires had "failed." But before "failing" they had delivered an average mileage of more than 17,000—the lowest nearly 10,000 and the highest more than 28,000.

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Thirteen had covered between 30,000 and 35,000 miles.

And still going.

Fourteen had gone between 25,000 and 30,000 miles. And still going.

But the work of S-V for the coach company, though spectacular because of the number of tires employed, is merely an index to what this wonderful tire is doing, in varied service, all over America.

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Overland net assets have grown from fifty-eight thousand dollars eight years ago, to over sixtyeight million dollars today.

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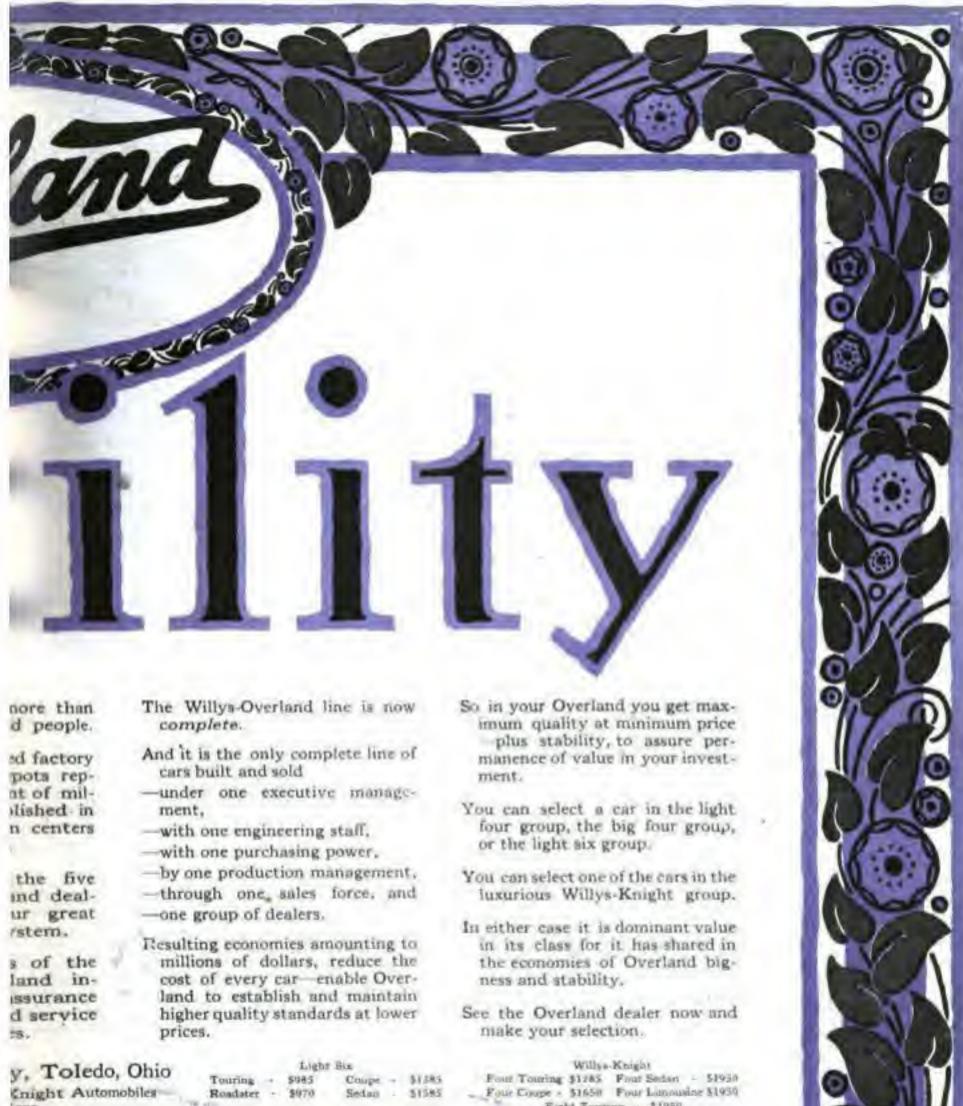
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He selects the keys. At his deft touch the silent power of the Robbins & Myers Motor sets in motion the intricate mechanism that records the figures his brain directs.

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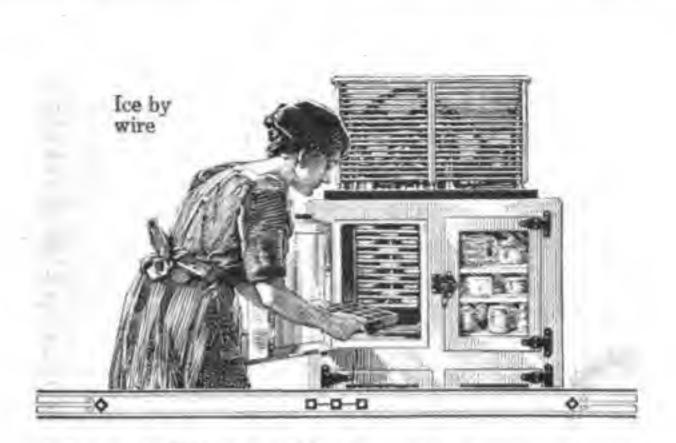
already ripe plums, and the Americas

The conditions at the end of the first Balkan war menaced, in the success of the Slavs and the defeat of Turkey, the success of this purpose. The second Balkan war was therefore precipitated and so forestalled defection or federation of the Slav elements in the Dual Empire, which would have rained German plans by releasing Austria as a whole from subservience to the Hohenzollerns. That the Allies at last have seen the menace appears from their demands with respect to the Austrian Empire in their reply to President Wilson's peace-note. As an exposition of peril from a ruthless Power, the volume is preeminent. The author has hitherto been a Cassandra, prophesying truth in vain. But facts are now speaking. A drawn game, according to this author, means Teutonic domination of the world within a decade.

Treitschke, Heinrich von. History of Germany in the Nineteenth Century. Translated by Eden and Cedar Paul. Volume I. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. \$3.25 net. Postage, 16 cents.

A Hindenburg deserves a Treitschke. Stein, Hardenberg, Scharnhorst, Blücher, and other heroes of the War of Liberation live again in the pages of the German historian. The heavy-featured Prussian general who threw back the Czar's millions is just such a German warrior as he delighted to honor. The rise of Prussia and the rebirth of German imperialism are to Treitschke a part of God's plan for rewarding those whom he regards as the elect among nations and races, the actual details of working out that plan being left to certain great Germans who in this history, quite human Germans the they are, become demigods. Indeed, it might be said that the author covers their honest, useful, unpretentious figures with eloquence and rhetoric till they stand forth in shining armor.

In the early days of the war, when men of letters were scarching heaven and earth for the remoter causes of the conflict, Treitschke's responsibility, his share in the Prussianization of Germany, were made much of, but there was then no English translation of Treitschke. Now the first volume of his work is made accessible to American readers; and, since we are talking less of those who started the war than of those who are going to stop it, the book may be read as simple history rather than as part of a great propaganda. Diseussion of Treitschke's historical method, interesting as it is, may profitably be left to the university professors of history. Readers who make due allowance for the fact that Prussia and the Hohenzolieras are the very soul of that Germany whom Treitsehke worships can recognize the justice and wisdom of much of his comment on the growth of the Prussian State and the evolution of the Teutonie Empire. After a chapter briefly reviewing German history from the Peace of Westphalia (1648) to the outbreak of the French Revolution, Treitschke tells of the effect of that Revolution on Germany, the ensuing wars. the domination of Napoleon, the degradation of Prussia, her reawakening, and the War of Liberation that ended in Napoleon's exile to Elba. The style is heavy and involved, with a somewhat typically Teutonic turgidity. Yet there is an oratorical quality about it which at times carries the reader along, and even rises into bursts of eloquence at the east of patriotism. One sometimes thinks of Gibbon. Pro-



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haps Treitschke might be thought of as an argumentative German Gibbon, who can not forget the theses he has set out to prove, and who depicts the rise of his own living and beloved nation, rather than the decline and fall of an ancient alien empire.

Swope, Herbert Bayard. Inside the German Empire. In the Third Year of the War. Illustrated with Photographs. Octavo, pp. zxi-366. New York: The Century Company. \$2 net. Postage, 14 cents.

What is taking place within the besieged fortress? What is the mode of life of the people of beleaguered Germany? Are they despairing or expectant of victory? Are they starving, as is frequently reported, or are they able to hold out against the gradually constricting ring of steel and fire? These are the questions, of immense interest to the rest of the world, which are answered in this highly interesting, wellwritten volume by a trained American journalist. "Inside the German Empire" is based upon a series of articles which appeared in the New York World. Mr. Herbert Bayard Swope, their author, was in France and England at the outbreak of the war, and in Germany during the first four months of the conflict, in the service of his paper. The earlier visit, as he re-marks in his Introductory, gave him a standard of comparison which enabled him "to contrast the picture of the wild exaltation of 1914 with the serious, somber Germany of to-day." In clear, vigorous English, and with a journalist's instinct for significant phases of the grandiose drama that he saw from behind the scenes and after took part in, Mr. Swope tells the story "of German energies in the fields most interesting and important to America -the story of the empire spiritually and politically, financially and industrially"discusses her food, her military, her subject peoples, her heroes, her attitude toward herself, toward her enemies, and toward the rest of the world-in short, "the story of her strength and weaknesses."

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But beneath all these attributes, the American newspaper man could discern "a subtle change in the fabric of the German spirit." From a certainty of victory the popular feeling has been "universally prest down to a fear of defeat." From the ambition of world-dominance it has changed to a struggle for existence. Hope of conquest has shifted to a determination not to be conquered. "Exaltation has given way to desperation, and the fear that Germany once sought to impose upon others is now being imposed by others upon Germany."

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in every one's mouth was siegen (conquer, or win). When Mr. Swope revisited the country two years later another word was being used-durchhalten (stick it outhold out). The much-talked-of animosity toward this country, cherished throughout the Fatherland, is well vouched for by the author. "Throughout Germany today," he writes, "the hatred for America is bitter and deep. It is pulpable and weighs you down. All the resentment, all the blind fury, Germany once reserved for England alone have been expanded to include us, and have been accentuated in the expansion. The Germans have an outlet for their feelings against England . . . but against America they lack a method of registering their enmity. And so this bitterness which can not be poured out has struck in and saturated the whole empire."

Countess of Warwick. A Woman and the War. Pp. 270. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2. Postage, 14 cents.

The Countess of Warwick is known as a brilliant and outspoken writer, an ardent suffragist, a prominent society woman, and an intimate friend of royalties, so what she has to say about problems growing out of the war is worth consideration. Even when she is surprizing, she is stimulating and instructive. One of her protests is against allowing the press to think for us; she also claims that "it does not suffice to think; one must make thought the prelude of action." The best way to read and digest such a meaty work is to consider each chapter separately. Even when her birth and sympathies make her naturally partizan, she has things to say of general importance and interest. She firmly believes that the late King Edward both could and would have prevented the war had he lived, and she also believes that much of the war-legislation is ill-considered and unsatisfactory. Her treatment and criticism of the drink subject, the legal claims of war-babies, and war-time nursing and its abuses are brutally frank and startling, but her essays are convincing and her tributes to Lord French and Lord Haldane most sincere. The book is written with piquancy and thrilling frankness, but always interesting, and it commands respect.

Railey, W. F., The Right Bon., C.S. The Slave of the War-Zone. Pp. 246. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50 net. Postage, 16 cents.

This is not a war-book, and yet to its vivid pages the war lends a tremendous interest. Some of its chapter-headings indicate why: Life in Eastern Galicia; The Heart of Poland; Scenes in the Karpathians; Budapest; Croatia; Belgrade; Life in the Balkans; Serajevo, the City of the Great War; Servia's Agony. etc. The Introduction shows tersely and clearly the early relation between Teuton and Slav peoples in central Europe; and it is of the latter, their habits and customs, their dress, their amusements, their music, their political and religious aspirations, that this work treats. "It is an account of these Slav peoples." its author says in his Preface, "as they were living when the war came on them like a blast from a burning, flery furnace, and how they fared in its awful presence." Slovak, Croat, Servian, Pole, Montenegrin-Slavs, all-they and their habitats fascinate the reader, as they seem to have fascinated all intelligent travelers through those unfamiliar lands, to one of whom English

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CHILL IN IT

readers are indebted for this uncommonly informing volume. His graphic text is accompanied by many photographic illustrations happily supplementing it.

Hunt, Edward Eyre. War-Bread: A Personal Narrative of the War and Relief in Belgium. Pp. 374. New York: Henry Holt & Company. 1916. \$2 net Postage, 12 cents.

In this first authoritative account of the Belgian relief work in book form we have a wonderfully vivid picture of Belgium's needs and of America's contributions, by a man with actual genius for writing and for doing things. After visiting Antwerp, under conditions which thrilled with exeitement as the Germans took possession of that fortress, Mr. Hunt became head of American Relief work there, and served as such a whole year. The story he tells is full of intensest interest, told in a style that should make it a classic of its kind. It is liberally illustrated.

Beck, James M., LL.D., The War and Human-ity. A further discussion of the ethics of the world-war and the attitude and duty of the United States, Pp. 332. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1916. \$1.50 net. Postage 10 cents.

In seven essays, originally speeches, comprising this book, Mr. Beck proves himself a severe critic of our national Administration. He condemns it for the sinking of the Lusitania, for the execution of Miss Cavell, and for the policy of unpreparedness. It should have allied this country with the Allies, he believes; at any rate, it should have broken with Germany at the outset of Germany's undersea efforts. He writes with a facile pen and great vigor.

Philipson, Coleman (M.A., I.I.D., Ph.D.), Termination of War and Treatles of Peace, Large octavo, pp. xiii-486. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$7 not. Postage, 18 cents.

The author of this elaborate and learned study of international law and international relations, as these are to be viewed with reference to the war, is a noted authority in England. As the author of "Studies in International Law," "International Law and the Great War," as well as by other works, he has gained a reputation as an able writer and commentator in that field of jurisprudence which now has such vast import for the world. Dr. Phillipson's new work, designed, as he says, "to fill a gap" in the literature of his chosen domain, is a comparative and analytical study, based for the most part upon original documents, and accompanied by comments and critical observations founded on what he conceives to be the fundamental principles of international law and general jurisprudence. The plan of the book, as summed up almost in the author's own words, is as follows: First, he considers the methods of terminating wars without recourse to treaties of peace, viz., by a reciprocal intermission of hostilities or by conquest or subjugation. The various claims and difficulties that arise in the one case, and the numerous problems and controverted matters in the other discust, and the questions of premature annexation and the validity of conquest are examined. The author next sets forth the juridical consequences of forcible annexation from the point of view of state succession: More elaborate exposition is allotted to the normal mode of ending wars, viz., by concluding a treaty of peace. One-third of the volume is taken up by the Appendix, which opens with the Treaty of Paris (1815), and concludes with the Treaty of Athens (1913).

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

GERMAN RULE IN POLAND

WE had, not long ago, the German proclamation of the new Kingdom of Poland, with the Imperial assurances of good-will toward the unfortunate nation, coupled with suggestions that a Polish Army, ready to defend the land against the Russians would not be unwelcome. In fact, it rather seemed as if the future of the Polish Kingdom, and the German goodwill toward it, depended almost entirely upon the response of the population to the recruiting program.

The Germans had been ruling a greater part of Poland for a year, and recently a prominent resident of Vilna, arriving in America, brought to the New York Times the first uncensored story of what the German rule had done to the conquered territory. The informant, who was of Jewish race, left Vilna through the efforts of the American Jewish Relief Society, and made his way to Rotterdam, whence he sailed for this country. We read that-

The German authorities made every effort to discourage him, telling him that the British were in the habit of taking all Russian subjects off steamers leaving European ports for America and sending them back to Russia, but as he was above military age he was finally allowed to depart.

There were thirty Russian Jews in the party which left Vilna, and the they had paid second-class fare they were shut up in a box car and kept locked in during the entire nine days' journey across the Continent cia Königsberg and Berlin. After reaching Rotterdam they had no further trouble.

The Jewish population of Vilna, which is nearly half of the whole, was celebrating Yom Kippur in the synagogs when the Germans marched in, and the services were not molested. But immediately on their arrival the Germans went to the city hall, where the municipal authorities had remained, and proceeded to confiscate all the money they found there. This was only the beginning of the requisitioning of much of the movable property to be found in Vilna.

The first requisition was for sleeping outfits for the soldiers. Every householder was compelled to furnish a bed, with pillows and bed-clothing, for every window in his house. Then every family was ordered to furnish a statement of the amount of food and flour which it had on hand. The strictest assurances were given that this was for information only and that the food would not be confiscated; but it was confiscated without pay only five days later, and from that time on the civil population has been compelled to buy back the food from the German owners.

Cards calling for half a pound of bread were issued at first at the price of 11 copecks, but later the charge was raised to 16-a little more than five cents. But the supply of bread has never been adequate. The bakeries are open at six o'clock in the morning and the lines of housewives begin to gather sometimes as early as two o'clock. Not infrequently a woman will



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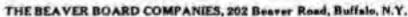
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American Technical Society Bept. A2402 Chicago, U.S.A. take her stand in line at two or half past and wait till ten o'clock, only to find when her turn comes that the bread is all exhausted. Each household is allowed two pounds of meat twice a week, but must pay 2 rubles (64 cents) a pound, including the bones. Eggs cost 25 copecks each and must be purchased sub rosa. The narrator knew of a man who secretly bought a goose last fall and was compelled to pay 45 rubles for it. There is no sugar left at all; the only sweetening obtainable is saccharin.

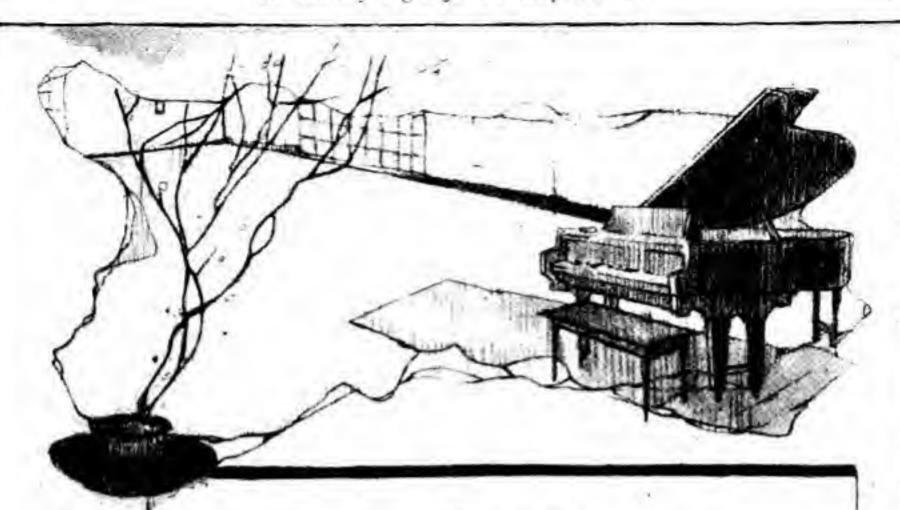
All horses and carriages were seized as soon as the Germans marched in; the automobiles had already been commandeered for the Russian Army. Nearly half the population fled before the oncoming of the Germans, leaving their houses vacant; and all the furniturechairs, tables, beds, pianos-and everything in these houses have been shipped away to Berlin. All the furniture stores have been looted, too. Among the families which stayed there has been comparatively little confiscation of property, after the initial requisition of beds and bedding, except for copper. Every pot and kettle and samovar has been seized, and many of the ornaments in the churches; and all leather in any form has been likewise taken.

And then there is the much-talked-of shortage of food. Every one feels the pinch of inadequate rations; even the German soldiers, who have generally had what they needed, regardless of whether there was enough left for the civil population, even these are short of the necessary supplies. The shortage among the non-combatants is probably responsible for the huge increase in the death-rate, for since the Germans took Vilna in 1915 the mortality figures have increased fourfold. The account continues:

Children are of course particular sufferers and the tokens of starvation are evident among them on every hand. Yet the German officers continue to have almost everything they want except beer, which is not obtainable. In the beginning the officers were quartered on the population and paid nothing for their lodging, but some months after the first occupation of the town a club was opened at which most of them now live.

The search for money is conducted with great vigor, and whenever the authorities of the invading army find that any coin is in the possession of civilians they take it away and give German paper in exchange.

The industrial and commercial life of the community has been entirely supprest. There is a German theater, and newspapers continue to appear in German, Polish, and Yiddish, but that is the extent of the city life. The wine-shops have been closed and the population keeps very much behind closed doors. Civilians are forbidden to be abroad after ten o'clock at night, and the violation of this ordinance by only a minute or two is punishable by a fine of thirty marks and a jail sentence of five days. And the appearance of men, at least, on the street in the daytime is infrequent, for they know that at any moment there is need of labor for military objects, either in the immediate neighborhood of Vilna, or, indeed, anywhere in Poland, the passing civilians are liable to seizure and compulsory labor,



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Slice is made in compact, rather good-looking rectangular plugs, and cut by thin, keen blades into even slices. Packed in a box you would hardly know that it was cut at all to look at it. One of these slices rubbed up in the hands will just fill the average pipe. Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is made exactly the same as the Plug Slice, but is rubbed up before packing and comes from the tin ready for the pipe. Let us know whether you would prefer to try the Plug Slice or the Ready-Rubbed.

PLUG SLICE

The retail prices of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are 10c for pocket size tin, 50c for large tin, \$1,00 for handsome humidor package. Edgeworth Plug Slice is 15c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Mailed prepaid where no dealer can supply, but except in a few isolated cases all dealers have it.

Write to Larus & Bro. Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va. This firm was established in 1877, and besides Edgeworth makes several other brands of smoking tobacco, including the wellknown Qboid—granulated plug—a great favorite with smokers for many years.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Co. will gladly send you a one or two dozen carton of any size of the Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed by prepaid parcel post at same price you would pay jobber.

At one time there was an apparent attempt to reopen the commercial life of the town by allowing the importation of manufactured articles from other parts of Poland, but this was only a device for collecting the goods more conveniently, for as soon as sufficient stocks had been assembled in Vilna they were all confiscated and sent away to Berlin. Yet in spite of this complete stoppage of the city's commercial life an assessment of 2,400,000 marks was laid on it last summer.

Actual deeds of violence against the population have been comparatively infrequent. There have been a few cases of attacks on women, but not many. The narrator of the story knew of a man named Sharkoff who was a little slow in answering the ringing of his door-bell by a patrol of troops, and who was promptly bayoneted when he did appear. On the day after the occupation two girls who were selling kyass at the railroad station asked for payment from some German soldiers who had taken large quantities of the drink, and the Germans promptly shot them. This, however, was attributed to the lawlessness of individual soldiers and was not a symptom of the attitude of the authorities, the the narrator had not heard that the soldiers were punished. But the striking of civilians by soldiers is frequent and seems to be unrestrained.

Forced labor began two weeks after the entry of the Germans, and has become more and more frequent, until last summer almost all the able-bodied men up to seventy years of age were employed on some sort of auxiliary labor for the German armies. Many able-bodied men have been deported to Germany, and practically all who have been at work have been compelled to labor in some way against the Russian armies.

The ethnic situation in Vilna is complicated; nearly half the population is Jowish and there is a strong Lithuanian element. From the beginning the Germans tried to make the most of this by playing off the Poles and Lithusnians against each other. They rather supported the Poles and held up the promise of a Polish kingdom to rally the nationalist forces to their side; but the Lithuanian aspirations for autonomy were also enepuraged, and when occasionally bitter quarrels broke out that almost led to bloodshed between the two nationalities the Germans exprest great satisfaction and declared, "This is our work."

But it is the Jews who have suffered most under the German occupation. Hard as was their lot under Russian rule, the Jews are now praying for the return of the Russian armies and their deliverance from this greater hardship. The refugee who tells of conditions in Vilna states that there is no comparison between Russian treatment of the Jews and that which they have had at the hands of the Teutons, and adds:

"The German authorities subject us to constant inquisitions; the German soldiers strike and heat our people on the streets. When Brussiloff broke through the Austrian lines in the south in June, and there was for a long time apparent readiness on the part of the Germans to evacuate the city at a moment's notice, all the rabbis directed their congregations to pray for the speedy return of the Russians."

On the second day of the German oc-



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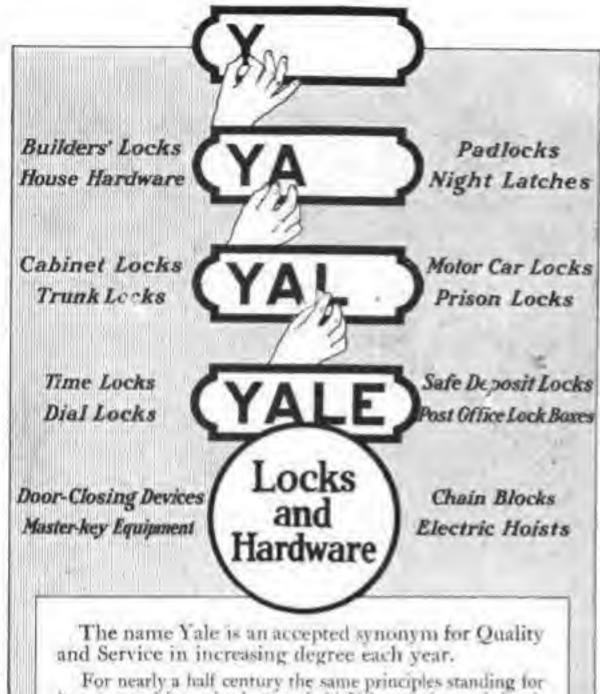




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cupation, while long lines of German artillery were passing through the streets, a shell jolted out of a caisson and exploded in the street. Crowds of the population were lining the curb, watching the progress of the invading army, and a Jewish boy was killed by fragments of the shell. His mother burst into tears, where-upon a German officer said jestingly: "That would never have happened under the Russians, for they had no shells. We can afford to drop them in the streets."

There was in Vilna a Jewish cemetery two hundred years old, which had become the center of many traditions, and was deeply venerated by the whole community. The Germans turned a number of brokendown horses into it to pasture among the The Russians had always respected it. There was a Jewish old men's home where the average number of deaths in time of peace was ten or twelve a month. When the Germans commandeered the food in the city and began to dole it out to the population the reduced nourishment began to tell on the old men, and the death-rate leaped to ten a week. When this happened the leaders of the Jewish community begged the German Commandant to allot a somewhat larger portion of bread to the home. "What's the use?" was his response. "They're only old men; they'll die soon, anyway. Much better give them poison."

The feeling against the Jews seems to have two principal bases—the belief that they are acting as spies for the Russians and the firm conviction that most of them have stores of money which they will not give up. A party of 1,200 Jews was taken away to work outside of Vilna, at the end of last summer, being paid thirty pfennigs—a little over seven cents per day. When Yom Kippur arrived two hundred of them refused to work on the religious festival, and they were severely beaten by the German soldiers.

The German armies which occupied Vilna in September, 1915, were composed of young and stalwart men. But in April of last year these troops were transferred to more active fronts, and their places were taken by reservists, who looked as if they had come from a home for invalids. They were old men, some of them with white beards; many bow-legged, some hunch-backed, some even who were blind in one eye. Of late the shortage of food is so great that the Germans have put up a plant outside of Vilna, where they are said to be trying to make some sort of safe food out of horses that drop dead from overwork. There are many eases of suicide among the German soldiers, some even among the officers, and usually these are due to sad and depressing letters from home. The German soldiers were proud enough when they first swept into the city, toward the end of the great offensive of 1915, but with the dragging by of many months this feeling has evaporated.

The quarrels between Lithuanians and Poles are paralleled by bitter wranglings between German and Austrian soldiers, which have been particularly intensified since the Austrian collapse before Brussiloff last June. German officers have declared that if the Austrians again give up so readily the Germans will stand behind ready to shoot them down, and this naturally does not soothe the pride of the Austrians.

Twice last year—during an offensive on the northern part of the front in March, and again in the summer, when Brussiloff's early successes seemed to indicate that the whole eastern line might have to fall back—the Germans packed up their archives and prepared to evacuate on a moment's notice. Among all classes of the population, and even among the German soldiers, according to the belief of the civil population, there is a firm conviction that some time the Russian armies will break through and sweep the Germans out of the city. Meanwhile Vilna waits, and starves.

"THAT LITTLE GIRL FROM ALASKA"

THE New York Herald discovered her; she had come all the way from Alaska to see real civilization for the first time in her seventeen summers. Never before had she gazed at such buildings, nor ridden on such busses and subway-trains. She was the "innocent daughter of the frozen North." according to the metropolitan papers; she was the "child of the snows."

It is unrecorded just how she arrived in New York, but after she had put up at one of the city's best hotels, the newspapers, one after another, got wind of her advent. Reporters flocked to her suite; she was invited everywhere; she was even offered a position in a well-known musical comedy. The public were of course anxious to learn what she thought of this "civilization," and she was followed continually by interviewers. Here is what one of them wrote of her in The Herald:

She learned with wonder that there were bell-buttons beside the top seats of the Fifth-Avenue busses, and she dragged her way along Fifth Avenue, "window-wishing" for the finery, and the jewels, and precious treasure glimmering from the windows.

It was her first real view of civilization as it is contrasted with life at Koyukuk, where the outside world is but dimly known. Until the park came to her view she never dreamed that a Central Park existed. Names that are household words meant nothing to her. Of all the notables of finance, the stage, the clergy—the whole world—she has heard of but one, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, because "she was so kind," and of John D. Rockefeller, because he has an "oil-house" up in Juneau.

She sat tense and expectant at the Century Theater last night watching the parade of fantasies across the stage. Her exclamations and her peals of laughter that floated out over the house made many turn their heads and stare in amazement at the broad-shouldered, bright-eyed girl, whose cheeks were flushed with amazement. Her laughter was the free, unrestrained laughter of those who have the wide spaces to breathe in.

The first sight of chorus girls in the airy and extremely economical costumes caused her to blush violently.

"Say," she asked fiercely, "is this a burlesque joint?"

She was assured that it was not, but an attraction of quite some note.

Everything was new-astonishingly, wonderfully new-to her.

Later, with certain footsteps, but wide, amazed eyes, the girl threaded her way back of the stage and met the various principals, each of whom bestowed on her a



You know your factory costs down to a tenth of a cent-

You keep a time sheet on the individual worker. Labor is the most expensive thing you buy—and you get facts, not theories, as to what labor produces.

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picture. Then she came home, her day over.

And the next day she did other things and had other stranger adventures. She was taken on a seeing-New-York trip, through the cafés and restaurants. The indefatigable reporter of *The Heroid* summed it up for his readers, concluding:

Altogether, it was a pleasant and somewhat tiresome day for the young woman whose eyes are being opened so wide by professional awakeners,

Among the many communications seekfing aid, advice, a visit, and mere friendship
was an invitation by telephone from Dr.
Alexander Cummings, of the University
Forum, which is considerably intellectual,
to address the Forum next Tuesday night.
Miss Sachen agreed that she would, and
she will talk on "Life in Alaska and Its
Contrast to Fifth Avenue." The address
will be given at the Washington Irving
High School, at Irving Place and Sixteenth
Street.

But, alas, the lecture was never given. Something dreadful happened, entirely unforeseen by the fair damsel who was drinking in Eastern civilization in such delightful drafts. It had a terrible effect on her adventures, and on her invitations. It had even a worse effect upon her admirers and the gentlemanly young reporters who had usbered her into so many places of interest and exclusiveness. We leave it to the New York Sun to tell all the harrowing details, and in its pages, nay, even on the front page, where it shone with fatal prominence that all might read, we find:

She accepted the invitation to lecture, promising to appear, as the invitation had suggested, in the furs of her Northern home.

But, said Nick Sachen, of 500 Dugarro Avenue, Kansas City, Kan., yesterday in an interview, to the San's correspondent in Kansas City, "it's all bunk! Louise is my daughter and she hasn't been shooting moose and caribou in Alaska all her life.

"She left here last fall to grab off eight bucks a week in Chicago shooting biscuits in a beanery," added Louise's alleged papa.

"There's some fellow named Jack something that's stuck on her. He's a saloonkeeper some place up in Alaska. Last summer when Louise pulled this stuff about Jack I told her she ought to marry him while the going is good.

"My daughter was in Alaska for about two years. She worked in some boarding-house up there. But she blew back here to Kansas City last June. I didn't see much of her the, because she spent most of the time living with a woman friend of hers down the street. She came here with some diamonds—I should say so! 'Where'd you get 'em?' I asked her, 'I saved my wages in Alaska and bought 'em,' she told me."

So, as they probably say in Alaska, "the game was up," and the next day's Sun carried the "sweet little girl's" valedictory to the world. We are told:

"Here I was, handing Broadway the bunk by the bushel, and going stronger with each edition of the newspapers," sighed Miss Louise Sachen to a large con-



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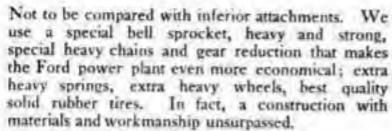
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Correspondence Bible Study

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THE MOODY BIBLE INSTITUTE 153 Institute PL, Dept. U-1 , Chicago, III. gregation of reporters assembled around her in the Hotel McAlpin yesterday afternoon, and "-holy fathers!-what bappens" Pop, away out there in Kansas City, up and spills the beans!"

"Well," she said listlessly as she sat down, a suspicion of tremor in her voice as she prepared to face the music, "Go ahead. Ask me, boys, I'll tell you the whole truth. Go on-I bunked Broadway for a week and Broadway liked it, and liked me. And now because the town has found out it's been bunked I suppose it's sore and wants to bust into me, Go ahead and

"But listen here!" she cried with head raised suddenly as she gazed straight at the critical audience before her, "you boys got to get one thing right. I never did no wrong to nobody in my life-not even to myself. I carned by working hard the four dollars a day I spend for a room here, I was in Alaska. I hate Kansas City. When I got here I said I was from Alaska, which was true.

"There was a piece in the Kansas City papers when I got home from Alaska last May and I thought maybe the New York papers would publish a piece about me if I said here I came from Alaska. But I thought it would be just a few lines - I never gave no thought to all these columns after columns of bunk here -never dreamed of it.

"This, I s'pose, will be the fare-thee-well interview, Louise. But while it lasted it sure was one of those things.

"You see, I always was crazy to see New York, like pop said in that interview yesterday.

"So I came. The McAlpin was the only hotel I'd heen told about, so I came here, meaning to go to a boarding-house in a day or so and then get a job. Ask them at the desk didn't I ask about boarding-houses when I first came here. And I got kinda lonesome and used to talk to people at the desks down-stairs about Alaska. One of 'em ealled up a newspaper-ask 'em yourself if they didn't-and-and-well, yip! yip! bang! bang! bang!"

"Did you plan on the way to New York to tell all those yarns about Alaska?"

"Sure," replied Miss Sachen promptly. "But I didn't think I was going to tell so many. But coming into this town I remembered how we girls at Spalding's used to talk how it'd be great to get New York newspapers talking about me like Kansas City papers did when I got back from Alaska.

"Say," cried the girl, all her enthusiasm over the great adventure back again full flood as memories of the invitations, the visits back stage, and all the dazzling glories of the week came to her, "wasn't it a pip!"

And what is she going to do now? She doesn't know, she answered ruefully, the smiles dying out of her face again. She has just the clothes she bought in Alaska and Chicago, and-a very few greenbacks.

"Me for the boarding-house some place o-morrow," concluded Miss Sachen, onetime celebrity for a week. "Then I'll hoof it out and find a job. So-long, interviewer' -this with a bit of wistfulness in her smile-"I s'pose, like it says in the weepy song, 'You'll nevah see muh face again. G'by! But it sure was some whiz while it was whirling."

And she took from a bell-hop the latest of the hundreds of letters to arrive. In the envelop was an invitation from a member of the faculty of Temple University, Philadelphia, asking her to lecture there next Saturday on Alaska.

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Truthful. He "I could die dancing with you, dear.'

SHE-" I am."-Froth.

Cook's Tour .- BUTLER-" Madam, the new cook has come and she wants to know where she will keep her motor."- Life.

In the Four Hundred.-CALLER-" Is my wife home? "

Main-" Who may I say called? "-Puck.

Willing .- "You said you'd go through fire and water for me."

"Show me a combination of the two and I will."-Dallas News.

Not Attracted,-" Some day you'll be rich enough to retire from business."

"Give up my nice, pleasant office and stay home? " rejoined Mr. Growcher. " 1 should say not,"-Washington Star.

Well Fitted.-" Is dis where dey wants a boy? "

" It is; but it must be a boy who never lies, swears, or uses slang."

"Well, me brudder's a deaf-mute; I'll send him 'round."-Topeka Journal.

She Knew Him .- Hen-" One night while you were away I heard a burglar. You should have seen me going down-stairs three steps at a time."

Wire (who knows him)-"Where was be, on the roof? "-Boston Transcript.

Too Tender - hearted .- " I understand that your daughter is going to take musick ssous."

"Not exactly," replied Farmer Corntossel. "We haven't the heart to tell her that her voice sounds terrible, so we're goin' to hire a regular teacher to do it."-Washington Star.

Recovery Paid. In times of peace Smith might have been an author who had drifted into some useful occupation, such as that of a blacksmith, but just now he is cook to the Blankshire officers' mess. Smith sent Murphy into the village to bring home some chickens ordered for the mess.

"Murphy," said Smith, the next day, " when you fetch me chickens again, see that they are fastened up properly. That lot you fetched yesterday all got loore, and the I scoured the village I only managed to secure ten of them."

"'Sh!" said Murphy. "I only brought six."—Tit-Bits.



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These friendly little brown hirdewill saon be here back-ing for a horse. Rang up my a-room Wren Builgalow and a family will move right in and raise 2 or 3 broads.

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

WESTERN FRONT

February I.—Berlin states that German aircraft have dropt bombs, doing considerable damage along the Western front, particularly at Albert, Dombasle, and St. Quentin, and near Péronne and Bapaume.

The total number of German prisoners taken in France in January is set by Paris at 1,228, including twenty-seven officers.

The British report improving their position slightly north of Beaumont-Hamel, raiding the German lines, with considerable loss to the Teutons.

February 2.—Hot fighting is reported from the Somme sector, in the region of Gueudecourt, where the British, in an attack, penetrate the German trenches and take fifty-eight prisoners.

February 3.—Patrol-fighting and trenchraiding are reported from the Ancre Valley, where the British state that they have further improved positions near Beaumont-Hamel, at the same time repulsing German attempts to enter their trenches. Berlin announces only cannonading along the Somme.

February 4.—London reports a British advance of 500 yards on a three-quarter-nile front along the Amere, penetrating advanced German trenches. The attack, the first British attempt to force the Somme front since November, is considerably hindered by mud.

February 5.—Heavy fighting is resumed along the Somme, says London, concluding with the British capture of 500 additional yards of German trenches northeast of Gueudecourt, in the direction of Bapaume. Four German attacks are beaten off.

February 6.—After a terrific bombardment, the British advance near Grandcourt, taking more than 1,000 yards of German trenches. Berlin denies this reverse. Allied aviators are again reported active, London admitting the loss of two machines, but stating that ten German planes have been brought down. Small French successes are announced from Verdun and Lorraine.

February 7.—The British troops take Grandcourt as well as a near-by position. A slight gain near Miraumont is also reported.

EASTERN PRONT

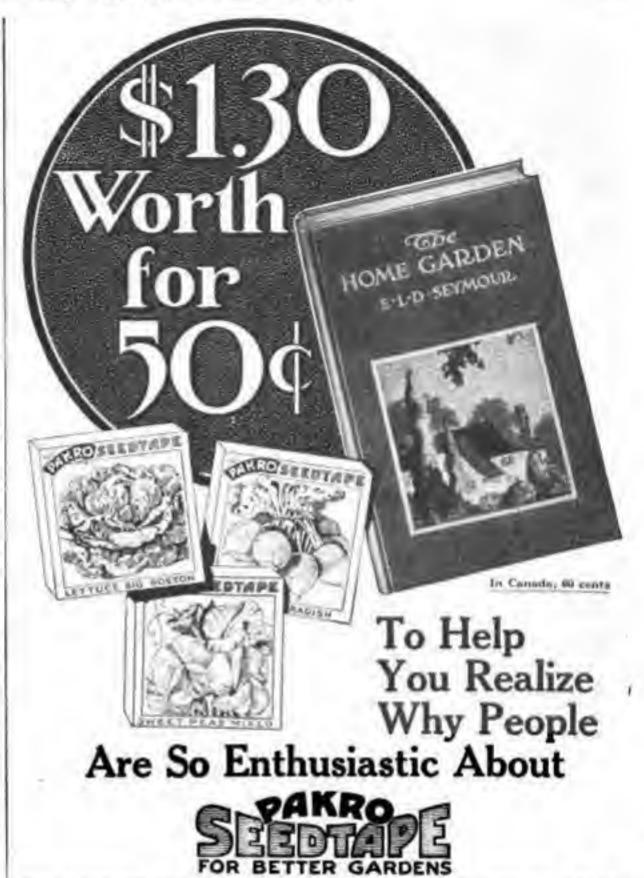
February 1.—In the Riga sector the Russians drive the German forces out of their recently captured positions near Kainzem. The latest gains in Bukowina are held and 1,000 additional prisoners are taken, says Petrograd, near Jacobeni, southwest of Kimpolung.

February 3.—A German attempt to resume the Riga offensive fails completely, says London, in the face of Russian infantry resistance and the use of armored cars near the River Aa. The armored cars advanced to the first-line trenches, driving the attacking Teuton forces back into their positions.

February 4.—The repulse of five German attacks at different points of the River An sector is reported by London. Drawn fighting is the story of the day's bulletins from both sides.

71

February 5.—The German attack on the Riga front is extended as attacks are made on the Russians at Friedrichstadt and along the River Aa. All are repulsed, says London.



Here's a truly delightful new book in which Mr. Seymour virtually carries you right into one of the beautiful gardens about which he talks, and there tells you in most happy vein, authoritative, rasy to understand information—just how to plan your garden, and how and when to plant the different Vegetables and Flowers.

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February 6.—In Galicia the Russians report that several German attacks on trenches southwest of Brody, as well as near Kiselin, have been repulsed.

February 7.—German troops cross the Sereth in Moldavia for the first time, but are driven back across the river by Russian gun-fire. On the Beresina the Teutons take an island in the river and part of a Russian trench, with fifty-two prisoners. They are later driven out.

Paris hears from the Roumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs that Roumanians in the territory captured by the Germans are also being deported, the the French, Russians, Italians, and Portuguese, protected by the Spanish legation, are being left.

GENERAL

February 1.—The Turkish cavalry makes additional progress against the Russians in northwest Persia, as they occupy Dizabad and approach Sultanabad, Trenches on the Tigris near Kut are reported successfully raided by the Mussulmans,

In the first day of the unrestricted U-boat warfare announced by Germany, ten ships are sunk and eight lives lost, according to reports from Lloyd's.

February 3.—The British gain more German trenches on the Tigris, advancing some 300 yards along the right bank, and taking many prisoners. The Turkish casualties are reported very heavy, with but slight losses to the British.

A delayed dispatch states that on February 1 a Fokker was brought down from a height of 7,000 feet.

February 5.—Brazil's answer to the recent German note to neutrals is announced completed after conference with the Governments of Chile and the Argentine Republic. It is said to embody a most emphatic protest against unlimited U-boat warfare.

February 6.—Spain and Switzerland, the first two neutrals to amounce their responses to President Wilson's suggestion, protest the German warfare decision, but say nothing about breaking off relations.

The tonnage of vessels sunk by German U-boats from February 1 to date is reported to exceed 86,341 tons. Fortyfive vessels have been sunk since the greater submarine warfare was inaugurated, including a number of neutral boats.

February 7.—Stockholm announces that the three Scandinavian nations have decided to issue a joint protest to Berlin on the German warfare note. Sweden, however declines to accept President Wilson's invitation to break with Germany.

The British liner California, formerly of the Anchor Line, is torpedoed on the seventh day of unrestricted warfare, and sinks with a loss of perhaps a hundred lives. One American on board is reported saved. Twelve other ships are sunk with a total tonnage-loss for the day of 25,669.

FOREIGN

GENERAL

February 1.—Prince Ching, former Chinese Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, dies at Tientsin, in his eightieth year.

February 5.—Paul Alfred Rubens, composer of scores for many popular musical comedies, dies in Falmouth, England, aged forty-two.



GARDEN PREPAREDNESS IN 1917

The success of the garden depends in large measure upon preparedness. This year preparation calls for more serious thought and action than ever before. There is a shortage of seeds, a deficiency of potash for fertilizers, and a freight congestion making shipments exceptionally slow. Yet the fruit or vegetable gardens this year will have added value. Every such garden this year will counteract the high cost of living. And every flower garden now as ever will be a source of delight to lovers of the outdoor world. Among the maxims of garden preparedness the following are most important:

EARLY SEED ORDERS

Plans should now be sketched and the amount of supplies estimated. All seed orders should be dispatched immediately. If you delay you may not get what you want and you will certainly not be accorded later the service awaiting you now. Reservation orders to nurserymen for fruit and urnamental trees and shrubs should be placed at once.

ORDERS FOR FERTILIZERS

should be decided upon and placed now. Freight shipments are abnormally slow this year, and you may not get your fertilizers in time if you do not order unusually early. Remember all fertilizers must be on hand before the spring plantings begin.

GO OVER THE TOOLS

It may be that some are broken and need repair, or you may need some new equipment this year. Be sure you have everything necessary to begin the spring work as soon as Jack Frost permits. Remember the best tools are the only once to buy—that cheap tools are inefficient and uneconomical.

THIS SPRING'S FLOWER SHOWS

In addition to the pleasure of seeing the most beautiful productions, the spring flower shows are rich in suggestions for the garden lover. The biggest of these shows is the International Flower Show held under the auspices of the Horticultural Society of New York and the New York Floriets' Club. This exhibition will be housed at the Grand Central Palace. New York, March 15th to 22nd. Last year more than 100,000 visitors attended the New York show and plans are being perfected to make this year's exhibition even finer than the superb display of 1916. In Philadelphia a spring rose exhibition is to be held this year under the auspices of the American Rose Society. Many local shows are scheduled in other cities.

CONSULT THE DIGEST'S HORTICULTURAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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GARDEN DEPARTMENT

The literary Digest

February 6.—The Department of Commerce of Switzerland leases a fleet of ships to transport food from abroad, according to dispatches received at Washington.

February 7.—Diomede, Cardinal Falconio, formerly Apostolic Delegate to the United States, dies in Rome, aged seventy-five.

DOMESTIC

THE AMERICAN CRISIS WITH GERMANY

February 1.—In a similar note to the one sent to the United States from Berlin, Austria-Hungary declares for intensitied naval warfare, comparable to that proposed by Germany.

February 2.—A number of transatlantic liners, including the American liner St. Louis, are held up in New York, awaiting instructions from the Government as to sailing in the face of the German warning. No word is forth-coming from Washington, where the President confers in secret session with the Cabinet and a group of Senators.

President Wilson addresses a joint session of Congress, and announces that the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, has been given his passports, and that Ambassador Gerard has been recalled from Germany as diplomatic relations are broken off. Waris rumored to be a matter of hours, awaiting the first German overt act.

A number of State Governors call out the State militias to do guard duty to prevent possible damage by fanatics or criminally disposed persons.

February 3.—The American steamship Husulouic is torpedoed by a German submarine. As the vessel had been warned and its crew saved, this is not construed as an overt act.

Spain takes over the American diplomatic interests in Berlin as Ambassador Gerard orders all American consulates in Germany closed.

February 4.—President Wilson requests all American diplomats in neutral countries to sound the feelings of neutrals on the American break with Germany, explain its cause, and state that the President feels that the cause of peace will be aided by similar action on the part of other neutrals.

Secretary Daniels orders the reserve force of the Atlantic Fleet ready for immediate service. Nineteen battleships and other vessels are to be fully manned.

Germany accedes to the American request for the release of the seventy-two Americans taken from ships sunk by the raider in the South Atlantic and brought to a German port by the steamer Yarrowdale.

February 5.—President Wilson occupies himself with Army and Navy preparations, and offers no comment on the press rumor that relations with Austria are to be broken at once.

London hears that an American citizen has been killed with three other members of the crew of the British steamer Eacestone when the life-boat in which they had taken refuge was shelled by a German submarine. Washington awaits confirmation of the report.

The naval authorities at Manila seize twenty-three German vessels in the harbor, taking the crews ashore. Customs officials, examining the captured boats, report that every one has received extensive damage, apparently at the hands of their crews.









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February 7.—Rumor has it that the partial wreckage of all German ships interned in American ports was ordered secretly on February 1. Ninety-one vessels are reported to have received damage to their machinery, and it is said that it will take three months to put the boats into commission again.

Minister Egan at Copenhagen receives sensational dispatches from Ambassador Gerard to the effect that he, his staff, and all American consular officials are detained in Germany pending the safe delivery by the United States of Count von Bernstorff and the German crews of captured ships.

After six hours' debate, the Senate indorses the President in the break with Germany by a vote of 78 to 5.

February 8.—The State Department noti-fies all American ship-owners that merchant vessels under the American flag may arm against submarines but that no naval convoys will be supplied by the Government. Immediate sail-ings of American liners are postponed pending the decision about mounting

GENERAL

February 1.—Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow, the newly appointed Austrian Ambassador to the United States, arrives in New York. He reiterates the Teuton decision to fight the war out to a finish with all means at command,

The House overrides the President's veto of the Immigration Bill and passes it by a vote of 285 to 106 after a fortyminute debate in which party lines are ignored. It will go at once to the Senate.

The Democratic Emergency Revenue Bill passes the House unamended, by a vote of 211 to 196. It is designed to raise \$248,000,000.

After conference with the Administration, Senator Borah takes steps to repress the anti-Japanese land bills in the legislatures of Oregon and Idaho. The uncertain international situation is given as the cause.

February 2.—The Alaska Bone-dry Prohibition Bill passes the House without a roll-call and goes to the President for signature.

The State Senate passes the Indiana State-wide prohibition bill, 38 to 11, and returns it to the House.

Governor Rye signs the Tennessee "bone-dry" bill, which goes into effect March 1.

Governor Witheyeombe signs the Oregon bone-dry" bill, which becomes law immediately.

General Pershing, with his forces, retiring from Mexico, is reported but six miles from the border. He is said to be accompanied by more than 1,100 refugees of all nationalities who fear to stay in Mexico after the troops are withdrawn.

Oregon responds to the advice of the Administration, killing the anti-Japanese land bill in the State Senate. In Idaho action on the bill is "indefinitely postponed."

February 5.—The Senate passes the Immigration Bill over the President's veto, by a vote of 62 to 19. The "literacytest" clause as well as the "alien-exclusion" clause remain in the bill and become active as laws.



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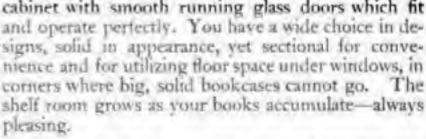
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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

THE RISING COST OF INHERITING \$10,000,000

WRITER in the New York Times-Annalist has looked into the State laws affecting taxes on inheritances, into the existing Federal tax, and into the proposed new Federal tax, and has applied his data to a consideration of the question, What would be the cost of directly inheriting \$10,000,000 in each of thirty-two States which he names? Taxes on inheritances were already high in forty States when a Federal income tax was first imposed. In all of these States, except California, the tax was doubled by the Federal tax, while the proposed increase will make the amount collected by the Federal Government 50 per cent. greater than it now is: The proposed new law has been made part of an Emergency Revenue Bill indorsed by the Democrats in caucus of the House and now before Congress. Following is a table which the Annalist writer compiled to show what in thirty-two States would be the tax on \$10,000,000 under the existing State laws and what it would be with the proposed new Federal law in force:

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6.1		Pyr		Par
States	Awayn	Cont.	Amount	Cent.
Arizina.	WAY SOM	0.99	\$1,061,450	13 M
Arhabone	TRZ 540.	7 43	2,044,580	35 32
Caldorina.	1,440,150	11.49	2,710,630	25 10
Culterdo.	199, 90	5 00	1.000,250	34.40
Conserting	286-900	3 80	1 (621, 900)	36 47
Gronia -	99(344)	8.16	3,303,450	13 (0)
fdalin-	299.384	2.96	1,335,053	U/ 57
Elimin .	Figs. SON	1.00	3,400,700	14 59
Indiana	294,325.	2.76	1,357,725	35 57
Limitary.	299,409	1.99	1,461,500	24 65
Maine	P90.150	1.00	3.400.650	34 10
Manuar Inportion	Dec Gar.	3 M	3-can, (mo	36 85
Michigan -	\$70,000g	0 90	4.361.490	15 65
Minnesita -	294,729	2 18	E340.525	15 10
Monhana.	99:328	0 00	4,364,425	38 65
Nillruka:	20,000	0 00	1,000,200	32 00
Newski.	492,750	4.192	1,754,756	47.54
New York	2540-350	3.86	1,600,600	36 36
New Irray	29% 650	2.76	1,357,650	35 15
North Carriera	71.9%		1,09,160	17 16
North Dahone	200 850	2.74	1.556.559	33:36
Oklahoma.	SHO KILLEY	3 99	1,601,100	36.63
Orngin	199./GR	D. 968	1,361,450	34 45
Rhidi Idani	33/5300	3.78	1,375,000	44 95
South Dalvila	299,725		1.500(325)	45,00
Transver	374 Hito-		L380.490	12 %
Utaly	\$5×,400	4.39	1,700,400	17.00
Virginia.	290,956	-	1,615,330	10 44
Washington	50,760		1,361,400	\$0.8E
West Victoria.	290,375		1.414.024	10.56
W. Surranteni	290,005	2.10	A SHOW OF THE PARTY.	25.70
Wynthing	130,580	3.19	1.461/880	24.80
Average Tax. Plate			11.65	
and Finleral	205,565	3.65	1.556MI	15.4U

State Tax Total State and Federal

The writer of the article discusses the matter further in some detail. Inasmuch as the States differ greatly in the amount of tax imposed, he selects first one of the States imposing the lowest amount of tax, Arizona. Following are points in the article;

"Mr. Any One, Jr., by the death of Mr. Any One, St., falls heir to an estate of ten million dollars. Being a direct heir, Mr. Any One, Jr., gets off with the maximum of exemption and the minimum rate of taxation under the inheritance-tax laws of most of the States, but his direct heirship in no way lessens the weight upon him of the Federal tax on estates. Arizona would be a good State to die in from the point of view of the man with \$10,000,000 to bequeath, provided that his millions fell entirely within the jurisdiction of the State and provided also that they were left in lolo to Mr. Any One, Jr. Under Arizona's inheritance-tax law, in that case, the State would take for itself only \$99,950 of Mr. Any One's estate. With the Federal tax of \$841,000 (figured at the present legal rate) added to the State rate, Mr. Any One's estate would pay total inheritance and estate taxes amounting to \$940,500. Under the increased Federal rate proposed by Mr. Kitchin's committee, however, Mr. Any One's death taxes would mount up to \$1,-361,450, or 13.60 per cent. of his estate.

"Arizona, however, is not in a class by itself. Mr. Any One's heirs would fare as well in Montana, or Georgia, or Michigan, or Nebraska, or Oregon, or Washington, which States and the Federal Government, under the proposed increase in estate taxes, would charge him only \$1,361,000 or so, and permit Mr. Any One, Jr., to take the balance of about \$8,738,000. This cost could be even scaled down in the case of an estate probated in North Carolina and left to an heir within that State's jurisdiction. North Carolina's rate, plus the proposed increased Federal tax, would be only \$1,336,485, or 13,36 per cent.

"Assume, however, that Mr. Any One. Sr., died in California, which State since Oklahoma remodeled the law which practically would have confiscated an estate of this size, represents the extreme in taxation of inheritances. Under the California law, Mr. Any One, Jr., if he happens to be a minor, is exempt from taxation on the first \$24,000 of his inheritance, but from that sum upward the tax applies progressively, with the result that the State's share in his fortune amounts to \$1,449,150, or 14.49 per cent. This is the rate of

progression;

"The Federal estate tax at the rate at present in force would deduct \$841,000 more from the total, bringing the double tax up to \$2,290,150. With the proposed 50 per cent, increase the Federal Government's share would be \$1,201,500, raising the total of the inheritance and estate taxe-to \$2,710,650, or 27,10 per cent., and leaving a balance of \$7,709,850. The table which follows presents a comparison of the existing rates of the Federal estate tax and the increased rates which are proposed in the pending Emergency Revenue Bill:

Estator as Graded	Present Tax. Per Cent.	Propord Tax, Pro Cent.
T p to \$\$50,000	1	4.1
\$50,000 to \$150,000	2	3.
\$150.000 to \$250.000	.3	41
\$250,000 to \$450,000	4	. 6
\$450000 to \$1,000,000	. 5	71
\$1, PROPER to \$2,000,000,	6	0
\$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000,	7	400 -
\$2,7MHI, JARA CO \$4,7MHI, MAX	8	12
\$4,0000000 to \$5,000,040	71	434
Over \$3,000,000	10.	15

"There are thirty-two States which have inheritance-tax laws that apply to the supposititious case of Mr. Any One. In the accompanying table are shown the rates and amount of tax in each of these States combined with the Federal tax as now proposed. Twelve other States exempt direct heirs in their inheritance-tax laws, but in these instances the rates applicable to collateral heirs usually are higher. These twelve States are Delaware, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont, and Virginia. There are four States which have no inheritance-tax law. These are Florida. Mississippi, New Mexico, and South Carolina.



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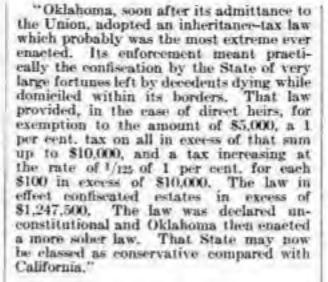
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THE SUGAR WE USE

Sugar was recently cited by a writer in The Journal of Commerce as an article of peculiar interest, since it affords "a clear and easy illustration of the effect of prevailing conditions on production, consumption, and prices." Sugar in a small way is an article of necessity, but in a large way it is one of luxury. Hardly more than a century ago it was a scarce and eastly article. Men now living can well remember when it was common practise in most families to use brown sugar at ordinary meals, reserving the white for special occasions. More recently sugar has become plentiful and cheap, largely because of the discovery of processes for making it from beet-root in latitudes where sugar had never been produced before. Since the war began, the interruption of that industry and of traffic in it in Germany and France has led to dislocation in the sugar trade. From Washington was issued recently an interesting statement on the subject of sugar, which is summarized as follows by the writer in The Journal of Commerce:

"The world's production, which had increased from 31,242,000,000 pounds in 1906 to 41,972,000,000 in 1914, receded to 37,193,000,000 pounds in 1916. The consumption in this country last year is set down at 7,900,000,000 or 591,000,000 less than the average for the three years preceding. With such large figures the difference is not so impressive as it looks. The per capita consumption is stated as 73.13 pounds in the fiscal year 1916, compared with 86.04 in 1915, 89.14 in 1914, and 75.74 in 1906. The production in the United States, not including its external possessions, was 2,026,000,000 pounds last year, of which 1,748,000,000 was derived from beets and 277,000,000 from cane. The receipts from Hawaii amounted to 1,137,000,000 pounds; from the Philip-pines, 217,000,000, and from Porto Rico, 850,000,000, while imports from foreign sources reached 5,416,000,000. To offset this last, 1,686,000,000 pounds were ex-ported from the United States.

"Everybody knows that there has been a considerable advance in the retail price of sugar as the result of the shortened supply in relation to demand, but it has become such a relatively cheap article of consumption that the effect has hardly been felt. This is mainly due to the fact that a small portion of the total supply serves as anything like a necessary article of food, and it is easy to cut down the allowance. A large portion is used in compounding confectionery, sweet drinks, and rich articles of food which are sheer luxuries, and not always an altogether wholesome one. One useful purpose that it serves is contributing rather liberally to the revenue of the Government at slight

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current se of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is committed as arbiter.

Readers will please hear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. H. C.," Jasper Ala — Is the following sentence correct: 'The largest circulation ever attained by any musical publication in the world?' I maintain that either the world 'ever' or the phrase 'in the world' should be eliminated. Am I correct?"

"Ever" and "in the world" are not mutually redundant, as one refers to time and the other to place. Their omission would result in a somewhat hald announcement.

"S. O. H., Dallas, Pa.--"Please tell me if the following sentence is good English, or, if it is not, if it is permissible to use it in informal conversa-tion? If it is incorrect, please say what is wrong with it—' is this all the farther we have gone?"

The sentence seems to convey no meaning. The LEXICOGRAPHER presumes that what is meant is "Is this as far as we have gone?" or "Have we gone no farther than this?"

"M. A. C." Chattaneoga, Tenn.—"Is the word italicized in the following sentence correctly used? The several Companies baving insurance on this party should, by working tearther, get a prorunon decision before the Court of Appeals."

It should read "pro rate decision," not "proration decision."

"M. B.," Hyde Park, N. Y.—"(1) What is the difference in meaning between the words sick and ill? Does the English usage of these words differfrom the American? (2) kindly give me the name of the writer first comparing people to bromides and sulphides, and the name of the work in which the comparison occurs."

(1) FUNE & WAGNALLS New Standard Dictionary defines the work sick as follows: "1. Affected with disease of any sort; not in good health: ill; alling; as a sick child; the prevailing use in the United States, and formerly in England but now frequently restricted there. 2. Affected with a desire to vomit; nauseated: now the prevailing sense in England." In England the word "ill" has practically replaced "sick," except in the sense given in definition 2 above. Of course, "ill" has a far wider range of meaning than "sick," as it is applied to moral as well as material evil. (2) Gelett Burgess, in "Are You a Bromble?" was the first writer to compare people to bromides and sulphides.

"H. R. P.," Boston, Mass.—"I have road in a new grammar that the is always to be used when using reverend or homerable with the names of persons, as, for example, 'The Hunorable James Jones.' Is it necessary to do this also in address-ing an envelop, or would Reverend and Hunorable be sufficient in that case, without the Du

The definite article the should be used before such titles as Rev. and Him, etc., but in commerical practise this sign of culture has been sacrificed to that which it considers expediency,

"J. S. A.," Robbinsville, N. J.—"In the fol-lowing sentence I branded as improper the use of the word 'lesser.' Will you please advise if I did so with authority?—'As our volume grows, and our factory methods advance, we are able to give our patrons better cars at lesser price."

"Lesser price," is correct. "Lesser" is defined as "Less; archale or poetic except in the sense of smaller, inferior, or minor: often preceded by the definite article; as, lesser lights; the lesser prophets: opposed to greater."

"C. A. P.," Springfield, Mass.-"Is the follows writing, she would join me in good wishes to all the family.' Should not 'were' be replaced by the family."

The correct form is, "If Mary knew that I am writing," etc.

"M. W.," Shoshone, Wyo.—(1) "Which of the following is correct and wby?—'One more day,' or 'One day more.' (2) Also, 'Name one characteristic of ruch of the following,' or 'Name one characteristic ruch of the following?' Could the latter be used if grammatically incurrect, that is, would usage make it correct?"

(1) Either is correct. In the first case "more" Is an adjective; in the second case it is an adverb; but the meaning is precisely the same. (2) "Name one characteristic of each of the following," fa correct.

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Lincoln and Gen'l Dodge at Council Bluffs, Aug. 1859

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The literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) THE LITERARY DIGEST



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COOKING MAMA'S BREAKFAST

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Asiam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Coddiby, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 355-360 Fourth Ave., New York

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New York, February 24, 1917

Whole Number 1401



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SOME OF THE GERMAN MERCHANTMEN SHELTERED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR IN MANILA BAY.

EFFORTS OF AMERICAN PACIFISTS TO AVERT WAR

THE UNDOUBTED SINCERITY of our leading peaceadvocates does not prevent some keen editorial observers from pointing out that many of their activities in the present crisis play directly into Germany's hand. And this yiew gets strong support from a United Press correspondent with Ambassador Gerard, who cables from Paris that the "German-financed" peace propaganda in America is regarded with suspicion by American officials on the other side as "a play for time that will enable Germany to make such disposition of her submarines as will enable her best to strike at America in case of war," "As unbridled submarine warfare is the last desperate phase of German aggression upon the laws and liberties of the world, so the proposition that the American people must not and can not go to war in self-defense without submitting the question to a referendum is the expiring gasp of German propaganda in the United States," affirms the semiofficial New York World. And in another issue the same paper declares that "if war between Germany and the United States shall follow, not least of those to blame will be those American allies of the Kaiser who seek so desperately to convince Europe that the United States will not be driven by any aggression or insult to defend its rights." While no one, remarks the New York Tribune, will accuse the pacifists of consciously seeking to befriend Prussian militarism, "the fact remains that Germany could well afford to endow a large part of their activities."

"It is no mere accident," adds The Tribune, "that pro-German propaganda everywhere outside the Fatherland has made common cause with destringire pacifism." And it quotes "a high Federal official" as saying that "most of the peace-propagandists are pro-German," and that large German funds in this country are at the service of the pacifists.

However this may be, the diplomatic break between the United States and Germany was the signal for an unprecedented outburst of pacifist activity in certain quarters. The Socialist party of America issued a proclamation to the Ameriean people urging them to demand of the President and Congress that "American citizens and American ships be forbidden to enter the war-zone, except at their own risk"; and Socialist leaders in many American cities denounced our break with Germany and urged Socialists and workers to refuse to fight in case of war. Mr. Bryan called upon the American people to petition Congress against war under any provocation short of actual invasion. A coalition of peace-organizations calling itself the Emergency Peace Federation, and claiming to speak for 2,000,000 American citizens, sent a delegation to the White House to urge that the settlement of all our disputes with foreign Governments be deferred until the present war is ended; that Americans be kept out of the war-zone, and that no war be declared without a referendum to the people. The slogan "No War Without a Referendum" was adopted by such bodies

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as the American Neutral Conference Committee, the Women's Peace Party, and the American Union Against Militarism. Five members of the United States Senate—Kirby, of Arkansas; Vardaman, of Mississippi; Gronna, of North Dakota; Works, of California, and La Follette, of Wisconsin—refused to inderse

the President's course in severing diplomatic relations. In the House, Representative James R. Mann, of Illinois, defended the unrestricted use of the submarine, and Representative Henry T. Helgesen argued that "the United States could have waived her legal rights to the freedom of the seas without losing any of them and without the loss of dignity."

This attitude, however, is not the attitude of all pacifists or of all Socialists. Thus Henry Ford, when war threatens his own country, decides to discontinue his Neutral Conference for Continuous Mediation, the peaceorganization born of the pilgrimage of his famous peace-ship, Oscar II.; puts his great plant and organization at the service of the United States in the event of war, and admits that "sometimes the best thing a pacifist

ean do is to help get a fight over as quickly as possible." Charles Edward Russell, a leader among American Socialists, declares: "I am not yet convinced that it is impossible for one to be a Socialist and at the same time be an American; but if it is, I am an American." Mrs. Harry Gilbert, president of the Universal Peace League, points out that "this is a time for all sincere advocates of peace to refrain from clouding the counsel of wisdom by appeals to the President," who is "essentially a man of peace, and needs no prodding to preserve it." And the New York Peace Society sends the President a resolution which, in the opinion of the New York Times, "expresses admirably and completely the spher feeling and opinion of the American people at this time." This resolution reads in part as follows:

"Even at the cost of tolerating much against which our

people's sense of justice has rebelled, we have long forborne to break diplomatic relations, and, because of this record of our Government, its present course deserves and will have the support of all patriots and all friends and promoters of abiding peace.

"As an organization devoted to this end, we tender, as we

hope every other American peacesociety will tender, an unqualified support for our President's action in defense of American rights and the rights of humanity."

Ex-Secretary of State Bryan, on the other hand, may be regarded as the chief spokesman of those pacifists who think that even further murders of Americans at sea should not be considered a cause of war. In a statement addrest to the American people he suggests six different ways of meeting the submarine crisis. To quote:

"There are several alternatives from which to choose. First, we can postpone until the war is over the settlement of any dispute which can not now be settled by peaceful means. Secondly, we can keep American citizens off belligerent ships. Thirdly, we can refuse clearance to ships of the United States and other neutral countries carrying contraband and passengers on

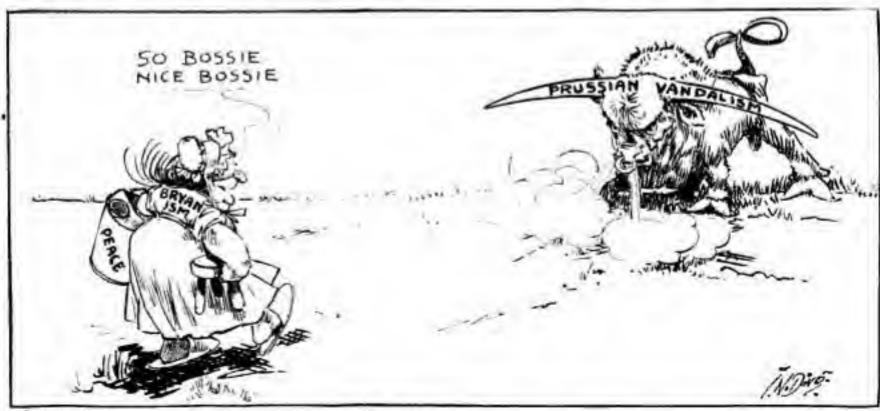
the same ship. Fourthly, we can withdraw protection from American citizens who are willing to jeopardize the nation's peace by traveling as seamen with contraband on American or neutral vessels. Fifthly, we can, if necessary, keep all American vessels out of the danger-zone for the present, just as the mayor of a city keeps citizens in their homes when a mob is in possession of the street. Sixthly, Congress, which has exclusive power to declare war, can submit the declaration to a referendum vote, making exception in case of actual invasion.

"We can not depend upon precedent to meet an unprecedented situation. Other alternatives are likely to be suggested. The most important thing is that the officials at Washington shall know that the people at home protest against entering this war on either side, with its frightful expenditure of blood and treasure; that they are not willing to send American soldiers across the Atlantic to march under the banner of any European monarch or to die on European soil in settlement of European



KAMERAD

Kirty in the New York World



a spyrighted by the Poleston Assemblion

A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY

-Darling in the New York Tribune.



Countyipled by Universed a Underwood, New York,

NOT PACIFISTS. PERHAPS, BUT GUARDIANS OF THE PEACE

Gunners of a United States war-ship grouped around a target on which they have scored repeatedly at a four-mile range.

quarrels; and that they are not willing to surrender the opportunity to render a supreme service to the world as a friend to all and peace-maker when peace is possible.

"Wire immediately to the President, your Senators, and your Congressmen. A few cents now may save many dollars in taxation, and possibly a son,"

Enlarging on the first suggestion, he said to a correspondent of the New York Tribunc:

"I believe that a large majority of the American people would prefer to postpone final settlement of any dispute until the war is over rather than go into this war.

"It is no surrender of a right to postpone enforcement of it. For instance, if I am on the sidewalk and see a drunken chauffenr running his car toward me. I know be has no right to come up on the sidewalk, but I would prefer to step aside and settle with him when he is sober, instead of standing on my rights and leaving my widow to settle with him."

And in a speech delivered in Madison Square Garden on February 2, under the auspices of the American Neutral Conference Committee, he thus further explained his position:

"Some nations must lift the world out of the black night of war, and ours is the nation to perform that task. I believe that Providence has selected this nation to lift the morals of God, as now used between man and man, up to the level of nations. We can not do that if we go into this war.

"No nation has challenged us, and I don't think any nation will challenge us, but if, in a moment of excitement, one of the madmen of Europe does do that very thing, I think we should say to him: 'No. We have priceless ideals to preserve and 100,000,000 people to protect and to guard, and we will not get down with you and wallow in the blood and mire to conform to your false standards of honor."

The two basic ideas behind Mr. Bryan's suggestions are to defer the settlement of disputes with Germany until after this war is over and to keep Americans out of the danger-zone. These ideas, which have been adopted as the platform of the Emergency Peace Federation, are denounced as "pernicions" by the Baltimore American. Mr. Bryan's attitude, thinks the Milwaukee Sentinel, "insults the President, who has moved heaven and earth to keep us out of the war." And in the opinion of the

Philadelphia Inquirer, "it comes perilously close to the borderline of treason." Mr. Bryan wants peace, concedes the Baltimore Sun, but his course is "the surest way to bring about war." For "if Germany pays any attention to what he and his associates are saying and doing, it can have only the effect of encouraging that nation to further aggressions; and that will make war inevitable." On this issue, says the Brooklyn Eagle, Mr. Bryan "is not in touch with the sweeping sentiment of loyal Americanism, which, from Maine to California, sustains our President."

Turning to American Socialism, we find its attitude thus officially stated by its National Executive Committee:

"We are opposed to wars between nations, because war is a reversion to brutal barbarism. We are opposed to the presont threatened war in particular, because no great war has ever been waged with less justification and on more frivolous pretexts.

"The German submarine warfare does not threaten our national integrity or independence, not even our national dignity and honor. It was not aimed primarily at the United States and would not affect the American people. It would strike only those parasitic classes that have been making huge profits by manufacturing instruments of death or by taking away our food and selling it at exorbitant prices to the fighting armies of Europe.

"The workers of the United States have no reason and no desire to shed their blood for the protection and furtherance of the unholy profits of their masters, and will not permit a lying and venal press to stampede them into taking up arms to murder their brothers in Europe.

"The six million men whose corpses are now rotting upon the hattle-fields of Europe were mostly workingmen. If the United States is drawn into war, it will be the American workers whose lives will be sacrificed—an inglorious, senseless sacrifice on the altar of capitalist greed.

"Workers of America, awaken! The hour is grave; the danger is imminent; silence would be fatal! Gather the masses in meetings and demonstrations. Speak in unmistakable tones. Let your determined protest resound from one end of the country to the other!"

"There is not an American workingman who wants to travel in the war-zone just now, and if there is an Astor or a Vanderbilt. who feels impelled to go there, let him do so at his own risk," says Victor Berger's Milwaukee Leader (Socialist). But the Buffalo Enquirer retorts that on the contrary—

"American workingmen more than any other kind of Americans are traveling through the war-zone and desire to continue traveling there.

"Every one of the Americans so carefully towed from the



UNDER ORDERS FROM ADMIRAL HUNGER.

—Cesare in the New York Evening Post

Housatonic to within rescue distance of a British patrol-boat was an American workingman, an American sailor going about the business of earning a living for himself and his family in a legitimate way, where he had a perfect right to be.

"Every one of those American workingmen would have been drowned without a chance for his life if the policy announced

in the latest German note had been carried out.

"It is to protect American workingmen more than any other class of Americans, not only sailor workingmen, but the workingmen of Buffalo and all the rest of the country, that the United States Government is endeavoring to prevent the sinking of ships carrying American toilers and American wares."

Terrible the war is, says Charles Edward Russell, "war between Germany and the United States would be a thing to rejoice and be glad about," because "ninety days after these two countries declare war, it will be all over, and the war in Europe will be over, too." Altho Mr. Russell is regarded as one of the most influential of American Socialists, his attitude is in startling contrast to that of the Executive Committee. In a widely quoted letter to the press he says:

"There is not the slightest evidence or indication that any manufacturing, financial, or speculative interests had any part in bringing about these conditions. The sign of such interference would be unmistakable to any experienced observer; but there has not been one such sign, and reflection will, I am sure, convince any one that there could not be.

"For the present friction with Germany this country has not the least responsibility. Against every conceivable effort on our part to keep the peace a quarrel has been forced upon us. Unless it can be imagined that the American speculators formed and directed the policy of the German Government, it is preposterous to say that they had any hand in causing these events."

GERMANY'S FOOD-PROBLEM

OW MANY POUNDS HAVE YOU LOST?" is the popular greeting of the day in Germany, according to press dispatches that come from Bern on the arrival there of Ambassador Gerard and certain correspondents who took advantage of the occasion to make their exit. Not the least among their reasons for being glad to get beyond the borders of the Teutonic Empire is the fact that they are through wrestling with Germany's food-problem, we read, and reports from this and other sources incline some editorial observers to ask what good it will do Germany to submarine England into starvation if she herself starves in the act? Yet while food is very scarce, Bern advices state that one seldom sees any person showing marks of underfeeding. the some elderly persons and some anxious mothers look emaciated, and reduced weight is quite general. We are informed further that physicians writing for the medical journals assert that children are now evidently undernourished, lacking fats in particular, yet the "merry sledding throngs" in the parks during January never suggested want of food. The general verdict is that the health of the people is better than before the war, when "overeating had almost assumed the character of a national besetting sin." The people are mostly disposed to jest about short rations when the pinch is not too keen, it appears, and andiences at the variety shows "laugh heartily at topical songs turning upon shortage of food and the prevalent issue of substitutes."

Nevertheless, men in authority recognize that Germany is confronted with a problem of increasing difficulty, and/the next four months are regarded as especially critical because the supply of vegetables, except potatoes and turnips, is practically exhausted. As to potatoes, the 1916 crop was only two-fifths that of 1915, and this shortage, precluding potatoes as feed for live stock, resulted in the prenature slaughter of vast numbers of pigs. But as the number of pigs increased in 1910 up to September by nearly four million, the country "seems to have an ample meat margin on the present scale of consumption," and the Bern dispatches state that:

"Practically all ment is sold on a card entitling each person to half a pound weekly, but dishes made of kidneys, lungs, and other scraps can be bought in restaurants without a card. Game and poultry are exempt from the card system, and command extraordinary prices. The maximum prices of pork and mutton range from fifty to seventy cents, but a dollar more is paid at back doors, for, despite Germany's genius for organization, much surreptitious dealing prevails. Even German officials, usually models of the strictest obedience to the laws, give bungry children the advantage of a loose interpretation and do not put awkward questions.

"The rich, of course, suffer comparatively little. They are still able to buy high-priced poultry or fish. Turkeys, goese, and chickens are still displayed in windows, and bear labels announcing that they can be purchased at from \$1.30 to \$1.60 a pound. Cases have even been reported where a fat goose brought more than \$30. The poorer people, especially in Berlin, are undoubtedly suffering from hunger, as their food is confined mainly to bread, potatoes, turnips, and low-grade marmalade. It is generally asserted that in the country districts the food-problem is less pressing than in the big cities, producers retaining

supplies for home consumption."

In contrast with such news from Germany, we have the reports that Austria's grain store will not last until the next

harvest is reaped, and also a dispatch from Amsterdam in which

an unnamed authority is quoted as saying: "Constantinople is a starving city, where very certainly dozens of poor creatures perish every day, and where for a year and a half typhus, cholera, and plague have never been absent as epidemics. Constantinople is dirty, and over all hangs the terrifying specter of famine.

which also threatens nearly all Turkey in Europe."

The New York Times recalls that for months past we have



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EVIDENTLY WE NEED ANOTHER KIND OF BODY-SUARD.

-Darling in the New York Tribuns.



STATE OF THE STREET

OUR PREPAREDNESS, AS CARTOONISTS SEE IT.

heard widely divergent accounts of food conditions in Germany and calls attention, first, to reports that may be called of an official nature, because they are prepared by or under the supervision of German authorities. Next we have stories told by occasional "strongly pro-German travelers" arriving here from Berlin, who were well provided with money and lived in the best hotels. They "proved by their own experiences" that food in Germany was plentiful and cheap and that "talk about hunger and hardship was a product of the malignant British imagination." But now we have a dispatch from Stockholm in which there is a detailed statement by an Associated Press correspondent of facts as he found them, and this journal goes on to say:

"The picture drawn by this correspondent—who wrote, be it remembered, under the strictest orders neither to magnify nor to minimize—is not one of quite desperate misery, but it is sufficiently terrible, nevertheless. According to him, the mass of the German people, as represented in the capital, are far from sufficiently fed, and only the soldiers at the front have enough to eat. Prices, as a rule, are kept low by effective Government order, but while potatoes, for instance, are cheaper than they are here, it is only in minute quantities that they can be bought, and many other ordinary foods can not be obtained at all.

"The state of affairs thus revealed is probably tolerable for the present and might be endured for some time to come by a people as united and devoted as are the Germans, but it obviously ean not go on indefinitely without producing the most serious lowering of the national health and strength."

In the same Stockholm dispatch, the New York Sion notes as items of war-time's bill of fare "'a decoction of roasted acoras, rye, chicory, and what-not that goes by the name of coffee'; brews of linden blossoms and raspberry leaves in place of tea, hardly any meat, no cheese, no sausage; beer 'all but undrinkable,' no fat, ten ounces of potatoes a day, flour that takes bours of waiting in line to procure, no eggs for five weeks, altho 'it had been hoped' to allow one egg per person each two weeks." The correspondent reports many complaints from people who said: "I feel hungry all the time," and The Sun remarks:

"Each time he tightens his belt, each time he feels the gnawing at his vitals, the German citizen must be asking himself: 'For what am I suffering so? Is it for victory? Of what avail is a victory if we perish awaiting it? Can we not make peace satisfactorily with all our conquests? If we can not make a reasonable peace with the lands we hold now, what will enable us to make it?'

5

58

"Anticipating the question, the German Government replies: 'Starving England will solve everything!'

"But if the effort to starve England fails? What answer then, O Hohenzollern?"

A HORNETS' NEST IN CUBA

THE POSSIBILITY that we may have to send an army to Cuba at this critical period is naturally disturbing to Washington. And "the idea that foreign intrigue may be active in Cuba as well as in Mexico to embarrass the United States inevitably forces itself on the mind" of the New York Times, "altho there is no proof that there has been any other cause of the revolution than the unfortunate uncertainty of the Presidential election." Many of our papers had printed editorials congratulating Cuba on her splendid behavior through this undeniably difficult period when the news of revolts came. The sequence of events, as gleaned from news dispatches, seems to have been something like this:

President Mario Menocal, after serving one four-year term. sought reelection as the Conservative candidate, being opposed by Dr. Alfredo Zayas, Liberal, in a hotly contested campaign. The election was held on November 2, and the first returns indicated the election of Zayas. The Conservatives refused to admit defeat, and contested the election. After some days of wordy strife, the two parties agreed to refer the dispute to the Central Election Board, in Hayana, whence it was finally referred to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court affirmed most of the returns favorable to Zayas, but ordered new elections in certain districts, the most important being in Santa Clara Province, on February 14. Conservative methods during this whole period have been bitterly attacked by the Liberals, who have alleged corruption, coercion, and illegal use of governmental influence. Early in February bands of antigovernment raiders appeared in the eastern provinces; on the 10th the Government announced the discovery of a plot to kidnap the President, and arrested the plotters; on the 12th the Santiago garrison revolted and seized the city; about this time Gen. José Miguel Gomez, ex-President and real leader of the Liberal party, disappeared from Havana; the Government officiall, minimized the movement, but announced the purchase of 10,000 rifles and 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition in the United States, and issued a call for volunteers. Here, observes the Philadelphia Press, "are the makings of a first-class revolution."

But Cuba is not free to indulge in revolutions, of the first

or any other class. By the Platt Amendment, a part of the Cuban Constitution, and secured by treaty with the United States, the United States Government is pledged to intervene to maintain a stable Government in Cuba. On February 12 our Government sent a message to the Government of Cuba expressing the hope that the disputed election might be settled peaceably. Two days later Secretary Lansing issued a warning to the Cuban people through Minister Gonzales, in which he called attention to the reports of insurrection in several provinces and said:

"During the past four years the Government of the United States has clearly and definitely set forth its position in regard to the recognition of governments which have come into power through revolution and other illegal methods and at this time desires to emphasize its position in regard to the present situation in Cuba.

"Its friendship for the Cuban people, which has been shown on repeated occasions, and the duties which are incumbent upon it on account of the agreement between the two countries, force the Government of the United States to make clear its future policy at this time."

There is no threat in this, but "the rights of the United States in this case are so indisputable that warnings unheeded should be followed quickly by the use of terce," says the New York World; "with the world affame, we can not tolerate further anarchy at our doors."

No signs of German or other foreign machinations in Cuba have been discovered by Washington, according to a New York Times correspondent. The New York Tribune, however, quotes an unmamed Cuban official as declaring that "outside interests are fomenting" the trouble in his country. The Herold, remembering President Carranza's recent moves and the raid into New Mexico, avers that the chief German intrigue has centered in Mexico, and after calling attention to unsettled conditions not only in Cuba, but in Central America, Haiti, and Santo Domingo, says in its Washington correspondence:

"The danger of German intrigue and German money touching the flame to any one or all of these inflammable political situations is regarded here as one of the most serious problems faced by the United States. The United States confronts this grave crisis with Germany with a hornests' nest upon its back which may break forth at any minute."



THE STORM.

-Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle,

INDIANA "REDEEMED DRY"

NDIANA HAS "RISEN FROM THE RANKS of the damned to the ranks of the redeemed," in twelve years. according to J. Frank Hanly, her former Governor and recent Prohibition candidate for the Presidency, and the note of exultation in his remark is typical of the feeling of the antiliquor allies as the Hoosier State enrolls as number twenty-five in the "dry" column. Indianapolis dispatches inform us that when the Senate was voting in favor of the bill a great crowd from all sections of the State was on hand and "enthusiasm ran high as hymns rang through the State House." It was probably the most remarkable gathering ever seen in the capitol, we are told, and the victory for prohibition is called clean-cut because the law is said to be one of the most stringent enacted in any State. Some claim that it will make the State "bone dry," for it not only prohibits the sale and manufacture of liquor, but the shipment of intoxicants in any quantity into the State. A man may have one gallon of whisky and twelve quarts of beer in his house when, on April 2, 1918, the bill becomes effective, yet he will not be violating the law. He may have that amount of liquor thereafter if he travels outside the State and brings it home for his own use. A person may manufacture wine, vinegar, or eider for his own use, but a druggist cannot keep liquor for sale on prescription for medicinal purposes. We read in an Evansville dispatch to the Indianapolis News that as a result of this law more than one thousand brewery-workers in that city will be forced to seek other employment, and that nearly three hundred saloons with more than as many bartenders will be forced out of business. The breweries, it is said, will manufacture soft drinks, but will not employ the number of men now used. We are told further that between two and three millions are invested in the wholesale and retail liquor industry, and that closing the saloons will mean a loss of \$149,000 a year to Vanderburg County, in which Evansville lies. An indication of the unanimity of effort to secure this legislation is given by Mr. Edward W. Clark, secretary of the Prohibition State Committee and editor of The Patriot Phalanz, the Prohibition State paper, who is quoted in the press as saying:

"The result could not have been attained without the splendid

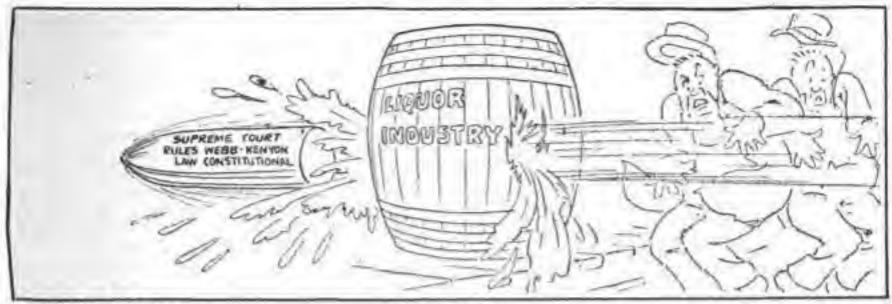


PROPINQUITY.

"We're not going to break off relations!"

—Cesare in the New York Evening Post.

THE INFLUENCE OF NEUTRALS-TWO IMPRESSIONS.



Constituted by John T. McGardison

SHONS OF THE TIMES

McCutcheson in the Chicago Tribune;

and harmonious cooperation of all the antiliquor forces of Indiana in the Dry Federation. It was a pull all together for victory.

"In this hour of rejoicing there is credit enough for all organizations that had a part in the fight, and I am sure none will want to withhold a share of praise from the Prohibition party."

The Indianapolis News congratulates the State and both houses of the legislature for passing a measure which represents "evidently the sentiment of the people of Indiana." and points out that, as the culmination of a long campaign, opposition to prohibition in the State Senate "melted away" and the final battle was won easily. The liquor lobby did its worst and its best, but "could not unsent the firm majority which stood for prohibition" for—

"Many people demonstrated long ago that they could not use inquor in moderation or to their advantage. Both from economic and moral grounds they came to the conclusion that it was pure selfishness to insist on the right for the few to drink beer and whisky when it was causing so much mischief to the many.

"The bill as passed affords time in which investments and employment in breweries, distilleries, and saloons may be converted to more useful and happy pursuits. Already brewers are contemplating uses to which their establishments may be advantageously turned in harmony with the industrial trend of this age. In the West these interests have been found readily adaptable to condensed milk, refrigerating, and canning establishments, and in the end all have prospered."

The New York Evening Post notes the provision of Indiana's law which permits a resident of the State to go beyond its borders and bring with him on his return not more than one gallon of whisky and twelve quarts of heer strictly for home consumption, and it observes that "this may give much encouragement to Saturday-afternoon trips to Chicago and other near-by places in irrigated territory preparatory to week-end parties." Incidentally this journal and others note the steady progress of the prohibition movement in other commonwealths, and we are reminded that as a result of the Webb-Kenyon decision of the Supreme Court, Oregon and Tennessee, which already had State-wide prohibition, have passed "bone-dry" laws, that Utah is in the "dry" column, and that a bill putting the Territory of Alaska in the same class has been sent to the President for his signature, having passed Congress in both branches. The majority of the States are now dry, remarks the New York Evening Mail, which calls attention to the fact, however, that the bulk of the nation's population is still in wet territory, and this journal adds:

"They will undoubtedly remain there so long as New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois remain local-option States. The Bryan prohibition campaign is dependent on the South for its greatest support, as the list of 'dry' States shows. Down South the question is largely one of negro control. Drunkenness among negroes has terrorized many sections and is responsible for the stringent antiliquor laws there.

"While the Far West has joined the South in the movement, there is no evidence that the big States of the East are likely soon to do so. They seem to be content with existing law."

The roster of "dry" States at present reads as follows:

	Effective	Effection		K	Effection	
Alabama	1915	Kansas	1880	Oregeni -	1916	
Arizona	1915	Maine	1858	South Carolina	1016	
Arksman	1916	Michigan	1018	South Dakota	Inte	
Colorado.	- 1910	Missleippi.	1000	Tennesser.	1909	
Georgia	1908	Montana	1919	Utab	1017	
Idaho	1916	Nebraska	1918	Vinginia	1915	
Indiana.	1018	North Carolina.	1900	Washington	1016	
lowa	1916	North Dakota	1800	West Virginia	1014	
		Oklahoma	1.90%			

TWO MORE SUFFRAGE STATES

HEN GOVERNOR FRAZIER signed the North Dakota presidential and municipal woman-suffrage: bill, he brought the number of suffrage States up to thirteen. But the suffragists "original thirteen States" soon became fourteen, for three weeks later Ohio women were given Presidential suffrage as their 1917 valentine. There is still a possibility that after the Governor of Ohio signs the hill passed by the legislature the antisuffragists will put through a referendum aiming to kill the law in the fall election. But North Dakota's partial suffrage law will go into effect on July 1 next. notes The Suffragist (Washington); "next November North Dakota women will vote for most county and municipal officers, and in 1920 they will vote for President of the Unted States." Ohio, a larger State, has twenty-four votes in the Electoral College. But The Suffragist does not count these when it says of the North Dakota victory:

"The victory in North Dakota raises the number of States in which women affect national policies by voting for President to the goodly number of thirteen. There are about 125,000 women in North Dakota who, from now on, possess a national power that all parties must take into consideration. Women will now vote for five more members of the Electoral College. Hereafter 4,250,000 enfranchised women will take their part in deciding ninety-six electoral votes—nearly one-fifth of the whole Electoral College of 531 members. One-third of the Senate and one-sixth of the House now come from States in which women vote."

Another suffrage organ, The Woman's Journal, of Boston, comments interestingly on the fact that "the triumph of popular government in North Dakota"—meaning the control of the State Government by the Farmers' Non-Partisan League—was "so soon and so appropriately followed by a triumph for equal suffrage." While "this legislature of farmers is made up mainly of men inexperienced in politics," and "may be expected to make some mistakes." its members "made no mistake when they enfranchised North Dakota's women. If any women on

earth deserve the ballot, it is the hard-working farmers' wives."

Old defeats in North Dakota, says this writer, Miss Alice
Stone Blackwell, in another editorial, are now "swallowed up
in victory, and so will every suffrage defeat be in course of time.

Truth often loses a battle, but never loses a war."

The method which has proved so successful in Illinois, North Dakota, and Ohio, is being tried by the suffragists in other States. According to the New York San, "the National Woman Suffrage Association is back of the movement to introduce a Presidential suffrage bill in every State wherever there is no State campaign on. Should the New York referendum be a defeat next fall, as it was in 1915, New York suffragists will undoubtedly put their strength into a fight for Presidential suffrage, which doesn't have to be referred to the voters."

Suffrage success in North Dakota has not only given suffragists a "cup of pure delight" to drink, as one of them said, but has aroused something like envy among the daily papers in less favored States. "How long," asks the Providence Journal, "will Rhode Island be a laggard in this inevitable and democratic reform?" To the Omaha News, "it isn't pleasing to think that the time may come when Nebraska will be the only black State on the suffrage map of this part of the country."

President Wilson, as the Buffalo Times notes, has written to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, congratulating her on the action of the North Dakota Legislature. This makes it clear to The Times "that the declaration of the Democratic national platform in favor of woman suffrage through action by States has the cordial support of the Administration." So far, however, the President has refrained from lending any aid to the movement for securing an amendment to the Federal Constitution enfranchising women. The young women of the Congressional Union who have been picketing the White House gates have not been able to wring from him one word favorable to their particular crusade.

But congratulatory messages and editorials are by no means

the only response to the suffragists' success in North Dakota. The Illinois and North Dakota plan is denounced by the Louisville Post as "a travesty on popular government, on representative government." The Post has in mind the defeat of a suffrage amendment in a referendum vote in North Dakota in 1914 "by a majority of nearly 90,000." So has the Rochester (N. Y.) Herald, when it denounces the action of the North Dakota legislators in providing for the resubmission of the suffrage question to the electors (in addition to the passage of the partial suffrage law) as "deliberate and cynical contempt by a handful of legislators of a popular decision recently recorded upon a matter which the Legislature and both sides of the controversy submitted to the people for such decision." If, it asks, "the act of the electorate in rejecting or adopting woman suffrage was not to settle the question, at least for a reasonable period, why submit the question in the first place? And if it should be regarded as conclusive for the present, why submit the same question again in two or three years?" But, continues The Herald.

"This is by no means the most discreditable feature of the action of the North Dakota Legislature. At the very session in which it was voted to resubmit the suffrage question so recently determined, it was also voted to extend to women by statute certain limited voting powers which were included in the suffrage proposition voted down two years ago. This legislative subversion of the formally pronounced will of the electorate, if it related to any other question, would be roundly condemned, we may assume, by many of the very persons who are conspicuous in the agitation of woman suffrage as a panacea for loose and lawless methods of government. But when a Legislature behaves with light-hearted indifference to constitutions, precedents, and sound principles of law-making, its misconduct is excusable if only it advances the suffragist cause.

"Perhaps it will be possible for the more sagacious of the suffragist leaders to perceive that the end so dear to their hearts is less likely to be furthered by wearying voters who have given patient and respectful attention to their proposals and have rejected them than it is by abiding by a decision at least until public opinion has had an opportunity to be reformed."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Group-ny to the L-boat when it meets the U.S. A. South-Boston Transcript.

General disinclination to inscribe "terbolen" on the American flag. Wall Street Journal.

BRYAN's idea "of getting behind the President" is to attack him from the rear. -Philadelphia North American.

Thus far the Kalser has neglected to tell the President what color to paint the Capitol.—Chicago Daily News.

SWITZERLAND to have a merchant fleet.—Newspaper head-line. The warsinks even the most reliable of old jokes.—New York Sun.

From fighting England in 1812 to maintain our rights at sea to painting our ships to suit the fancy of the German Admiralty's announced styles for 1917 would be considerable of a step —a goose-step, in fact.—Kassas Con Times.

The style of decoration decreed for neutral ships in the Atlantic Ocean is pleasingly reminiscent of the uniform formerly allotted to convicts. Thus the Teutonic ideal that sailing the high seas is a felony finds subtle artistic expression.—New York Sun.

Sexon Poto be Bernade. Spanish Ambassador, who now represents the United States in Germany, is the diplomat to whom this country handed passports in 1898, when the Spanish-American conflict began. He is an accomplished and intelligent gentleman, and he might confidentially inform Berlin whether he believes this country can be in earnest.—New York Sun.

Sixu the national anthem, but don't descend to any hymns of hate.— Wall Street Journal

"Ovn Anger Amassa Berlin."—Hend-line. So did Relgium's in August, 1914 — Brooklyn Engle.

No submarine-community is wise enough to be Judge, Jury, and executioner.—Wall Street Journal.

> ANYWAY, the seas are enjoying a notable freedom from American shipping.—New York Evening Sun.

> The newest ruthlessness of Germany appears to be directed chiefly at its interned ships.—Newark News.

Ir the naturalization bureaus only had a machine for reading the soul of the applicant!—New York Sun.

VILIA is overjoyed to get Pershing out of Mexico. Like some others, Villa wants to get everything out of Mexico he possibly can.—Anaconda Standard.

HOLLAND reminds us that it is sometimes very difficult to less your neutrality while looking down the barrel of a burglar's pistol.—Buston Transcript.

The Kalser says that in order to escape the submarines, we must paint our ships in red and white stripes. The barber-pole color scheme suggests a close shave, — New York Morning Telegraph.

If the American Line's ships are painted in red and white stripes, it might change the names a little. "S. S. Zehra will sail Tuesday." "Arrived. S. S. Sing Sing." "Sailed. S. S. Barber Pole." "Due to-day, S. S. Peppermint Stick."—New York Journal.



BREAKING IN.

-Kirby in the New York World.

COMMENT FOREIGN

ENGLAND ALARMED

ISTINCT PERTURBATION finds expression in the English press, and there seems little doubt that the German submarine menace to Britain's food-supply is beginning to get on the nerves of the British people. For the first time in the war we find responsible journals admitting that Britannia no longer rules the waves, a condition of affairs

very startling even to the phlegm of the average Britisher. The London Spectator. in an article on the submarine danger, makes this admission with great clearness and solemnity. It says:

"We are not going to try to make the flesh of our readers creep by using the language of exaggeration, but we feel bound to say that this is, in our opinion, not the moment for going to sleep and thinking that we need not bother about food economy, that we can continue to turn huge quantities of cereals into intoxicants. and not worry our heads to husband our resources. That would be fooled in the extreme. Nothing could justify such action except that complete command of the sea which is given by the destruction of the enemy's naval forces, and in no other way. While the enemy's Navy, whether above water or below water, is in being, we have only got the command of the sea in name. In reality, that command is temporarily in abeyance. To put the matter with scientific accuracy, tho we have superior sea-power, and so the potentiality of obtaining the command of the sea, we have not got the thingitself, nor can we claim the immense advantages, moral and material, which go with the command."

After drawing some comfort

from the fact that "the enemy fleet is compelled to remain in its own ports and to challenge us from safe retreats," The Spectator considers the submarine activity, and asks:

"What are we to do about the submarines, and the raiders, and the other assailants of our commerce? The land part of the answer is easy: (1) Conserve our food in every way consistent with the health and vigor of the nation—live like a beleaguered city. (2) Produce as much food at home as we possibly can. (3) Be perpetually building new ships to take the place of those that are sunk. But the all these things are sound, they are not enough, and besides, if they stood by themselves, they would be a very humiliating policy for the greatest naval Power on earth to pursue. They are policies of negation and defense, things which every Briton who remembers his history should look upon with the utmost contempt if advanced, not as auxiliaries, but as the main line of action. They are methods of defense which hitherto we have left to the foreigner. "Our true naval policy is to search out the enemy sea forces

and destroy them, whether they be raiders or battle-ships or submarines. We do not say that this policy is easy. We certainly do not say that it ought to be pursued in a mad-bull spirit. But we are sure that unless attack remains, as it always has been hitherto, the guiding spirit of the fleet, we have received from some internal defect a far greater blow than the Germans ever have been or ever will be able to give us. But we have

> not suffered this injury. We do not suggest for a moment. that the Navy, or even the politicians who give orders to it, have abandoned the idea that the rôle of our strategy is an offensive rôle, and that he who stands on the defensive is beaten before the battle has begun. The Navy knows this truth well enough. But time is of course an essential element. It may be as wrong to do the right thing at the wrong time as to do the wrong thing first, last, and all the time.

"The nation must remember, if it is inclined to be impatient, that we have had previous periods in our naval history when there was a good deal more watchful waiting done than even now, and, further, that there is no greater madness than for civilians to try to hurry the sailors or soldiers into what those experts regard as inopportune action."

Other journals of equal standing and importance take a grave view of England's position. The London Observer, however, comments on the amount of tonnage sunk and professes to believe that submarine activity is but a temporary expedient which will soon pass. None the less, there is an anxious note in its tone:

"Any attempt to turn that serious but passing state of things to factious uses will be put down. But the National

Ministry knows well that in this connection more than any other Cromwell's injunction applies, 'Neglect no means.' None.

"Every personal as well as every mechanical resource must

be employed.

"The first submarine menace was totally supprest by that genius of contrivance and expedition, Lord Fisher, now unemployed. For the same purpose the hands of Sir John Jellicoe and the whole constitution of the Admiralty must be strengthened in every conceivable way. In the whole fighting policy of the Allies that is the primary concern. We are certain that Sir Edward Carson is the man to look at it from that point of view and to 'neglect no means' whatever,"

The London Nation, never a very cheerful organ, remarks:

"Unless we can sink German submarines faster than they are being built, and build British merchantmen faster than they are being sunk, we approach the margin of peril. Sir John Jellieoe has warned us in terms which show that he wants the help that public opinion can give him, and the sooner that is



SOWING THE MINES. An Italian mine-layer about to faunch her cargo, which forms an

effective protection from submarines.

applied the better. If the Admiralty which exists does not give him the instrument be needs, a new one must be forgedand at once."

It goes on to argue that the need of labor at home is greater, in the face of the submarine peril, than that of soldiers at the front. It argues:

"The transport question is, indeed, the one question of the The German counter-blockade has succeeded in considerably reducing our resources, and there can be no doubt that the enemy intends to press it until it brings that pressure to bear upon our direct military communications. Under the circumstances, any further release of labor for the front should be regarded as a fresh burden on transport, and an additional check upon our power to repair the ravages of the submarine campaign."

RUSSIANS HUNGRY AMID PLENTY

CTARVATION AMID PLENTY is one of the anomalies of life in Russia to-day, for while she is one of the great wheat-producing countries of the world, some of her citizens are actually in want of bread. This is due to the utter disorganization of the general production and distribution in



GETTING THROUGH.

- Q Jugend (Munich).

the heart of the country. The lengths to which this has gone can be measured from the fact that it has awakened the temporarily sleeping the ever-present constitutional question, and we are told that serious political trouble will arise unless the people are taken into the confidence of the Government. The situation is set out with great clearness by Mr. Philips Price, a well-known authority on Russia, who, writing from Tiffis to the Manchester Guardian, says:

"Any one who has lived in Russia during the last two years will have observed the steady deterioration in the capacity of the country to distribute its masses of accumulated produce. Last summer, before the harvest, it was estimated that the stocks of cereals in the southern governments amounted to 3.05 poods per person-a pood is 36.11 pounds; while in the northern governments there were only .5 pood per person. Since the harvest it appears that there are something like one million poods of cereals lying in the eastern, southeastern, and Siberian governments untouched, while nearly all the big towns of the north, center, and southwest are experiencing want.

"It is not simply a question of transport. That was made clear by a circular issued by the Minister of Railways lately to the effect that there were enough ears now to deal with the transport problem, only the produce did not offer itself at the distributing centers. It appears that a number of causes convince the peasants that their safest form of wealth at the present time lies in stocks of produce. Chief of these causes is the debased paper currency and a general lack of confidence in the future: These difficulties could be overcome by establishing effective distributing organizations in the different centers. These bave, in fact, come into being in the last six months, but the psychology necessary for their effective working is absent. Thus provineral produce commissions have been formed, but Ministers can not agree as to their methods of activity, and the people distrust the influences that control them. The result is that the accumulations of stock in one part of the country and the state bordering on famine in others continue."

The confusion has been augmented, says Mr. Price, by the struggle for political domination between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior and the intervention of the Duma and the municipalities, or zemstros, both of which demanded a greater share of responsibility and power. Mr. Price continues:

"In October a large list was prepared giving the prices in the different governments at which cereals were to be sold. The produce commissions were then instructed to requisition at these prices and hand over the purchases for army supply and general consumption. But at this point differences of opinion on the commissions between the Agrarians and the zemstro representatives in regard to purchase prices prevented any progress being made. The remsires, in the interests of the country, stood out against monopoly prices.

While this dispute was going on Mr. Protopopoff, the Minister of the Interior, proposed in the Council of Ministers that the whole produce question should be taken out of the hands of the Minister of Agriculture and given to his department. The fundamental idea in Protopopoff's plan was to allow the country to return to the normal system of commercial exchange without

any State interference, requisitions, or fixt prices."

Mr. Protopopoff, whose accession to power was hailed by the Progressives as rapturously as they now denounce his continuance in office, failed to remedy the confusion, and the Duma demanded that the responsibility be turned over to it. The Reactionary party, naturally, opposed this, but Mr. Price tells us that the Conservatives are now at odds over their war-policy:

"It seems that, while the Right in the Duma and the country are united in opposing the Progressive block in its demand for an increase of the power of the Duma, it is nevertheless divided on questions of war-policy. One part is not unfavorable to peace with Germany, because it fears that the further continuation of the war will give the people an irresistible claim for closer participation in the government of the country. The other part is more strongly nationalist and Slavophil, and is prepared to run the risks mentioned in order to realize Russia's desires in Constantinople and Poland. It would be a mistake, therefore, to assume that the strong resistance in Government quarters to any idea of concession to the wishes of the Russian people is the result entirely of German reactionary influences from without. No doubt this has some effect, but the class from which the reactionary type of mind is drawn is found in both countries. It would be much more correct to regard the situation created now in Russia by her internal economic crisis as a purely domestic one between the Government and the people."

The Russian papers contain bitter protests over the condition of affairs, and in the Petrograd Vedomosti, Prince D. D. Abalenski tells us:

"The confusion in the provisioning of the provinces continues, and particularly in those where the Governors have assumed the burden of the food question things are thoroughly

"There are endless conferences everywhere and the whole thing does not progress. Supplies are slow in coming and the cities are starving."

INDIA'S ANARCHISTS

GITATION AND TERRORISM alternately, in small doses, have marked the policy of the Bengali Radicals for some years past, and the world at large has been anable to determine whether Bengal was seething with rebellion or merely disturbed by a handful of extreme but determined men. Now we get a vivid picture of anarchy in Bengal drawn by Lord Carmichael, who rules that explosive province for the British Raj. Among his fifty million subjects, says Lord Carmichael, the anarchists form an insignificant minority, yet he considers that anarchism has taken a much more insidious hold on Bengal than the general public realizes. He also is certain that men who, more than likely, resorted to terrorism in the first instance "through honest, the misguided, convictions, are fast degenerating into common criminals, highway robbers, murderers, and general enemies of human society." Lord Carmichael divided the Bengali terrorists into a number of groups, and his elever analysis, as reported by the Calcutta Amrita Bazar Patrika, runs:

"... We believe that there is one group—not perhaps a very large group—which forms, so to speak, the brains of the conspiracy. Its members instigate the crimes. They are men probably of keen intellect, with much self-control and much force of character, and they may be idealists, their criminality may be in thought rather than in action, they may never have fired a pistol or used a weapon of any kind, they may never themselves have stolen anything, they may never themselves have profited by the result of crime, but they are the most dangerous criminals, for they inspire others. If only those who constitute the brains of the conspiracy are once under Government control and rendered powerless to influence others, or if they once cease to exist, the conspiracy will die.

"Then there is a group of men who are, so to speak, the hands of the conspiracy, men who actually commit the crime; some of them have been accessory to murder, some of them have themselves committed murder—in some cases more than once—and almost all of them have been dacoits (highway robbers). It is not always easy to say what their motives were originally. perhaps we may give them that credit—they were actuated by what seemed to themselves and to their associates high ideals. but most of them have long since become common criminals. Whatever may be the ideals which actuate those who suggest the crimes, those who commit them follow for the most part the same impulses which lead common criminals to commit brutal murders and robberies. . . . This group, too, is of vital importance to the conspiracy, for if all those who form it were eaught or should cease to exist the conspiracy would, at least for a time, be powerless, . . . But the two groups are formed from different types of men, and recruits may perhaps

"... Besides those whom I have described as the brains and those whom I have spoken of as the hands of the conspiracy, there is a large number of persons, many of them quite young men and boys, connected, the some in a much less degree than others, with the conspiracy. Many of these may almost be said to be innocent, others are nearly as guilty, from the point of view of the State, as those who form the brains or the hands, but they all help the brains or the hands. Some help in organizing the movement; they have no intention of ever committing a daceity or a murder themselves, they have not the courage needed for that, but they make it easier for bolder men than themselves to do these things. They give or let their houses as resorts to those who are engaged in crime; they help to arrange for the defense of any members of the organization who are prosecuted in a law-court."

be more easily got for the group who form the hands than for

the group who form the brains.

The Governor of Bengal says that he considers that those who act as "recruiters for the movement" are the worst among the conspirators. Who are they, and how do they act? Lord Carmichael tells us that some are brilliant journalists, like Ram Chandra, the proscribed editor of the Hinduston Godor, or professors and schoolmasters, like Professor Parmanand, once of the Punjab University and now serving a life sentence for his participation in the attempt to gain political freedom by force. He continues:

"Only too often these recruiters are schoolmasters and are thus in a good position to influence young men. They act in the most insidious way: they use the noblest part of a boy's nature as a means to their end, for they work on his feelings of patriotism, on his unselfishness, on his willingness to help suffering. These recruiters are enemies to their own country, and it is about them that there is the greatest ignorance. . . . What we know of them we have learned almost wholly from those whom they have led astray, but who have often too keen a sense of honor and are sometimes too frightened to tell all they know. In attaining their end they use terrorism as well as persuasion, and I feel certain, I am sorry to say, that they often seize the opportunity which membership in a charitable society . . . or participation in the relief of distress gives them to meet and





WASH CHANDRA.

A Hindu Home Kuler, who, the extled from India, in great measure directs the movement from California through his paper, the Hinduston Godar,

PROPESSOR PARMANAND.

This reformer, a professor at the Punjab University, is now serving a life sentence for his participation in the Hinda sational movement.

TWO INDIAN RADICAL LEADERS.

to influence boys who have noble ideas, but who do not have enough experience to judge where a particular course must lead.

"Such societies naturally attract public sympathy. People think that all who take part in their work must be good men. Parents are glad to see their sons joining them, little thinking that in doing so they run the risk of becoming enemies to their country."

What the Governor describes as the gradual perversion of a lad of generous patriotic impulses by anarchists is thus sketched;

" . . . One step leads to another, an innocent boy, full of the spirit of self-sacrifice and of devotion to his motherland, auxious to do something to make his fellow countrymen happier and better, is employed perhaps as a messenger; he may have no idea of the character of the messages he is taking, but in taking them he gets to know persons who are themselves steeped in crime, who want to implicate him in crime, and who do their best to implicate him in crime. When he finds out the truth he may wish - such boys have, I know, often wished - to escape, to give up evil practises, but then comes in the terrorism: he is threatened; it is pointed out to him that he has taken an oath-that is their custom-to serve the conspiracy; he is told, he is shown evidence to convince him, that the conspiracy is more powerful to hart than the Government is, for it can give information about him, if it likes, to the police, and it can bring about his death if he offends it."

Lord Carmichael considers that anarchy and political unrest in India can only be obliterated by the force of an enlightened public opinion. He says:

"I believe that we can not stamp out the evil by executive methods alone; we must have popular opinion with us; we can not have popular opinion with us unless we induce the people to think somewhat at least as we think."



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ITALY'S FAMOUS ALPINE TROOPS ON THE MARCH IN THE SNOW.

CHINA'S FINAL BLOW TO OPIUM

THE CURSE OF CENTURIES will soon vanish from China," says the Peking Gazette, which tells us that after March 31 the opium traffic must cease absolutely. Up to the present time opium could be imported into China from India under a treaty with Great Britain signed in 1911, and this traffic was the monopoly of the Shanghai Opium Combine. The Clark University Journal of Race Development discusses the question at some length, and says:

"Anticipating the end of the opium connection with Great Britain, the Chinese Government recently communicated with the British Minister in Peking, requesting that a British envoy be deputed to China to head an investigation into the opium-suppression campaign in China. At the same time circulars were sent to all the provinces preparing them for the impending complete extirpation of the traffic as follows: (1) All the opium plantations in the land were ordered to be swept away during a period of three months from September to November, 1916; (2) the trading in opium had to be entirely stopt between December, 1916, and March, 1917; (3) smoking of opium is to cease in a period of three months from March to June, 1917."

It would seem that these provisions are received with popular favor, for The Journal proceeds:

"Bonfires have been frequent since these orders went into effect, the Chihli Opium Prohibition Bureau, at Kalgan, making perhaps one of the most spectacular affairs. A large quantity of opium was gathered together with all the opium-smeking instruments the officials could lay their hands on, invitations were issued, and a delegate from the National Opium Prohibition Union was requested to come as a witness. The acting president, Mr. An Ming, responded, and the ceremony proceeded in due and thorough order, lasting from eight in the morning to one in the afternoon, with the civil governor of Chihli, the military governor of Kalgan, the police authorities, and citizens from all neighboring sections an enthusiastic audience. This is typical of scenes being enacted in many parts of China."

Big Business, however, did not surrender without a final struggle, and we read:

"The Shanghai Opium Combine is the only legal surviving distributor of opium, having secured a license to carry on its traffic until March 31, 1917, in the provinces of Kwangtung, Kiangsu, and Kiangsi. To their bribe of \$16,000,000 for the privilege of an extension, to their threat of withholding their extra duty of \$1,750 per case, the Chinese Government has lent a deaf car. The opium traffic must go, and as quickly as possible. The threat of the Combine to stop the payment of the additional duty, even if it is carried out—which is unlikely—would only mean a loss to the Government of something like \$5,000,000. According to trustworthy information, the Combine can sell between October, 1916, and the 31st of March, 1917, three thousand cases at a valuation of \$5,000,000, a small sacrifice where the physical and moral welfare of the country are at stake. And President Li and his Cabinet have lost no time in declaring that there shall be no compromise."

CHINA WAKING UP—The opheaval of the Monarchy has meant more than a political change in China, rays the Peking correspondent of the Shanghai North China Daily News; he describes it, indeed, as being also an entire revolution of the mental attitude of the Celestial, and he writes:

"The President's visit to Paotingfu yesterday is suggestive of the process of development slowly but surely taking place in China. A thousand students graduated at the Military Academy in the old capital of Chihli, and the President went one hundred miles by train to attend the graduating exercises, leaving at 9 a.m. and returning at 4 r.m. Therein are contained three facts, remarkable because they are indicative of a state of things inconceivable in China a generation ago.

"The least significant fact is that it is possible to journey a hundred miles from Peking into the interior, to do solid business at one's destination, and to return to the capital, all within a few hours.

"Next comes the fact that one thousand young Chinese of the better classes have just completed a military education of a modern character, fitting them for commissioned rank.

"Thirdly, the Ruler of the State calmly walks in and out of his palace, drives along streets in his motor, brushes through crowds at railway stations, makes a popular address to a crowd of lads, and all the time is doing what everybody thinks natural and proper.

"Truly, the times are changing. This trip of the President is indicative of nothing less than a revolution of thought in the mind of China, a revolution of which the possibilities are equally endless and encouraging."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

MOVIES FOR EVERYBODY

I MUST BE ONLY a question of time when the amateur photographer will be able to use a moving-picture camera as easily, and almost as cheaply, as he now uses his kodak. The time, in fact, has already arrived, if we are to believe Mr. Ernest A. Dench, who writes on "Movies as a Hobby," in The Popular Science Monthly (New York, February). Those who have besitated to take up motion-pictures on the ground of expense are assured by Mr. Dench that the private field is no longer monopolized by the wealthy. Those who fear that the motion-picture camera is too complicated are informed that it is not. It differs from the still camera only in its machinery for controlling the shutter. When a crank is turned the lens opens and closes. At each turn of the crank eight frames, each of which is one inch wide and three-fourths of an inch in height, are exposed. He goes on:

"As the standard speed is sixteen frames a second, you must not turn the crank more than twice each second. With watch in hand you should be able to adjust this speed. This, at the same time, enables you to gage how much film you have consumed. Twenty feet is regarded as sufficient for the average scene.

"It is more than mere handle-turning, believe me! Unless you attend to this detail steadily from start to finish, there will be a decided jerkiness about the results. The knack of obtaining an evenly balanced scene is to watch the view-finder while turning the crank.

"Do not let people move about too quickly unless you have a reason for permitting them to do so, as a quick walk becomes a run on the film. Their movements will, in all probability, be blurred. The professional einematographer never allows people to travel more than sixteen inches to the second.

"You will, if you are wise, confine yourself to outdoor work, for interiors are only for the advanced worker. It is only when the daylight is exceptionally good that the special lighting equipment can be avoided.

"If you have not the time or feel you would rather gain experience before attempting this delicate work, then you can send the negative out to be developed. The charge will probably be one cent a foot. You will, of course, need at least one positive printed from the same. The charge for this service usually is five cents a foot, which includes the raw film. Any explanatory matter you want inserted costs eight cents a foot. A conservative estimate for a twenty-foot scene with explanatory subtitles is about \$1.30.

"After you are completely through with the negative, you can reproduce some still prints from the same. One of the animated newspapers has occasion to run stills of the principal incidents depicted for publication in their house organ. Extracts from positive copies come out very indistinctly, so still prints are run off from the particular scenes in the negative.

"The next step lies in viewing your completed efforts. Naturally, it is not enough to east your eyes over the strip of celluloid. You want to see it in motion and magnified to a life-like size. You will need, of course, a projecting machine. There are several miniature machines, at prices ranging from \$50 to \$150, adaptable for the purpose.

"The pictures are projected at the rate of sixteen to the second. Handle the film carefully when putting it on the projector and do not relax the pains taken until you unspool the reels. 'Always' is the best motto. This precaution will insure the film being kept in perfect condition. Mend all breaks as they occur, and this applies also when the film leaves the sprockets."

It is possible, of course, that when the movie becomes a household toy its apparatus may be modified in some way. Here, for instance, is a projecting machine that differs from the common kind as a reflectoscope does from an ordinary lantern. The light is reflected from its film instead of passing through it, says Mr. E. A. Dime, who describes it in *The Scientific American* (New York, January 27):

"In place of a transparent film through which the powerful beams of a sputtering are lamp pass, there is a paper ribbon upon which the light rays from thirteen 21 candle-power, circularly arranged incandescent lamps impinge, and from which they are reflected. So intense is the illumination upon each lingle picture of the paper strip, when it is in position, that it



By courtery of "The Scientific American," New York.

A motor-driven motion-picture camera which needs no tripod, can be operated by pushing a button, and can use paper films.



A projector which uses the paper films. Prints are taken from a regulation film, and the pictures are reflected upon the screen.

MOTION-PICTURE APPARATUS FOR HOME USE.

appears, as viewed from the front, to be a white-hot rectangle. As a matter of fact, however, a very large proportion of the red and infra-red rays of the spectrum—the heat rays—are absorbed by the ring of aluminum reflectors placed outside of the lamps for the double purpose of directing the light rays to the picture on the paper strip while at the same time absorbing the heat from the light and rendering the latter harmless to the paper when concentrated upon it. As over 95 per cent, of the electrical energy of an incandescent lamp is dissipated in the form of radiant heat, one can readily see how important it is to absorb this heat, preventing it from reaching the paper. . . . The loss in illumination from the use of aluminum in place of silver is estimated to be about 20 per cent.

"It is claimed that the new projector gives a hundred times
the illumination per square inch of surface of any of the commercial reflecting apparatus at present on the market for projecting colored postal-cards and the like. This, of course, is
necessary because of the small size of the picture on a standard
film, which is reproduced the same size on the paper ribbon used
in the reflecting motion-picture machine. As the ribbon can
be stopt at any point when being run through the projector, any
picture which it is desired to examine can be studied, so that all
the advantages of the usual reflectoscope are retained, coupled
with the delight of motion-pictures of children, animals, or
anything one wishes to photograph.

"Prints on paper can be made from any standard motionpicture negative film, but for home use a very neat camera has been devised in which the 100 feet of film and the shutter are actuated by a small 8-volt electric motor. . . . To operate it, all that is necessary is to press the button. . . . A compact developing outfit is supplied with the camera, so that the amateur can develop and print his own pictures at home in

any dark room of ordinary dimensions.

"As the illustration shows, the projector is very simple and is operated by a crank. The lamps and reflectors are so arranged within a drum that they illuminate the one picture in place in the 'gate,' and this is thrown on the serven through a central lens. The film is carried on two reels in the usual way. A picture 3 x 4 feet in size and larger is practical; in fact, standard-sized screen pictures for hulls and theaters will soon be attained."

COMPETING WITH NIAGARA

Ningara Falls would seem to make Buffalo a peculiarly unfavorable place for the site of a huge electric plant, run by steam-power. And yet the very necessity of overcoming this formidable competition seems to have so stimulated the ingenuity of the engineers who planned the huge new station of the Buffalo General Electric Company that it appears to be noteworthy for high efficiency. In automatic boiler-operation, in the economical consumption of fuel, in the use of distilled water for feeding the boilers, and in the means taken to guard against loss of heat, this plant would seem to be far ahead of any of its predecessors and calculated to hold its own almost within hearing of the roar of the falls. To quote and condense an editorial in The Electrical World (New York, February 3):

"At first thought it seems a shade worse than carrying coals to Newcastle to build a steam generating station within short range of the great hydroelectric plants at Niagara. It must be remembered, however, that these plants are seriously handicapped in ultimate output by the small-minded policy of the Government in checking the use of water, and that the great industries which have grown up about Niagara demand even more power than can conveniently be furnished. Consequently the present plant has been undertaken with extremely high efficiency as its chief motive. Further, the art of automatic boiler-room operation has been carried very far so that not only is the plant of high thermodynamic efficiency, but it is unusually economical from the standpoint of labor.

"Fundamentally, it is a typical turbo-generator plant specialized for the extremely economical use of fuel. The boiler system is notable for the large size and high thermal capacity of the units. The fuel is dumped from ears into a crusher which reduces the run-of-mine coal to uniform size, and this is lifted by a conveyor to a 7,500-ton bunker at the top of the boiler-house. Thence it is distributed to the stokers by gravity and from this point the operation of the system is as nearly automatic as it can be made. The forced-draft fans are automatically controlled in response to the steam-pressure. All the boilers have a complete system of automatic-draft regulation, and the entire fuel feed system is designed to operate with as little human attention as is possible. The firing system is guaranteed to give an over-all boiler efficiency ranging from 70 to 77 per cent., according to load. This very high figure combines with the high turbogenerator efficiency to give the station about the highest overall efficiency from coal pile to bushars as yet recorded.

"One quite unusual feature of the plant, aside from the provisions for firing, lies in the use of distilled water for the boiler feed. The engineers foresaw that the raw water from the Niagara River would cause scale, which would materially reduce the efficiency of the plant and necessitate shut-downs for cleaning, consequently an evaporating plant of the capacity of fifteen tons of water per hour was provided. The distillate not needed at once for the boilers is being stored in a tank system intended at all times to contain enough distilled water to fill a boiler immediately. A complete system of metering the feed water is in use, and the provisions for the saving of heat at every stage of the system are remarkably complete. Both feed-water system and the main steam-piping are in duplicate, the latter being of valves, and the whole piping system is elaborately heat steel with extra heavy flange bolting, and special steel insulated, the main steam-pipes having four inches of magnesia coating. With respect to the elimination of thermal losses all along the line from the stokers to the turbo-generators this station appears to be equaled by few and excelled by none. It impresses one as a singularly well-planned generating station which ought in economy of operation to repay many times over the care that has been spent upon it."

LUCK AND PRIMITIVE RELIGION

AN EXPLANATION of primitive or savage religious beliefs, which links them very closely with the existence
of what we call "chance" or "luck," is made by A. G.
Keller in The Scientific Monthly (New York, February). The
basic idea of this explanation he credits to the late Prof. William G. Sumner, of Yale; the elaboration of it is his own. The
average man ascribes to "luck" those happenings whose causes
are obscure to him. The educated man know, that the causes
are there, but he is apt to use the term just the same. The
savage recognizes the existence of these causes, but is not content with lumping them together under a general name. He
must personify them, and the result is that he peoples nature
with all sorts of hidden beings. Says the writer, in substance;

"Luck is a name for that which is inexplicable on our stage of knowledge, or in view of our unwillingness to take the trouble to get or apply that knowledge. It is what we are too ignorant or too unenterprising to figure out. Omitting the latter consideration as representing the entrance of the personal equation, the importance assigned to luck varies inversely with the amount of knowledge. This means, however, since the knowable is immeasurably vast, that the luck element will always be an immeasurably representation.

"Perhaps it is superfluous to point out that we currently recognize this relation of chance and knowledge. If a man 'takes no chance,' it means that he is informing himself to the utmost-indeed, he may even be fully informed and 'betting And after listening awhile to a person whinon a sure thing." ing over his bad luck, are we not often exasperated into a partial personal investigation of his ease, with the result that we find 'not so much bad luck as bad management'? Again, when the small boy lays his finger upon the hot stove, we comfort him and say: 'Hard luck, old chap!' It was that, to him—he 'didn't know any better.' And, in our condolence, we put ourselves in his place. If a grown man should do the same thing and howl over his experience, the answer might be: 'Serves you right! You knew better than to do that-or, anyhow, you ought to have known better.'

"Now the savage is like the child. His knowledge, beyond the restricted sphere of immediate experience, is small. The explicable, to him, is an exceedingly limited range; and the range of the inexplicable, the unreckonable, is correspondingly wide. Add to this the fact that ill luck, even a little of it, is a vastly more serious matter to him than to civilized man, and the significance to his destiny of the luck element is indefinitely enhanced. It forms for him, as the facts show, one of the major conditions of life on earth; and his adaptation to it, as he sees it, works out into an important set of social structures.

"And if we recall the manifold dangers surrounding human life, before the barrier of civilization was built up to afford it some protection, we shall not be surprized at the prevalence of interest in avoiding ill as over against interest in attaining good. Our far-away ancestors, and their present-day representatives, the nature-peoples, lived and live in a direct relation to physical environment, one full of perils of a vital order. They were and are victims of a vivid fear of calamity; the 'free and noble savage' was a philosopher's fantasm.

"With the aleatory [or luck] element, especially in its negative phase of ill fortune, filling the perspective as an enduring and real menace—forming one of the major conditions of life the primitive man at once sensed the discomfort that enforces adaptation. His attitude could not be one of indifference, nor could his mind develop or harbor the more evolved conceptions that characterize a higher civilization. Yet he must do something to avoid ill; and for that he must have some explana-

tion of the inexplicable.

"This was the issue that lay before the primitive folk in the face of this peculiar and inevitable life-condition. If anybody imagines that they attacked the issue and solved it by a conscious rational procedure, he has yet a great deal to learn about the early stages of society's evolution. Primitive people could not even have formulated the issue, let alone applying ratioeination to it. They felt it in a dull sort of way, and squirmed and fumbled about to dodge the pain or secure some alleviation. How, automatically and unrationally, to get hold of some explanation of the inexplicablethat seems to be a problem indeed for childlike minds with but slight and unreliable equipment of matter and method."

The explanation universally adopted by primitive peoples was that of spirits, and the origins of savage religion are thus linked very closely with the existence of what we call "chance" or "luck." To quote again:

"It is not asserted that the recognition, conscious or unconscious, of the element of chance summoned into being the idea of the spirit environment. That conception arose from other sources altogether. But it was there, and it explained the otherwise inexplicable. The two conceptions dovetailed together, and out of this situation arose that important complex of social institutions of primitive times which we know as primitive religion.

"The two conceptions still cling together. Inexplicable or unforeseeable calamities are still designated, generalizing, as 'acts of God' or 'acts of Providence.' What men can understand and provide against they do not so designate. The range of the aleatory element has been much restricted by the growth of knowledge—we do not need the supernatural explanation of fossils, or thunder, or the plague any more, but explain by 'lower' causes where they can be collisted.

"However the range of the aleatory element, as the inexplicable, is and always has been infinite; and so the inroads of knowledge and science amount in the end to subtracting something from infinity. The remainder is still infinity. But it satisfies the mind and clarifies the course of social evolution to note this one among the several cases of adaptation to lifeconditions exhibited by the race. If there had been no luck element, there might have been a very different sort of animism, daimonism, and religion. As it actually has been, the former was a condition of life on earth to which men automatically adjusted themselves by recourse to the development of the religious institutions."

A VEGETABLE EFFICIENCY-CHART

A SCHEME to put modern efficiency methods into the backyard vegetable-garden is described in The Garden Magazine (New York). It consists of a piece of board with horizontal grooves cut at equal distances and numbered to represent rows in a garden. The perpendicular columns are ruled for the months of the growing season and are of width proportionate to the activities of these months.

Card strips cut into lengths to correspond with the period of time that the crop will occupy the ground have the crops' names written upon them and are inserted along the row grooves. Says the writer:

"By this means the gardener can see at a glance just what space will be available in the garden at any given date according to the plantings then in the rows. Taken in connection with one hundred and ten various planting tables, . . . the beginner would be better able to visualize the development of his garden plot and plow ahead for successions."

The inventor, Mr. Charles Garwood Hodges, writes that on a 35 x 35-foot plot in his own garden, using this chart, he raised \$50 worth of green vegetables last year. He says:

"The object of this chart is to teach the novice, as well as the experienced man, intensive gardening as practised by experis to make two vegetables grow where one grew before. It enables one to visualize and plan in advance for the whole season his entire garden. It is astonishing what your small back-yard plot can be made to yield by heavy fertilizing and this scientific method of arrangement. This tested and proved practical system teaches at a glance what usually requires several years to learn from experience, To the progressive gardener this chart is a boon finan-

cially (doubling his income) and a source of never-ending interest."

The chart is useful also as a constant reminder of the time for planting successive crops of vegetables such as peas, green corn, beans, and the like. By following the planting schedule indicated by the eard strips, the gardener's table should be supplied continually with these vegetables from the maturing time of the first planting throughout the remainder of the bearing season. The chart serves, therefore, as a practical and constant planting-guide for the entire garden season.



HOW THE GARDEN-CHART SYSTEM IS USED.

TO OPEN UP RUSSIAN ASIA

LMOST NO INTEREST has been taken by Americans in a movement in Russian Asia approximately duplicating our westward migration of several decades ago. The Russian colonization of Siberia, Trans-Caspia, and Turkestan has not attracted in this country the attention that would have been expected among a people who have themselves colonized and developed a wilderness in much the same manner. The march of the Russian pioneers to the East is startlingly similar to our own great pioneer overflow to the West, and the conquering of a continent wrongly reputed to be a desert, and overrun with hostile tribes, goes on steadily with them, althowith more system and more governmental direction than accompanied our great pioneer movement. The railway phase, corresponding to the projection and construction of our own transcontinental railways, is now in progress. In our issue for November 25 last we excerpted an article by Edouard Blanc, the French explorer, on the Russian colonization of Siberia and the Asiatic steppes. In a subsequent issue of the same magazine, the Annales de Géographie (Paris), Mr. Blane treats of the transportation phase. He writes:

"The Trans-Siberian alone could not suffice for the purpose. It had to be supplemented sooner or later by a complete net of local, agricultural, and mining railroads. At the start, for political and economic reasons, the State had to take the initiative. After two years of preliminary labor, the plan was finished in July, 1911, and the work itself began at the end of that year with an initial credit of \$106,000,000. The total mileage of 12,000 was to be financed with \$800,000,000.

"The general plan was analogous to that of the transcontinental lines of the United States and Canada, parallel roads with transversal or diagonal lines as feeders; but while the North-American distance between the parallel systems is about ninety nules, the distance in Asiatic Russia, in view of the sparsity of the population, is 180 miles."

Our author treats separately of the Trans-Siberian, the Trans-Caspian, and the Orenburg-Tashkend line. The first section of the Trans-Siberian Railway from Tcheliabinsk, the entrancegate to Siberia, to Irkutsk, is 1,962 miles long; the length of the Trans-Baikal line, comprising the detour around Lake Baikal, built during the Japanese war to avoid transfer across the lake, is 911 miles, ending on the Chinese frontier. Thence to Vladivostok, eta Harbin, the distance in 1,029 miles. Finally, the Ussuri branch, from Habarovsk to Vladivostok, which, after the completion of the Amur system, will form part of the main line, is 461 miles long. The total distance from Moscow to Vladivostok, as our author puts it for his French readers, is ten times the distance from Paris to Marseilles. For Americans it may be put as 1,500 miles farther than from New York to San Francisco. Passing next to the Trans-Caspian Railway, our author says:

"Its construction goes back to the heroic epoch of the conquest of Turkestan. Without connection with the European network, with a precarious base on the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea, without port and drinkable water, General Annenkoff built this railroad across the land of the hostile Turkomans, who opposed the Russian invasion with desperate courage. The principal halting-places were Geok-Tepe, made famous through General Skobeleff's siege and victorious assault; Askabad, the later capital of the Trans-Caspian Province: Merv; Tehardjoui, where the Amu-Daria (the ancient Oxus), the greatest stream of Central Asia, was crossed, and, finally, Samarkand, the historic capital, already in the hands of the Russians. The total length of the line, from Krasnovodsk, on the Caspian Sea, to Samarkand is 906 miles.

"After fifteen years the line was, under enormous difficulties, extended, first, to Tashkend, the political capital of Turkestan, and, finally, to Fergana, in the upper valley of the Syr-Daria (the ancient Jaxartes). This valley is the orchard of Asia, feeding 3,000,000 inhabitants and providing the neighboring countries with dried fruits and cotton, which latter, for the last twenty-five years and owing to the Russians, has become the principal source of the country's wealth. The district capital,

Andijan, which in 1889 had a population of 40,000, now has 78,000. The total length of the Trans-Caspian from Krasnovodsk to Andijan is 1,223 miles."

Recently four new branches have been built, the whole being now known as the Railroad of Central Asia, and bearing the general character of a strategical line. The construction, in 1895, of the railroad from Rostof on the Don to Petrovsk on the Caspian Sea, changed the situation somewhat. A few years later the European line reached Astrakhan. But the transportation of freight was still fraught with many difficulties. Central Asia got her regular service only after the completion of the Orenburg-Tashkend line. Europe now regularly gets her furs and wool from Turkestan, which, in turn, ships her much-needed petroleum directly from Baku. Of the Orenburg-Tashkend line Mr. Blanc writes:

"This line, which has replaced a caravan-track of 1,320 miles, passes through a desert where the commercial possibilities at the beginning were nil. Nevertheless, in the course of years, the enormous export of Central Asiatic cotton has paid all the expenses of construction and administration. This has carned for the line its nickname of 'The Cotton Line.' It has become the commercial railroad of Turkestan, while the Trans-Caspian has remained the administrative, political, and strategic line.

"The Orenburg-Tashkend system was built with great rapidity. Begun in 1900, it was in working shape in 1904 for more than 600 miles; from Tashkend on it follows the course of the Syr-Daria River. On reaching the northern edge of the Aral Sea, it turns aside to Orenburg, passing through the steppes. The stations are few and of little importance; its total length is 1,338 miles. The traffic is very considerable; in 1909 it amounted to 1,083,389,000 tons, of which 435,060,000 went from Europe to Asia and 648,329,000 in the opposite direction,"

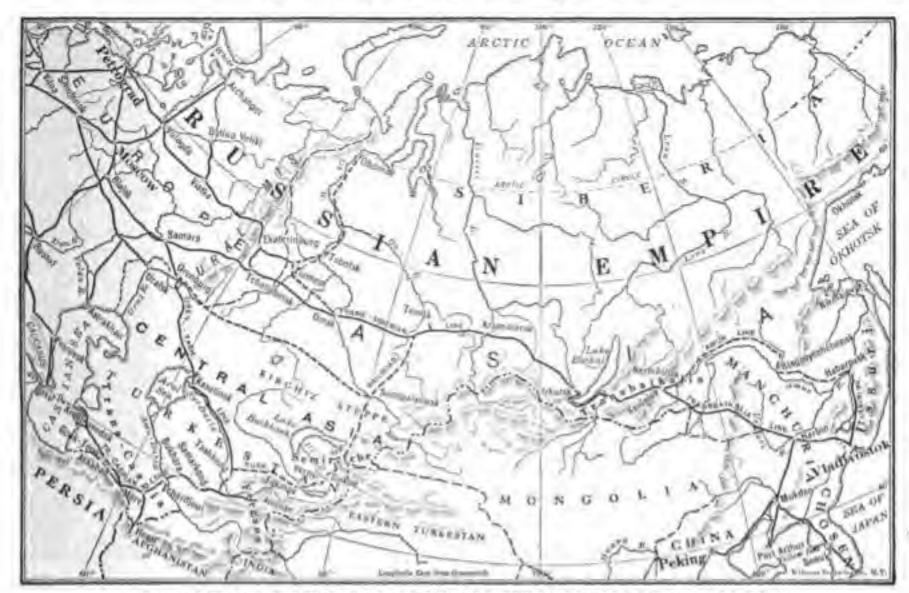
To this vast net of Russo-Asiatic railroads the new system, now building, and officially known as the Turkestan-Siberian Railroad, must be added. One of its many purposes is to form a link with the Trans-Siberian and Trans-Caspian, thereby conneeting the latter still closer with the European system. Its main importance, however, lies in furthering the Asiatic colonization scheme of the Russian Government. The principal distriet to be reopened to European settlers is the so-ealled "Land of the Seven Rivers" (Semiretche), about 600 miles from the northeastern border of Turkestan. One of its largest cities is Tokmak, the ancient capital of Djaggatai, one of the sons of Ghengis Khan. The present chief town is Vernyi, founded by the Russians and having a population of over 40,000. The cemeteries of the old Nestorian colonists are very numerous, and the Syrian inscriptions on the tombstones, engraved vertically in Chinese fashion, are a great archeological curiosity. Another and a still more isolated district to be covered by the new railroad, lies southeast of the Land of the Seven Rivers, and is surrounded by lofty mountains. Its principal city is Prievalsk, called so after the Russian explorer, Prjevalski, who died there in November, 1888. To quote further:

"The European colonies founded in these regions, althoprosperous, have suffered from their enormous distance from Europe, 1,800 miles to the Ural Mountains. It took a month with a combination of railroad and relays, or three months with one's own horses, to reach that Asiatic Switzerland. The Government intends gradually to instal there the European Don Cossacks as a kind of military outpost against the yellow races and, at the same time, as carriers of Russian colonization to the semisavage mountaineers.

"The Cossaeks, who are an anomalous element in their present European surroundings, will be absolutely at home in the land of Kuldja and in the fertile valley of the river Ili, both reconquered by their brethren quite recently for the Little Father in Petrograd.

"Here, in a climate to which they are adapted, with rich pasture lands and great fishing possibilities, with enormous hunting-grounds lying before them, the Cossacks will easily amalgamate with the natives, and, in time of war, be able to furnish 200,000 riders and 400,000 horses, every Cossack having a reserve horse.

"If there could have been transported in time a sufficient



WHERE RUSSIA IS BUILDING A GREAT RAILWAY SYSTEM TO DEVELOP ITS "FAR EAST."

number of Don Cossaeks from Orenburg to Manchuria, the Battle of Mukden would have probably taken another turn. As things stood, the Russian commander-in-chief had only 15,000 horses—his infantry was 685,000 strong—to oppose to the flanking movement of the Japanese general.

"Fortunately for Russia and the Allies, the new railroad, whose plan was approved by the Czar as far back as 1903, was not ready yet at the outbreak of the present war, for how would it have been possible to earry the Cossacks back to the Western battle-fields over the munition-cumbered Trans-Siberian Railroad?"

The author gives a detailed description of the construction of the new line, whose length, including branches, almost equals that of the Trans-Siberian. Lack of wood for sleepers and of coal adds to the difficulties of this gigantic piece of engineering, which will open to European civilization practically a new country, in the very heart of Asia, with enormous possibilities for further development:

"Russia, through this Turkestan-Siberian Railway, intends to become, among other things, independent of the American cotton market. Every inch of land that can grow the precious plant is utilized. Corn and rye, formerly cultivated, are replaced by importation from western Siberia. One can understand how, under these circumstances, the Russian Government is interested in hastening the completion of the road.

"But this is not the whole scheme. Engineers are now studying in Petrograd the plans for a new line to run south of the Trans-Siberian, at a distance of 240 miles, parallel to its western section. The terminals will be the river Ural and Semipalatinsk; its length, more than I,200 miles. If the economic and political situation demand it, construction will begin simultaneously at both ends."

Still other lines, either contemplated or already in construction, are those from Tyumen to Omsk, the northeast Ural line (also known as the Tavda line), the Obdorsk and Troitsk branches. The improvement of the Central Siberian system is still in its earliest stage; no decision has yet been made even regarding the important Lena line, which is expected to open the goldbearing basin of that river. The Russo-Japanese War revolutionized to a certain extent the Asiatic railroad policy of the Russian Government. The two former terminals of Port Arthur and Dalny have been eliminated, and even Vladivostok is now reached by a roundabout way. The direct line, passing through Manchuria and Harbin, over Chinese territory, is in danger of being cut off in time of war. To sum up, within two years after the European War, Russia will be in the possession of a vast railroad network in northern and central Asia, which will permit the Empire of the Czar to open a new chapter in the economic history of the world.

A HOSPITAL FOR TYPHOID "CARRIERS"—A unique hospital recently established at Addington Park, near Croydon. England, by the Red Cross Society, is described in The Modern Hospital (St. Louis, February). Says this magazine:

"Originally started for the treatment of acute infective cases, such as enteric fever and dysentery, it has developed into a sort of 'elearing-house' for earrier eases; consequently most of the patients are, from a clinical point of view, convalescents. They are, however, retained in hospital until bacteriological examination has shown that they can be discharged without being a danger to the community as 'carriers.' Dr. E. C. Hort, the honorary physician and director of the laboratory, has reported on the work done, and an important point appears to have been established-namely, that antityphoid inoculation tends to reduce the proportion of carriers among those convalescing from the disease. The persistence of bacterial infection long after acute symptoms have ceased, and even when the patient appears to be in good health in every way, has long been recognized as a difficulty in the management of these cases, and the non-recognition of this fact has undoubtedly in former years brought about the spread of the disease, especially in India. Ordinary hospital accommodation is not available for the care of such convalescents, nor do they need hospital treatment in the usual acceptation of the term; but for the protection of the community at large they require to be segregated, with the most minute and constant supervision over disposal of the exercta, such as is impossible of attainment in their own homes. The Addington Park Hospital has been expanded from time to time, and now accommodates 1,700 patients, most of whom, however, have themselves recovered from the disease, tho they are not free from infectivity to others,"

LETTERS - AND - ART

REEDUCATING THE WOUNDED

NE OF THE ALLEVIATIONS of the human misery due to the European War is the organized and intelligent effort in the belligerent countries to rescue disabled soldiers from the scrap-heap to which they were formerly consigned. The results have been marvelous, and the gain both for society and the individual has been enormous. Men who in

LLOYD GEORGE IN WOOD.

A caricature of the British Premier made by a disabled English soldier at the Lord Roberts Workshops, Fulham Road, where the workers make a specialty of painted wooden figures.

other ages would have been morose and pitiful dereliets, or contented recipients of public charity, now know the joys that spring from the accomplishment of useful and interesting work, at a compensation which assures independence.

In some cases, indeed, there has been a gain both for the individual and the community, since the man debarred from the hard manual labor which formerly gained his livelihood has developed unsuspected artistic ability in the exercise of crafts calling for less of physical strength, but more of judgment, taste, and skill. The current number of Les Arts (Paris) has an article upon the exhibition recently held at the Musée Galliéra of articles made by mutilated men who have been recducated professionally. The curator of the museum, Mr. Eugène Délard, observes:

"When the idea of this exhibition came to us, six months ago, some people, while warmly approving the idea, found it overbold and a trifle premature. The directors of the Reeducation Centers themselves were prudently reserved and exhibited a tendency to defer the date of the exhibit, which, to be convincing, must necessarily show results rather than attempts. This was an excess of modesty on their part, a misunderstanding of their own merits, and also of the infinite resources of our race, which rarely foresees, never prepares, but adapts itself to everything with marvelous decision and facility.

"After paying a just homage to the zeal, devotion, and highly intelligent direction of the teachers who receive the wrecks of the war and reinstate them in the laborious life of their native land, we must bend the knee before these brave men who, after having so nobly paid their debt to their country with their own persons, now devote their splendid courage and their patient energy to regain their place in the world of labor with precarious

"We have here a prodigy of will-power which few among us had suspected. To appreciate it, we have only to think for a moment of the change of habits, the transposition of existence, which awaits even those who return uninjured from the war. For a long time they have fived an intense physical life, alert and adventurous, with rushing blood and muscles taut for sudden efforts involving various risks. And if they will undoubtedly have a good deal of trouble in regaining order and methods, adapting themselves to slow and peaceful tasks, what shall we say of those who face such tasks still suffering from the wounds received, and in doubt and anguish as to the future?

"But they may be completely reassured. The proof has been given—and how magnificently and how movingly—that the cripple will not linger on the margin of life, that he is not a weakling, a social outcast, the object of a casual charitable pity, but an element of useful energy, a creature of conscious valor and strength who has reconquered by lofty struggle his place in the society of workers, and will assist in the rebirth of the country he has helped to save."

To be convinced of this, says Mr. Dèlard, the public has been enabled to see "the extraordinarily rapid readaptations which are revealed in all branches of work in the Gallièra exposition, and the skill, the ingenuity, the mastery of these new workmen whom nothing had seemed to predestinate to the work they accomplish." Even more! Numerous among them are those who have found the means, in this stern test, of "rising some degrees in the social scale and bettering their condition." Some cripple suffering from the loss of arm or leg, and who formerly was a miner, mason, or the like before the war, has now become a cabinet-maker, jewel-maker, an industrial designer, or clerk, already employed and honorably earning his own livelihood. The encouraging story proceeds:

"If the Musée Galliéra had held to its initial and clearly defined program of professional education, properly so called, it would have been very interesting, to be sure, but more severe of aspect, with drier documentation, holding to a field which in itself has but remote relations with art. In receiving, besides cripples returned to civic life, wounded men whose cases are still uncertain, and who will perhaps eventually become almost free from pain, we have stimulated individual initiative, encouraged imagination, and have here and there discovered genuine artists among occasional workers.

"It is to these that the Exposition owes its gaiety of aspect.
its charm, its color, and, we do not hesitate to declare, its very
modern note; for there is no appreciable difference in general appearance from other exhibitions of current decorative art heretofore given in the museum.

"From this exhibit, whose popularity grows daily, certain information, infinitely precious and comforting, is to be derived: in the first place, life henceforth is assured by labor to the thousands of beings who remain, despite their physical losses, live forces, useful wheels, far more numerous than one would have believed, in the great social machine, for it is now averred that 80 per cent, of the cripples are perfectly teachable; in the second place, the hearty enthusiasm of the crowd which fights to obtain the work of these brave men, the commerce which solicits them, the industry which reclaims them.

"To cite but one example, the directors of the great bazaars of



A TAPESTRY EXECUTED BY A ONE-ARMED CRIPPLE.

Men who were formerly manual laborers have, since being cripplest," developed unsespected artistic ability in the exercise of crafts calling for less physical strength, but more of judgment, taste, and skill," so there is gain both for the individual and the community.

Paris and the provinces have come to us asking to be put in touch with the bureaus of reeducation. And it is the renaissance of the French toy which will spring from this, and its flight into the world whence the German rubbish had driven it.

"And the same thing is true in other industries, every one among manufacturers and customers having it at heart to employ the cripples for the restoration of national production which is now assured."

WHEN TEUTON MEETS TEUTON

TS IT LINCOLN OR NIETZSCHE whose principles will prevail in the days to come? The issue is set by a gentleman of Germanie birth and residence, Dr. Osear Levy, and is met by a fellow Teuton, in America, Mr. J. S. Eichelberger. Dr. Levy is quoted in the New York Times as saying that "democracy is doomed," and "Dr. Levy is undoubtedly a great psychologist," says Mr. Eichelberger in a tone that reminds us of Mark Antony's asseverations that "Brutus is an honorable man." Dr. Levy has the right, says his critic, "to glorify Nietzsche and to despise America as 'the greatest area of middle-class mentality that the world has ever known." But Mr. Eichelberger sees that "one hundred million brave and free people" are willing to defend democracy from whatever quarter "There is no division, there are no parties, factions, races, conditions, or creeds in the United States who will not serve or suffer, live or die, 'that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth." Thus is quoted the guiding star of democracy as against the one that leads its enemies. Dr. Osear Levy is the English translator of Nietzsche's work and is his greatest champion. He lived in England prior to the war, but being unnaturalized, he was compelled to return to Germany. His statement about the collapse of democracy is passed on through the New York Times of February 4, by Franz Hugo Krebs, who received it from the learned doctor. This Nietzschean apostle calls the war "stupid and hopeless," and thinks Europe will emerge from it "united, as Nietzsche has already pointed out." Nietzsche, we are told, "made many caustic remarks about both the Germans and the British because he disliked the materialism of both countries, and when the war broke out the Cologne Gazette quoted him as to the British and the London Times as to the Germans, thus furnishing one of the many literary incongruities of the war." The author of "Thus Spake Zarathustra" in fact, hore a large part of the burden of philosophical responsibility for the conflict. Dr. Levy feels that his great teacher has at present no "particular message to any but a limited number in America"; but if he could speak he might restate what his disciple here formulates:

"This war will result in greatly strengthening the opposition to democracy. The democratic parties announce that a war like this will never happen again, but their announcements will now be distrusted by most thinking men. They have had their chance for over a hundred years now, since the French Revolution, and they have made a mess of it. The more numerous they got, the worse matters went, until it finally came to this war.

"The democratic play is over. It was the greatest theatrical swindle ever produced by any manager. On the bill-board, outside the theater, was announced a play entitled 'Fraternity, Brotherhood, Peacefulness, and Mutual Understanding,' and when you had paid your money, gone in, and sat down to see the play, you saw the bloodthirstiest melodrama ever acted, and, worst of all, it was not even melodrama, but a dreadful reality.

"Democracy has been caught red-handed in connection with this war. The peacefulness of democracy does not arise from strength but from weakness, its teachings increase the number of weak people in responsible positions, and experience proves that weak people are prone to quarrel. The presence of one Bismarck or Disraeli would have prevented this war. Democracy suppresses great men. It claims to wish to give every one a chance. By giving every one a chance, you give no one a chance. If everybody is somebody, nobody is anybody! If you educate all, you suppress genius which can seldom flower

under a 'popular' or 'democratic' education.

"This war is a war of nation against nation—the first of its kind in history; Henry Ford, the American philanthropist, recognized this fact shortly after he landed in Europe. 'This is not a war of kings and emperors,' he said; 'this is a war of people against people, hence no single man can stop it'; then promptly and quite rightly he returned to America. This war will teach people the world over to distrust their old values. It will warn them against longer trusting their teachers and philosophers and their politicians as well. It will undermine the belief in the people and also that of the people in itself. It will illumine the absurdity of government by the slaves for the



Plot graphs by coursesy of Noband & Backgravite.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH IN RICHMOND, VIBOTNIA.

A gent worthy of our best architects in a city that shows few

slaves. It will, in short, shake the faith in democracy to its foundations,

"Americans can well take heed of present conditions on the Continent. The misfortunes of Europe to-day may be the misfortunes of the United States one day. The future has plenty of wars and revolutions in store for us all. An unbiased view-point is a necessity for those of us who will have to face life one day in a responsible position. The old Romanticism will not do any longer; the future belongs to Friedrich Nietzsche."

To all this Mr. Eichelberger retorts:

"A psychologist greater than Dr. Levy wrote into our Declaration of Independence one hundred and forty years ago:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

"Let us compare the psychology of Jefferson, of Washington, of Franklin, Lincoln, and Wilson with the psychology of Bismarck, Nietzsche, Dr. Levy, and Kaiser Wilhelm!

"Strangely enough, the Prussian psychology of 'blood and

iron,' brains and birth, slaves and supermen, is actually half a century younger than the psychology of democracy in the Declaration of Independence.

"Therefore, the Teutonic psychology can claim little consideration on any basis of priority. Can it claim more in a

comparison of results accomplished?

"The psychology of the professors and the supermen has guessed wrong in every instance. As The Times has frequently pointed out, the Teutonic rulers were 'surprized' at England's action, at Belgium's resistance, and at the quality of fighting exhibited by the despised and 'degenerate' democracy of France. Now the Prussian professors are astonished that America should feel no sympathy with the efforts of subsea supermen to destroy the lives of Americans of mere 'middle-class mentality.'

"Dr. Levy alludes to 'the absurdity of government by the slaves for the slaves.' This is the Teutonic psychologist's understanding of the phrase used by Lincoln in the most sublime prayer ever uttered since Christ himself told men to address

Our Father who art in Heaven':

"'That the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth' is the prayer, the purpose, and the inspiration of every American.

"Is democracy doomed? Shall government of the people or government by the Prussians 'perish from the earth'?

"The future will decide this question definitely, but at present the outlook is worse for the Prussians than for the people.

"This is the present issue. This will be the future issue, whatever happens. America, with its 'middle-class mentality,' has produced every invention by which supermen seek to subdue the earth and undermine the seas. The genius of Washington and of Lincoln is not dead. It can not die until the people of this Union perish. Where we need to match the mechanism of modern warfare, democracy will ever develop our Edisons and our Grants. Where the statecraft of the supermen is wrong, it can not hope to conquer the wisdom of a Wilson who is right."

WHERE LIBRARIES ARE SUPERFLUOUS

T IS ALLEGED that there is no public library in Richmond, Va., and that furthermore Richmond has its back up against having one foisted upon it. Some few of its people with an overdose of Northern ideas may desire one, and try to arouse what the North calls civic sentiment in favor of such an institution. But other doughty defenders of Richmond's libraryless state ask, "What excuse is there for laying out cash on a public library when certain streets here in Richmond' are so quagmiry that three ambulances went in to the axle, not long ago, while racing to the relief of a distrest Richmonder?" The last person you'd expect to see the situation in such a light would be a Bostonian, but one such is to be found in Rollin Lynde Hartt, who has the temerity to tell the Transcript's readers that "Happy were Boston could the sacred book-morgue in Copley Square be kicked into the Charles River with as little detriment to the intelligence and good taste of the community as the absence of a public library has occasioned here." And the whole happy situation is due to "the Southern genius for talk." Mr. Hartt reveals a state of affairs in Richmond so like Dublin as to arouse the resentment of all patriotic Irishmen:

"They are the most charming talkers on earth. Instead of burying their noses in books when the sun goes down, they sit about and chat. Match them at that if you can. A subject will last from dinner to bedtime. They turn it over and over and inside out and illumine it with the quaintest observations, the most comical stories. By comparison, reading becomes odious, because at once toilsome and solitary.

"And what should the South read about? Only two things interest it intensely—the 'lost cause' and the negro. Neither subject has been written of from the Southern point of view. Or at all events it amounts practically to that. 'Tom' Page has said his say in print. One of the Lees has written her interpretation of the Confederacy. Moore, Murphy, and Mrs. Hammond have dealt with Southern problems as Southerners should, while Cable has dealt with them as a Southerner should not. Quite a few Southern novelists have had their fling. But in the main this is a 'silent South.' It has had nothing in the least resembling its rightful quota of authors. Climate explains

partly. One feels a profound disgust for pen and ink. One would rather talk or listen. Besides, the South is proud. Maligned, misunderstood, and at times wantonly misrepresented, it sits back and remarks: 'Why contradict such nonsense? It is beneath a selfrespecting region's dignity.' Sometimes I rather agree that it is.

"As a result, the vast proportion of books on the issues that most concern the South are by Northern writers and no more prized here than they deserve to be. Other books, broader and more generous in their spirit, yet viewing the case with a kind of forced sympathy, give offense by their failure to come at facts. The mainstay of reading, in the North, is not only kerosene; it

is also and more emphatically the institution known as Sunday. From the literary viewpoint, the South has no Sunday. Not by the wildest feat of imagination can I picture a Southerner running to a library on Saturday afternoon to stock up with literature that will make existence tolerable till Monday morning. Sunday is to him a day of rest and gladness-literally-and withal a day of worship. He goes to church. In the afternoon, he goes ealling.

"That is typical. Nobody reads, everybody talks, and the talk makes a capital substitute for reading. It is not all homorous. To a great extent it prowls the realm of general ideas and is philosophie. Which is another reason why Richmond, with something like two hundred thousand people, has no public library. Over and over again the project has bobbed up. Invariably it has been overridden by philosophie objections. Purely at random, I recall remarks that show how Southerners are inclined always to go back to principles. Said one of them: 'I don't believe in the poll tax, It should be included in the State tax.' Said another: 'I don't believe in public schools. It is unfair to tax the childless or men whose children are grown and make them foot the

books? Simple fairness forbids."

A scoffer from "up North" might perhaps use such facts to "reflect unlimited discredit upon the intelligence of Richmond." But he will first have to satisfy such a super-Bostonian as Mr. Hartt, who continues:

bills for educating other people's youngsters.' So, when it comes to the question of a public library, there are those who say:

'Why tax non-readers in order to give readers free access to

"You will find among Richmonders a degree of culture and a prevalence of it that unite to astonish. All the things we regard as the underpinnings of culture they lack. Few Southerners have been abroad. In the whole length and breadth of the South there is no public museum of fine arts. In general, the South neglects books. Such being the ease, one would expect crudity everywhere. Instead, one finds taste. When I first saw the beautiful new church of St. James's, I said, 'Ah, McKim, Mead & White'-then, on second thoughts, 'Ralph Cram.' But, no; it was designed by the Richmond architects, Messrs. Noland and Baskerville. On the other hand, one notes an amazing absence of architectural 'calamities.' Or take the feeling for good furniture, good silver, good textiles. In Boston houses and Boston shop-windows, there is more rubbish to be discovered in a half-hour than all Richmond contains. The movies, it is true, are more frequented by upper-class patrons than in the North, but the best theatrical companies visit Richmond for one night, or sometimes two, and Richmonders are gladly paying six dollars a seat for the coming performance by the Ballet Russe. Some are paying ten.

"How to explain all this: It will not do to say that these Southerners are descended from English nobles. Go look at the English nobles. They can show no such level of intellectual and esthetic fineness. Cultivated in spots, they are vulgar in spots. Nor will it serve if you assume that the New
South has inherited in its very blood the fineness of the Old
South. You collide at once with the evolutionary principle
that denies the transmission of acquired traits. The real
explanation, I suspect, is to be detected in the potency of
talk. The Old South educated its boys at Oxford and Cambridge. They brought home ideas and standards and ideals
that have been handed down, generation after generation, by
word of mouth.

"Some day, when a billionaire takes it into his head to shower



INTERIOR OF ST. JAMES'S, RICHMOND,

Where the spirit of Colonial days is happily wedded with modern taste and busury.

riches on a Southern university, our boys will come South for their education. They will get it out of books, but they will get it much more out of talk. They will go back North with an added faculty—the use of the vocal organs."

BROADWAYS POOR THEATRICAL TASTE—Whenever Broadway falls down and leaves a gap in its armor, be sure the dart from some out of town daily will find its mark. So The Democrat and Chronicle (Rochester) rallies the old tradition that a play "must have the seal of approval of Broadway because Broadway sets the correct standard of theatrical taste," and it points a moral from the recent failure of Tom Wise's splendid performance of Falstaff on the Great White Way:

"What the theatrical opinion of Broadway is really worth has been demonstrated in the case of the 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' with Mr. Wise acting the part of Falstaff. The play has been withdrawn from the stage of the Park Theater, after a brief stay, for lack of patronage. Mr. Wise, in a little farewell speech, observed that New York was full of leagues and organizations that were constantly demanding more Shakespearian productions on the stage, but when a misguided manager took them at their word, and invested a large sum in the production of one of Shakespeare's plays, the Shakespeare enthusiasts all stayed home. The fact of the matter is that theatrical taste in New York is corrupted by the presence of a large, frivolous, theatergoing public which has no stomach for serious dramatic productions, and is responsible for the weary succession of socalled musical comedies, all cut after one pattern, with which the stage is afflicted. Managers who are disposed to look upon the drams as an art rather than a plaything should appeal for support above, and not below, the Harlem River."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

HOW NEW YORK HELPS HOMELESS GIRLS

If A GIRL goes hungry or homeless in New York, it is not the fault of the New York police, St. Mary's Home, the Charity Organization Society, or the Travelers' Aid Society. So says a New York Herald writer who put all these agencies to the test; still, not to make the halo of the city blaze too brightly,

she adds that "New York's attitude toward her respectable girls is apathetic." The difference lies in the word "respectable," for agencies to assist the other kind are active enough. The test made by The Herald through Miss Ann Grosvenor-Ayres was in answer to the challenge of a letter sent to its columns by one "Working Girl," who confest that her appeals for help at five or six well-known "homes" were repulsed. "In every one I was refused any help whatever," she says, "in some politely, others vaguely, and in the last one quite curtly." In each case, she says, her crime was that she was respectable and not a fit subject for "reforming." Since then, she adds, "I have attended the Woman's Night Court and seen half a dozen agencies offer help to the hardened women of the streets. Magistrate McAdoo is the first man big enough to see through-and speak of itthe shallow, sentimental thing eafled 'charity.'" The letter has caused discussion, and Miss Grosvenor-Ayres presents her test experiences. Her first appeals were made to policemen along the street, each one of whom befriended her and tried to direct her to a place where, with only fourteen cents in her pocket, she could find shelter for the night. Her plan, after putting one officer to the test, was to escape his watchfulness and try another. Her story of encounter with the officer who had the task of dealing with the traffic about the Metropolitan Opera-House at the hour of -. the audience's egress is worth repeating:

"The big policeman in charge at the carriage exit received me cordially, as one might a person armed with a letter of introduction. The exits had just been thrown open and an impressive gathering waited for the automobile numbers to be announced. They stood in little groups, commenting upon the evening's performance,

but their chatter was desultory, for every eye was fixt upon the figure in charge of their release—the big traffic policeman. He meantime was racking his busy brain to think of a 'shelter' he had heard of for girls, somewhere down Fourteenth Street way.

"'I believe,' said the policeman suddenly, 'I've got that name among my papers. I'll take a look,'

"Which he did while traffic paused, and 'Mildred Andrews' became the stared at instead of staring. It may sound more esthetic to describe as the 'cynosure of all eyes' any object that ladies of luxury see fit to favor with a glance, yet it was with a simple stare that their eyes rested upon 'Mildred Andrews'—theirs and their escorts' and chauffeurs'. What could a girl with shabby clothes and a battered grip mean by holding up the city's traffic?



"MILDRED ANDREWS."

Otherwise Miss Ann GrosvenorAyres, who finds that New York's heart
goes out to poor. "respectable "gibs.
as well as those "fit for reforming."

"The policeman finished his search. 'I'm sorry,' he said, 'but it doesn't seem to be here. I'm sure the place is on Four-teenth Street. Anybody down that way could direct you. But I'll tell you what to do first, my dear—go around to the officer at the front door here and say I sent you. He's pretty sure to know the place. I ought to, but nobody's asked me

anything like that for a long time, and I've

forgotten.'

"Traffic moved on, while 'Mildred Andrews' moved around to the main door of the Metropolitan. To Policeman No. 5709 she said:

"The policeman around the corner sent me. I asked him where there was a home for girls—a place I could get in without paying. He said you would know,"

"'Let's see are you a stranger here?'

"'No, but I'm out of work and have no

place to stay."

"'I was going to say if you were a stranger you might apply to the Travelers' Aid. If you belong here it's different. I think you'd better go down to the Young Women's Christian Association in Fifteenth Street.'

"But some one told me you have to pay there. I've only got fourteen cents."

"Well, I'd go there all the same. They'll know the proper place to send you. It's getting on after eleven, and you don't want to be wandering around the streets much later alone. All the theater crowds are out now, so you'll have plenty of company on your way."

"Mildred Andrews," who for the time being stood for Miss Grosvenor-Ayres, carried her investigating appeal to the Margaret Louisa Home, and reports this colloquy with the person in charge:

"We have only one vacancy, she stated. That is, you'd have to share the room with some one else. It would be sixty-five cents."

"I can't pay in advance,' I confest.
Don't you know of anywhere I could go
a free place where they take care of girls

until they get work?"

"There are such places in town. But they close at eleven o'clock. You see, it's nearly twelve now. The only place I can recommend to-night is a hotel near by, where you can get a room for a dollar a day. If you have luggage I don't think they'll require you to pay in advance."

"Carefully and courteously the young lady directed me to the dollar-a-day hostelry, but since I did not see how 'Mildred

Andrews's' fourteen cents could multiply even to satisfy a hotel clerk—or, more vulgarly but vitally, to satisfy her own empty stomach—I went back to Policeman No. 7779."

From the St. Mary's Home in West Fourteenth Street came a quick offer of help and "no questions asked";

"'I came here alone,' I explained hurriedly. 'An officer said you would take me in. I've been out of work'—

"Yes,' said the portress, 'I know. I'm going to fix up a bed for you here. You're welcome to stay and no questions asked."

"She spoke with decision. I realized the power of these last words as no booklet, tract, or spoken praise of St. Mary's Home had ever before conveyed. It was true, then, that this 'shelter,' founded thirty-nine years ago by that rare and wonderful woman, Miss Susan M. Osborne, really did extend a welcome to homeless women, with 'no questions asked.'

"To presume upon hospitality thus trustingly given was

impossible.

"Would you mind,' I asked the portress, 'if I just telephoned to a friend before I put you to this trouble? If she's in I can go to her for the night. I was getting afraid I mightn't be taken in anywhere if I waited any longer, that's why I came here.'

"'It's never too late to come here,' was the reply. 'You can stay and welcome if you like, but if you'd prefer you can tele-

phone to your friend."

"I rang up my home number, rousing the frightened maid to ask her if she could harbor me for the night, and cut off before she regained sufficient sense to laugh at me. I took up my grip and said to the portress: 'My friend will let me come. Thank you for offering to let me stay here.'

"'I hope you don't have to go far. We would have done our

best to make you comfortable."

At the Charity Organization "Mildred Andrews" found a keen inquisitor who had many questions to ask, but a friendly spirit and a willingness to help not only for immediate but future needs. Her final call was at the Travelers' Aid Society:

"'It's too late for a young girl to be out,' said the matron. 'We'll make you comfortable here.' She asked only my name and last address before saying good-night. My room was spacious; there were two beds, and the matron said if any one else came I would have to share with her. Everything was clean and comfortable—and there was no clothes-bag. Nor was the big bathroom down the hall equipped with a compulsory shower or antiseptic soap.

"In the morning I was called for breakfast at half-past seven. The table down-stairs was laid for five; I was the first to come in, and the maid served me promptly. It was a simple, wholesome breakfast of boiled eggs, rolls, and coffee. A girl who could speak no English took her place opposite me, and next there came a loud elattering from above, with a good deal of hilarity in unmistakable intonations; three English girls bounded in, and, like Clesar, came, saw, and conquered.

"That trio could have galvanized an army into action, let alone a genteel breakfast-party of five. This was their first day in America; they had just landed from England and were

to be married that morning at half-past nine o'clock.

"Do you realize this is our wedding-breakfast?' demanded

one as they sat down.

"'You know we didn't bargain to spend the night here,' one of the girls suddenly told me. 'The bally old boat got in tweive hours ahead of time. Even so, our boys got there to meet us, but what do you think—the agent of this Travelers' Aid wouldn't let us go with our Johnnies until we were properly wedded. This must be a jolly wicked old city—they're so afraid of white-slavers. The boys are coming at half-past nine, with the rings and licenses and all. Will you stay and stand up with us."

"But 'Mildred Andrews,' alas, had previously committed herself to investigating a new position as typist at nine o'clock. She was forced to decline the unique honor of serving as triple

bridesmaid."

DR. PARKHURST'S DEPRESSION—"Our civilization, broadly considered, is a dead failure," is one of the statements reported in the New York Times as being made by Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst at the annual meeting of the Congregational Church Extension Society of Manhattan and Brooklyn at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. He wanted, he said, to take the opportunity to express some matured convictions of forty years in the ministry—such as these:

"There is no spot in the page of history so black as the blot that has just recently been dropt upon it. Our civilization is brilliant, but it is unboly. The fruits of our civilization, such as intelligence, discoveries, inventions of all kinds have been among the most efficient contributions to the brutalities of the last two years.

"The current ebullition of the patriotic spirit is wonderful and from one point of view is most encouraging, but it is purely the outcome of our humanism. The world will continue to be a fighting world until it is a better world, and when it is a matter of fighting, the nation with the weakest military equipment will be the victim of a disastrous liability."

THE FLAG IN THE CHURCH

THE PRESENT NATIONAL CRISIS leads an Episcopalian bishop to suggest to his denominational papers
that they urge "placing the flag in all our churches,"
to teach "the relation of the Church to patriotism and its Christian expression," and the suggestion is heartily welcomed by
The Living Church (Milwankee) and The Churchman (New
York). The latter thinks that "the very appropriateness of
his suggestion is the sufficient appeal for its adoption." Not
only now, but at all times, it says, let the flag be displayed
in the churches, "as a perpetual reminder of our God-given
mission as a nation to the peoples of the world." And it indorses the words of another bishop who said on the occasion
of the unfurling of an American flag and a banner of the cross
in a Pittsburg church:

"The banner of the cross wears the sacredness of Calvary. The Stars and Stripes were consecrated at Lexington, at Bunker Hill, and amid the prayers and privations of Valley Forge. They gain no additional sacredness from the holy place where they are now standing. Rather, one may reverently say, they confer new consecration upon the holy place itself. They stand for God and Fatherland; for religion and patriotism; and there are no words in human speech nor any conceptions in the heart of man more sacred than these."

"It is a mistake," The Living Church declares, "to suppose that the national emblem is an inappropriate addition to the ornaments of the church." Rather,

"The Church has always inculcated patriotism, and the American flag is a proper symbol to be borne and displayed in every American church. But the Church also teaches an internationalism as well, that most always be correlated with patriotism and that ought, much more than in history it has done, to preserve nations from a national selfishness that stands in the way of the recognition of the rights of other nations. The Cross and the Flag interpret each other.

"And we are hoping that without any special call, churchmen have fallen to their knees in imploring guidance for the nation, its executive, its legislators, and its people, in this hour of perplexity. Let the prayer for Congress, which has fallen so generally into disuse, be gived and used regularly at least during this present period of anxiety, when the President may, any day, be impelled to present himself before the houses of Congress and ask them to authorize him to use military, naval, and economic force in the performance of his duty. The prayer for the President ought to be exceptionally earnest. And well may we pray that we, and the whole American people, may rise to our duty and do whatever may be laid upon us with all our might, in the fear of God."

SIGNS OF A VANISHING PROTESTANTISM—Revelations of the Census Bureau present a danger for Protestantism that needs attention, says The Christian-Evangelist (Disciples, St. Louis). The danger can be met, it thinks, only by an evangelism that more nearly resembles that of the Catholic Church than the revivalism of the Protestant. In the first Federal birth-statistics ever published the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, the New England States, and the District of Columbia are dealt with. The highest death-rate in this area was found in New Hampshire and the lowest in Minnesota. The highest birth-rate was in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and the lowest in Maine. The greatest excess of births over deaths was in Minnesota and the least in Maine. This journal finds here disclosed some interesting facts with regard to racial progress and characteristics as well as their bearing upon the future of the Protestant churches;

"For example, the death-rate among negroes is shown to be higher and the birth-rate lower than it is among the whites. On the other hand, the birth-rate among the foreign-born population is shown to be astonishingly higher than it is among the native Americans. In Connecticut, where in 1910 about 30 per cent. of the population was foreign born, the children born from foreign parents comprised 63 per cent. of the total. The excesses of the birth-rates of the foreign born over the nativeborn population varied from 40 per cent. in Minnesota to 300

per cent. in Connecticut.

"Apparently these figures indicate two tendencies in our American social life. First they indicate that the white race is slowly supplanting the colored in population; and, secondly, that the foreign-born whites are supplanting the native born. In this latter fact lies a great danger for American Protestantism. The majority of our foreign-born population are Jews, Catholies, or Freethinkers. The growth of the Roman Catholic Church is largely due to the greater proportion of births among immigrants. The same church which prescribes celibacy for its elergy encourages large families among the laity. It is noticeable that Catholicism grows up almost entirely by absorbing its own children rather than by proselytism. Protestants frequently let the children get away from them and then hold big revivals to bring them back. We need an evangelism which will hold the children quite as much as one which will bring them again into the fold."

HOW THE POPE TRACES LOST SOLDIERS

NVERY DAY the Pope receives about two hundred letters "from distracted parents, wives, and sweethearts in all of the belligerent nations, pleading that he use his good offices to learn whether their loved ones, about whom they are unable to hear anything, are dead, wounded, sick, or prisoners." And, as we learn from an Associated Press dispatch from Rome printed in The Intermountain Catholic (Salt Lake City), he reads every one of the letters himself. Of course, he can not investigate every easo personally. But after reading an appeal, he makes a memorandum on its envelop and semis it to the department of lost soldiers, which has been established in the Vatican, and employs some thirty clerks under the supervision of one Father Huisman. The work of this office is described as follows:

"The department has access to official records transmitted by the Prussian Minister of War to the Hole See at Lugano, Switzerland, and has offices at Paris, Constantinople, Vienna, Brussels, and Padeborn, Westphalia, Germany, with several minor branches in other countries.

"The department has become one of the most highly organized of any in the Vatican. It writes several hundred letters a day, and to date such letters have run up to a total of more than five million. As the department returns all money enclosed in letters of appeal, and as a person writing from England ean not well enclose Italian stamps for international correspondence, the stamp bill alone of the department has been upward of two hundred thousand dollars.

"After making an official demand on the Government of the country where the lost soldier is supposed to be, the department causes each new name to be posted up in the military prison-camps, by the aid of a Catholic chaplain always present, in the hope that some of the lost soldier's comrades may see the name and offer some clue that will lead to his location. Several thousands of such lists have been printed. There are one hundred and ten lists, each containing two hundred names, for the Italian Army alone, making thus a total of twenty-two thousand lost Italian soldiers. Aside from this, the department has copies of official army prisoner lists, arranged by nations, and it immediately searches these lists carefully for the name of the lost soldier.

"Despite the difficulties of the task, the department has so far been able to find more than ten thousand lost soldiers, and the Pope has received a treasured collection of letters of thanks from families, often from little children, who address him as 'Mister,' or who give him the title-names of popes dead many

hundreds of years.

"The correspondent of the Associated Press on a visit to the department saw a bundle of letters that had been just sent by the Pope, possibly seventy-five in number, and on the envelop of each one in his own handwriting were written directions concerning its disposition. Among the heap was a letter from his sister, the Countess Persico della Chiesa, of Genoa, the Pope's bome city, asking that a search be made for a certain soldier of Genoa. 'The Countess begs attention again,' the Pope had written on the letter. Another one of the letters was one of thanks from a French family whose son, Jean Laforgue, had been for two years in the Orient without being able to send news to his family of himself, but the Pope had been able to discover this lost son at Samsam, in distant Turkey."

MR. WILSON'S PEACE-VISION

THE POWER TO CONCEIVE, uphold, and practise ideals is, inherently, a religious power, since it is based upon a conception of human duty and human opportunity which finds its sanction and its inspiration in considerations that transcend the merely material view of life." This is a statement of the idealism shown by President Wilson in his address to the Senate about the world's peace after the war, exprest by The Guardian (London), organ of the Established Church. It places Mr. Wilson alongside the "Czar Liberator," alongside "Mr. Chamberlain when he insisted upon giving easy terms to the Boers," and "President Lincoln when he fought for the first essential of human liberty." The Guardian thinks that Mr. Wilson, in using "the remarkable freedom of speech and action enjoyed by an American President to advertise the world of his lofty conception of its duty toward the maintenance of peace," has done what "practically no other great executive officer could have done." It sees further that "the nobility of his vision of the future, of a world banded together to prevent war, of a universal and permanent reign of peace, makes an appeal which will come home with far greater force to Europe than to America," Continuing:

"We have already exprest our conviction that when this worst of all wars is over a definite and practical attempt must he made by a real concert of states, great and small, to place an insuperable barrier in the way of the greed and ambition of powerful countries, especially where small and weak ones are concerned. It is impossible for the world to sit still and calmly contemplate the practical certainty that some time during the next half-century there should be a deliberate repetition of the events which are drenching the universe with the blood of its young men and draining it of the treasure which should be used for the progress of civilization and the happiness of humanity.

"Hitherto mankind has lived through periodical alternations of war and peace, and in modern times there has been a tendency for war-making to become not only a science, but a business deliberately learned and followed with all the ardor of enthusiasm. When a man runs a highly specessful business he is always in danger of becoming absorbed in it, and the present aggressor has grown so fat and prosperous upon more than fifty years of sucresoful war that it would have been astonishing had be failed to learn what seemed to be the obvious lesson that fighting pays. That it should have been possible for President Wilson to say recently that it is now universally taken for granted that peace must be followed by definite action for the prevention of war is a significant indication of the extent to which his great ideal has already made progress. Nor eau we doubt that much of that progress is attributable to the support he has himself given to the suggested League of Peace, and we are in cordial agreement with his dictum that the New World must be a party to it.

"Short of such participation it would be difficult to secure that the force guaranteeing peace should be 'so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged, or any alliance hitherto formed or projected, that no nation, no probable combination of natious, could face or withstand it.' For the moment we need not make too much of the obvious fact that the adhesion of America to an omnipotent League of Peace might imply her creation of great armies and navies, or remind Mr. Wilson too pointedly of the opinion of Admiral Mahan that the British fleet has been the ultimate guaranty of that Monroe Doctrine which he hopes to see made world-enveloping. Under the new way of international life to which he looks forward there might be more methods than one of guaranteeing the peace. It would be not only absurd, but wrong, to carp at the ideal of that continuous peace which would be the most splendid boon ever conferred upon the world. It is every man's plain duty to work for the success of such an ideal, and the nations owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Wilson for his courage in so stedfastly supporting the idea of war against war."

"KEEP ON AIDING BELGIUM," IMPLORES MR. HOOVER

ERBERT C. HOOVER, Chairman of the Commission for Relief of Belgium, was given a dinner at the Hotel Astor in this city on Tuesday evening, February 13, when over 600 prominent persons honored him by their presence, and Mr. Hoover made an address which thrilled all who listened. Referring to Germany's decision that Americans must not continue-their relief work in Belgium, announced only the day previous, Mr. Hoover urged that his hearers not only continue their efforts for relief, but increase them. And he further said:

"If it is necessary for the Americans to retire in favor of some other neutrals, the obligation upon the world will remain. The world can not resist the call of six millions of women and children for the bare subsistence of life.

"God still reigns, and no matter what our temporary difficulties may be, the same faith and the same furce which have enabled us to

go thus for will enable these people to be saved.

"Whether at the hands of this particular group of men, or at the hands of whatever neutral nation to whom the responsibility for administration of the work falls, the obligation of the Amerlean people to support such an administration, and thus to support these people, is no less than if it should happen to be directed by Americans themselves. It is an obligation toward humanity. There can be no slackening of our endeavors; there can be no relaxation of our responsibility in this matter."

Mr. Hoover said that ships of the Commission were in ports all over the world, and that the Commission had proposed to Germany that the work be earried on by other neutrals, or that lanes be agreed upon for its ships to pass in safety.

Answering a natural fear that food intended for Belgians had fallen or might fall into hands of the German Army, Mr. Hoover stated:

"We are satisfied that the German Army has never eaten onetenth of I per cent, of the food provided. The Allied Governments never would have supplied us with \$200,000,000 if we were supplying the German Army; and if the Germans had absorbed any considerable quantity of this food the population of Belgium would not now be alive.

"The crying need of Belgium to-day," declared Mr. Hoover, is the care of 1,200,000 children for whom the Commission has been earing, and particularly of more than 400,000 babies, under three years of age, whose mothers have brought them twice every day to the Commission's canteen for milk,"

Mr. Hoover's address inspired an editorial atterance by the Brooklyn Eagle headed "Belgian Relief Must Go On," in the course of which reference was made to the meager Belgian Issuefactions of certain rich American States as compared with those of Australian and Canadian provinces, and to the new sense of responsibility that should be felt here, and The Eagle further said:

"To speak of a new sense of responsibility indicates a belief that the work of Belgian relief will go on, in spite of the withdrawal of the Commission's agents, even in spite of war between the United States and Germany. The Eagle so believes. Some way will be found to continue a charity that simply must be continued in the interest of ordinary humanity. . . , What is required now are, first, an abiding faith that the worst developments of war can not extinguish a splendid enterprise of merey, and, secondly, a resolve to support that enterprise to the utmost of our ability as a rich and prosperous people."

In a statement to the Associated Press, in London, on the 14th inst., Lord Robert Cecil, British Minister of Blockade, paid a remarkable tribute to the work of Mr. Hoover and his American associates, and closed by saying:

"I am sure that while we must say farewell to the American directors in this work we need not do so to American interest in the work. On the contrary, I am sure the American people will take pride in competing with the Allied nations in giving financial support to the great enterprise with which the name of America must forever remain associated."

His words may be accepted as prophecy by the thousands of Digest readers who have already contributed and the thousands more who will emulate their example, because moved by their spirit. We have room for but a few illustrations of it:

From far-away Hawaii comes a remittance of \$1,200, sent by one Digest reader who requests that his name be not mentioned, but who says: "I hasten to donate the enclosure toward the Belgian Children's Fund, with the hope that the million dollars you look for may become ten times that sum before contributions ecuse."

"I would suggest that you send out your appeals frequently, as people lose them or put them aside." So writes a California lady, whose check for \$500 is in evidence that her good impulses move quickly.

Says the president of a New York savings-institution: "I was greatly pleased to find that you clearly state there is to be no expense attached to the distribution (such as salaries, etc.). This fact prompts me to enclose my check for \$25."

"The Belgian children must be saved," says another New-Yorker, "and it ought to be possible to raise the money in this city alone." To prove this he remits \$36.

"As the father of four children I can not pass your appeal un-

imprest," says one parent, enclosing his check.

"Enclosed find my check for \$60 to save five from slow starvation," says a Trust Company's president in Pennsylvania. a reader of The Digest for many years."

Make cheeks, money-orders, or other remittanees payable to Belgian Children's Fund, make them as large as possible, and address all letters to Belgian Children's Fund, care of Tue LITERARY DIGEST, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York:

Since the above was put in type German authorities have decided that Americans may continue administering Belgian Relief.

Contributions to THE BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND—Received from February 7 to February 13 inclusive.

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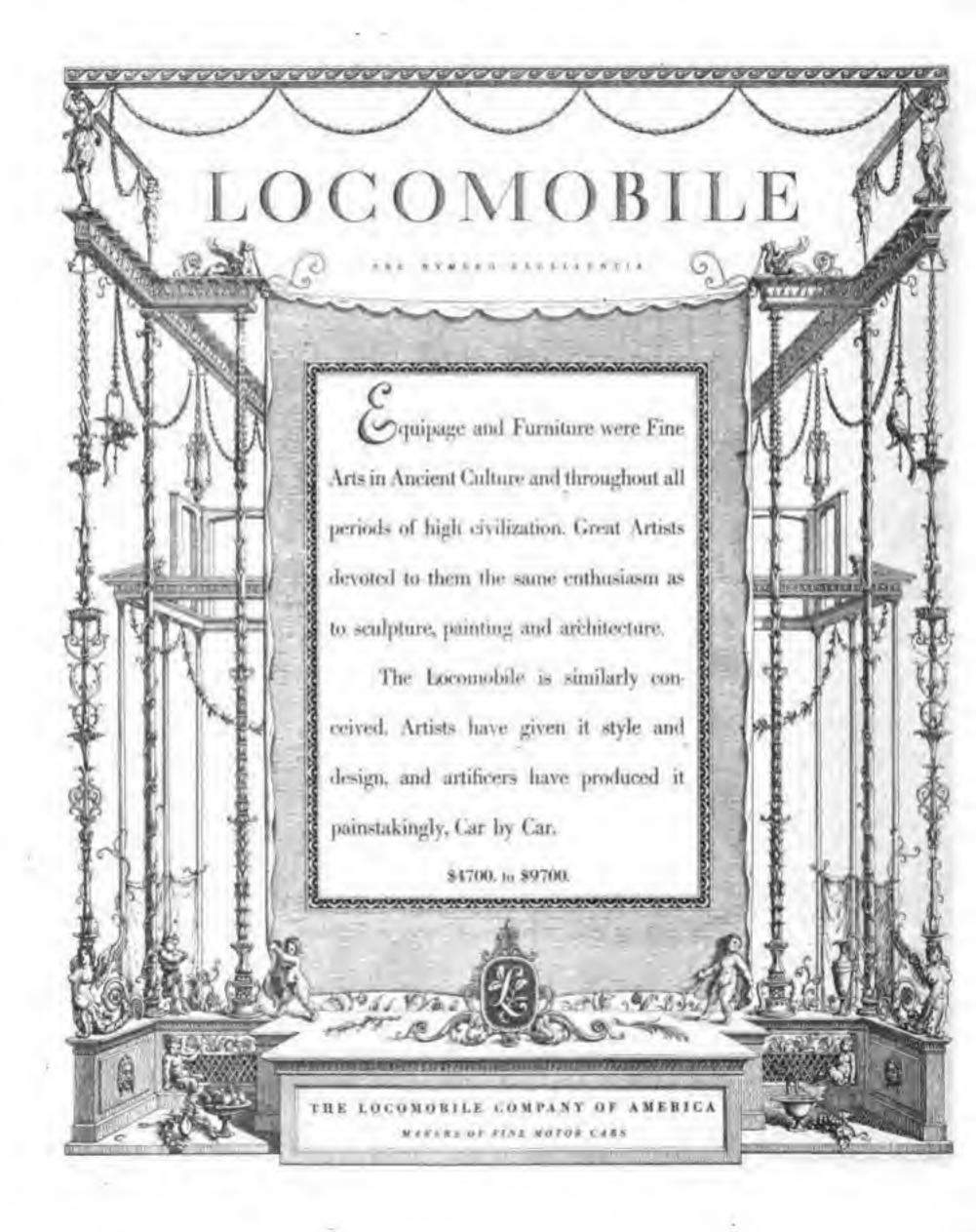
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Durable Roads Are Obtainable the Motorist Should Act

Motor clubs and associations everywhere are joining the movement for good roads. The motorist knows better than anyone else how serious is the road problem of today. Next to the farmer, he is the most vitally concerned. It is motor car traffic which is tearing our highways to pieces, making them unfit for travel and piling up maintenance costs which no community can afford. These are very likely to be recovered by the community in higher taxes. The only remedy is the quick and systematic building of permanent highways.

The three million motor car owners in this country are a power if they all pull together and urge, each in his own community, a sufficient mileage of permanent roads. They are property owners and tax payers, entitled to be heard.

The point is to be definite about it, to settle upon a system of permanent roads in county or state, and then raise enough money by a bond issue to build the most enduring type.

For the following reasons, this should be concrete:

1. Concrete makes a hard, even road surface, onaffected by weather.

2. It is easy to build in any locality; the materials are

3. The concrete surface is just right for motor car traction. It is even without being slippery. The gritty

surface gives tires the grip needed.

4. Concrete is safe and comfortable to drive on.

Every motorist knows how it feels to swing upon a clean, even stretch of it, after jolting over ruts, holes and mud.

5. Its universal use in great engineering works is evidence of its solidity and strength.

6. The upkeep is negligible.

It costs less to build than any other permanent road.

WHY BUILD ROADS NOT DESIGNED FOR MOTOR CAR TRAVEL DIST motorist to answer by organized, definite action.

It takes a lifetime to build a system of permanent roads by laying scattered stretches with current road funds. You want your roads good while you are still alive to enjoy them.

Road officials are glad to build permanent roads of concrete, if the tax payers want them. Bring the matter to their attention in your community, after acquainting yourself with the facts. Write for Bulletin No. 136.

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CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

CURRENT POETRY

DR. HENRY VAN DYKE, relieved, by his resignation from the post of United States Minister to Holland, from the bonds of diplomatic silence, contributes to the New York Times this intensely passionate expression of his feelings in the world's crisis. Those who share his emotion will be glad of his spokesmanship, and others will not let the bitterness of his partizanship blind them to the excellence of his verse.

MARE LIBERUM

BY HENRY VAN DYKE

You dare to say with perjured lips; We fight to make the ocean free !-You whose black trail of butchered ships Bestrews the bed of every sea Where German submarines have wrought Their horroral Have you never thought What you call freedom men call piracy?

Unnumbered ghosts that haunt the wave Where you have murdered cry you down, And seamen whom you would not save

Weave mew in word-grown depths a crown Of shame for your imperious head. A dark memorial of the dead, Women and children whom you left to drown,

Nay, not till thieves are set to guard The gold, and rerealrs called to keep O'er peaceful commerce watch and ward, And wolves to herd the helpless sheep, Shall men and women look to thee, Thou ruthless Old Man of the Sea. To safeguard law and freedom on the deep!

to nobler breeds we put our trust The nations in whose sacred lore The "ought" stands out above the "must," And honor rules in peace and war. With these we hold in soul and heart, With these we choose our lot and part Till liberty is safe on sea and shore.

Several of the poems of Alan Seeger, the young American who died fighting with the Foreign Legion on the field of Belloyen-Santerre, have already been reprinted in these columns. A volume of his poems has recently been published by Charles Scribner's Sons, with a sympathetic introduction by William Archer. From it we quote this stately and spirited ode. The poet had hoped to read it in Paris on Decoration day, before the statue of Lafayette and Washington, but his "permission" unfortunately did not arrive in time. Of it Mr. Archer writes: "If the war has produced a nobler utterance, it has not come my way."

ODE IN MEMORY OF THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS FALLEN FOR FRANCE

In hore been read before the statue of Lajayetic and Washington in Paris, on Decoration day, May 20, 1916)

BY ALAN SEEGER

Ay, it is fitting on this holiday, Commensorative of our soldier dead. When-with sweet flowers of our New England

Hiding the lichened stones by fifty years made gray-

Their graves in every town are garlanded. That plous tribute should be given, too, To our intrepld few Obscurely fallen here beyond the seas. Those to preserve their country's greatness died;

But by the death of these Something that we can look upon with pride Has been achieved, nor wholly unreplied

Can sneerers triumph in the charge they make That from a war where Freedom was at stake America withheld and, dannted, stood aside.

11

Be they remembered here with each reviving Spring. Not only that in May, when life is lovellest: Around Neuville-Saint-Vaast and the disputed crest.

of Vimy, they, superb, unfaitering.
In that fine onslaught that no fire could balt.
Parted impetuous to their first assault;
But that they brought fresh hearts and springlike,
too.

To that high mission, and 'tis meet to strew With twigs of lilac and Spring's earliest rose The cenotaph of those

Who in the cause that history most endears Fell in the sunny morn and flower of their young years.

111

Yet sought they neither recompense nor praise.

Nor to be mentioned in another breath

Than their blue-coated comrade whose great days

It was their pride to share—ay, share even to
the death!

Nay, rather, France, to you they rendered thanks (Seeing they came for honor, not for gain). Who, opening to them your glorious ranks. Gave them that grand occasion to excel. That chance to live the life most free from stalo and that rare privilege of dying well.

IV

O friends! I know not since that war begar From which no people nobly stands alonf if in all moments we have given proof Of virtues that were thought American. I know not if in all things done and said All has been well and good. Or if each one of us can hold his heast As proudly as he should.

Or, from the pattern of those mighty dead Whose shades our country venerates to-day. If we've not somewhat failen and somewhat gone astray.

But you to whom our land's good name is dear.
If there he any here

If there be any here Who wonder if her manhood be decreased, Relaxed its sinews and its blood less red Than that at Shiloh and Anticiam shed He proud of these, have joy in this at heast, And cry: "Now heaven be praised That in that hour that most imperiled her. Menaced her liberty, who foremost raisest Europe's bright flag of freedom, some there were Who, not unmindful of the antique debt. Came back the generous path of Lafayette: And when of a most formidable for She checked each onset, arduous to stem-Foiled and frustrated them-On those red fields where blow with furious blow Was countered, whether the gigantic fray Rolled by the Mense or at the Bois Sabot. Accents of ours were in the flerce melec; And on those furthest rims of ballowed ground Where the forlors, the gallant charge expires, When the slain hugler has long crased to sound, And on the tangled wires The last wild raily, staggers, crumbles, stops, Withered beneath the shrapner's iron showers: Now heaven be thanked, we gave a few brave

There holding still, in frozen stedfastness.

Their bayonets toward the beckening frontiers.

They lie our comrades—the among their pears.

Clad in the glory of fallen warriors.

Grim clusters under thorny trellies.

Dry, furthest foam upon disastrons shorrs.

Leaves that made last year heautiful, still stow

Now heaven be thanked, a few brave drops are

OHTS."

Dry, furthest foam upon disastrons shors. Leaves that made last year beautiful still stown Even as they fell, unchanged beneath the changing moon:

And earth in her divine indifference
Rolls on, and many paltry things and mean
Prate to be heard and caper to be seen.
But they are silent, calm; their eloquence
Is that incomparable attitude:
No human presences their witness are,
But summer clouds and sunset crimson-hued,
And showers and night winds and the northern



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Nay, even our salutations seem profans, Opposed to their Elysian quietude; From an ignobler plane And undistinction of our lesser parts: Hall, brothers, and farewell; you are twice blest, Double your glory is who perished thus.

For you have died for France and vindicated us.

From "Songs Out of School," mentioned last week, we also take this interesting little morality-a trifle too didactic, perhaps, but engaging, nevertheless, in its simplicity and its music.

THE HIGH ROAD

BY H. H. BASHFORD

Oh, once you were a bridle-path, An hundred years and more ago, Across the hills, and o'er the hills. Your slender way you went; Great-granded was not married then, I wonder whom you carried then Across the hills and o'er the hills. By many a steep ascent.

"On steady horse they went their way, My stripling shoulders bore them well, Across the bills and o'er the bills. By valleys green and gold; The gipey to his tent I took. The landlord for his rent I took. The lover to his lady's hearth. The farmer to his fold."

And now you carry motor-cars. Are bross and white and fair to see, Important pax; he know you well. So straight you are and strong. And now you carry king a sometimes, The tramp of armies rings sometimes, Across the hills and o'er the hills Your mighty ways along.

"Yes, now I carry kings sometimes, Important people know me well, And men of wealth and motor-cars I bear from town to town. If only I could know them now, What wonders I could show them now, The simple folk that loved me once. Refore I gained renown."

Dear road, your weret tell me now, Who also would be great like you. And rise above my present lot, And lose my humble name, How came it that the bridle-path, The slender, fond, and idle path, That once you were in days gone by Has won so great a fame?

"Grim engines have gone over me, With granite have they walled me in, With iron tools they wrought at mo. And labored long and late. Twas thus I had to pay for it. And there's no other way for it-They hammer down your wayward earth. And so they make you great."

We find this exquisite picture in The New Republic.

A BREAD-AND-BUTTER LETTER

BY ALICE DUES MILLER

There is a willow grows beside a pool. Its long gray branches sweep the marble rim And from those waters shadowy and cool The stars shine large and dim.

From open valleys filled with little lakes All through the night a hundred breezes blow, All through the night the little willow makes A whispering soft and low.

Here in the dusty street there are no trees To whisper and the sky is dark and gray. And yet I see the stars, I feel the breeze So far, so far away.



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE RISE OF HENRY FORD

WHEN you get a pacifist backed against the wall, he's the fiercest fighter you ever saw. He spits fire." It was something like this that Henry Ford, who had sent out the famous peace-ship last year, told the reporters when war was first threatened with Germany and they were anxious to know what the inventor would do. And when Ford had launched that dictum, he proceeded to show he meant it by offering his factories, together with his entire personal fortune of probably a hundred million dollars, to the Government. Moreover, he offered it all without interest or profits of any sort.

Nor was this all. He announced his belief in the submarine as a means of defense, and he offered to build for the ation a thousand one-man submarines a day for any specified length of time enough to string in a bellicose necklace around the country's coast. That is thesort of pacifist Henry Ford is.

But he is also a self-made man: he went to work early and stayed late; he plugged hard summer and winter, with endless industry and faith in an ultimate goal, until now he has become not only one of the richest but one of the best-loved men in America. Just how he made himself is the theme of a very interesting and timely work written by Ruth Wilder Lane, and published by Ellis O. Jones, of the Ford peaceexpedition. In its pages are given many generally unknown details of the manufacturer's life and rise. It is absorbing to follow the account of the early days of the Ford tractor, the Ford car . . . in fact, the automobile in general as it was constructed bit by bit, in the brain of the inventor. Concerning the genesis of the tractor, we are told:

As a boy, he exhausted the possibilities of the farm-shop. His last work in it was the building of a small steam-engine. For this, helped partly by pictures, partly by his boyish ingenuity, he made his own patterns, his own castings, did his own machine-work.

His material was bits of old iron, pieces of wagon-tires, stray teeth from harrows—anything and everything from the scrappile in the shop which he could utilize in any imaginable way. When the engine was finished Harry mounted it on an improvised chassis which he had cut down from an old farm-wagon, attached it by a direct drive to a wheel on one side, something like a locomotive connecting-rod, and capped the whole with a whistle which could be heard for miles.

When he had completed the job he looked at the result with some natural pride. Sitting at the throttle, tooting the ear-splitting whistle, he charged up and down the meadow-lot at nearly ten miles an hour, frightening every cow on the place. But after all his work, for some reason the engine did not please him long.



"We Could Strike a Match-

anywhere inside the basement walls, while outside water stood against them for three

weeks," writes Mr. H. T. Liebert, architect—in referring to the basement of the Trevelen Building, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

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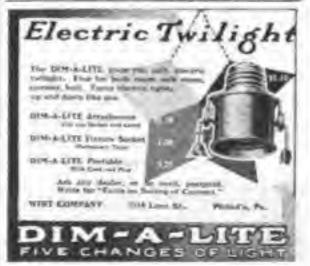
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Fifteen Hundred Facts and Similes



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Possibly the lack of enthusiasm with which it was received disappointed him.

And again, in the following series of events we see the fundamental idea of standardized manufacturing reminering out of the contemplation of a standardized manufacturing reminering out of the contemplation of a standardized that, after he had come to Detroit and found work as a mechanic, he moved rapidly forward until he was carning enough to get himself a few of the things which were not exactly essential to keeping life in his body. So, we read:

He bought a watch. It had taken him only a few months to master his task in the dry-dock works so thoroughly that his wages were raised. Later they were raised again. Then he was getting five dollars a week, more than enough to pay his expenses, without night-work. He left the jeweler's shop, but he brought with him a watch, the first he had ever owned.

Immediately be took it to pieces. When its scattered parts lay on a table before him he looked at them and marveled. He had paid three dollars for the watch, and he could not figure out any reason why it should have cost so much. "It ran," he says. "It had some kind of a dark composition case, and it weighed a good deal, and it went along all right—never lost or gained more than a certain amount in any given day,

"But there wasn't anything about that watch that should have cost three dollars. Nothing but a lot of plain parts, made out of cleap metal. I could have made one like it for one dollar, or even less. But it cost me three. The only way I could figure it out was that there was a lot of waste somewhere."

Then he remembered the methods of production at the James Flower Company. He reasoned that probably the watch factory had turned out only a few hundred of that design, and then tried something else alarm elocks, perhaps. The parts had been made by the dozen, some of them had probably been filed

down by hand, to make them fit.

Then he gut the great idea. A factory—
a gigantic factory, running with the precision of a machine, turning out watches
by the thousands and tens of thousands—
watches all exactly alike, every part cut
by an exact die.

How he began thinking of inventing a self-propelling vehicle for private purposes is given us in the account of a fortuitous experience he had on the streets of Detroit. As had happened before with many inventors, this was a mere incident, one which would have been passed over by the average man without a reflection. But with Ford it was different. Miss Lane tells us how he was shopping in a down-town store, and came out with his arms full of bundles. She continues:

He came out of the store, just at the moment that Detroit's pride, a new steam-propelled fire-engine, came puffing around the corner. It was going at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, with impressive clatter and clang, pouring clouds of black smoke from the stack. Detroit's citizens crowded the sidewalks to view it as it went by. Henry Ford, gripping his bundles, stood on the curb and looked at it. Here

was his first chance to see a steam-engine built to run without a prepared road-bed and rails.

It was the original of one of those pictures we sometimes see now with a smile, nurmuring, "How quaint!" A huge round boiler, standing high in the back, supplied fully half of its bulk. Ford made a hasty calculation of the probable weight of water it carried in proportion to its power. The result appalled him. He thoughtfully watched the engine until it was out of sight. Then he resumed his way home. On the train he sat in deep thought, now and then figuring a little on the back of an old envelop.

"I couldn't get that steam-engine out of my mind," he says. "What an awful waste of power! The weight of the water in that boiler bothered me for weeks."

So it was that he began to think of using gasoline, and, after much toil, succeeded in building a satisfactory engine. Then came the problem of hooking it up to wheels. We are told that his thoughts ran along some such line as this:

Always before, carriages had been pulled. Naturally enough his first thought was to apply the power of the engine to the front wheels. Then how should he steer? What mechanism should be use, powerful enough to turn the hind wheels, against the pull of the engine, and flexible enough to respond quickly and make a sharp turn? Then there was the problem of the throttleand the gears. The machine must be able to go more slowly, or to pick up speed again, without shutting off the power. The driver must be able, when necessary, to throw off the power entirely, and to apply it quickly again, without stopping the engine.

Often Mrs. Ford came out said sat on a box, watching while he fitted parts together or tried different transmission devices. He had settled finally on a leather belt, passing over the fly-wheel and connecting with the rear axle. A pulley arrangement, controlled by a lever, tightened or loosened this belt, thus increasing or decreasing the speed of the automobile. That broad strip of leather, enclosed, running from the engine on the rear axle to the pulley under the front scat, was the parent of the planetary system of transmission.

Then comes the tale of the trial trip. It is a true bit of mechanical history, as picturesque as the maiden voyage of "Fulton's Folly" up the Hudson. We learn:

The machine was almost finished. A few more screws, a tightening of the leather belt, the placing of the steering-lever, and it would be complete. He had spent four years of hard work, and harder thought, on its building.

The engine was in place, the gears adjusted. He tightened the leather belt and tested the pulley again. Then he set the rear axle on blocks of wood, lifting the wheels from the ground and started the engine. The cough of the cylinder quickened into a staceato bark, the fly-wheel blurred with speed. Then Ford tightened the pulley, the broad leather belt took hold. The rear wheels spun.

She was running!

It remained only to test the machine in actual going on the ground. Ford went to work on the steering-gear. He



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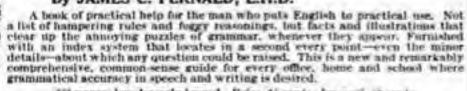
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had thought it all out before he had made all the parts. Now he must put them together, fit them into place, and test them.

At midnight he was still working. At one o'clock he had the front wheels blocked up and was testing the steering-lever. It needed some changes. At two o'clock they were finished. He started the engine again and it missed fire. Something was

wrong with the spark. At three o'clock he started the engine again, nailed a couple of old boards together for a seat and opened wide the shed-doors. The rain was falling in torrents and under foot the light snow had turned to thin slush on the frozen ground. It was very dark. He pushed the machine into the yard and hung a lantern over the dashboard for a headlight. Inside the shed, Mrs. Ford, in a voice shaking with excitement, begged him to wait until morning, but he did not listen. The engine and steering-gears were protected from the rain and no discomfort could have equaled for him the disappointment of another delay.

The time had come when he could prove his theories. He would not waste one minute of it. The engine was already running. He stept into the car, sat down, and slowly, carefully, tightened the pulley. Then, in the first Ford automobile, he rode away from the old shed. When he felt the machine moving under him he tightened his grasp on the steering-lever. Suddenly the light of the lantern showed him a dozen things he had never noticed in the yard before. The clothes-pole loomed menacingly before him, a pile of flower-pots seemed to grow out of all proportion to its fordinary size. The machine wobbled unsteadily, while he desperately struggled to drive it in a straight line. He turned it from the flower-pots, jerked it back in time to avoid running into the fence, and headed straight for the clothes-pole. It seemed to jump at him. At the last minute he thought of the pulley. He loosened the leather belt, the engine spun wildly, the ear stopt. Henry Ford got out, breathing hard, and pushed the machine around the clothes-pole.

"You see, I not only had to make the machine, but I had to get into it and learn how to steer it while it was running,' he says. It occurred to him that he would like a good wide space for the job. After he had rescued the machine from the clothes-pole he turned it toward the street. Chug-chugging away, he passed the house, drove over the gravel sidewalk, and turned down Edison Avenue. The scattered houses were dark and silent, every one

was asleep.

The little machine, rattling and coughing, proceeded through the thin slush in jerks and jumps, doing valiantly with its one cylinder. Perched on the rough board seat, Henry Ford battled with the steeringlover, while on the sidewalk Mrs. Ford, wrapt in her shawl, anxiously kept pace with them. It was not difficult to do, for the ear was not breaking any future speed limits. At the end of the first block Ford turned the car successfully, and rode down the side street, zigzagging widely from side to side in his effort to drive Fortunately, Detroit's straight ahead. streets are wide. When he had passed the second block he began to wonder how to turn and drive back. At the end of the third block he solved the difficulty. He stopt the ear, jumped out, lifted it around, and headed it for home. By this





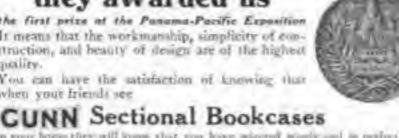
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time the engine was missing again, but it continued gallantly to jerk and push the light car forward until Ford had reached his own yard. Then he stopt it and pushed the machine into the shed.

Then he just realized that he was very hungry. He came into the kitchen, looked at the cold, greasy frying-pans, remembered that he was out of bread and thought of an all-night lunch-wagon that stood near substation A, where sometimes he bought a cup of coffee when he was working there. The automobile stood waiting in the shed; he told himself that he wanted to test the steering-gear anyway again. He went out, started the engine, elimbed in and chug-chugged away through the silent, deserted streets to the lunchwagon.

Coffee Jim, loating among his pans and mounds of Hamburger steak, was astonished to see the queer little machine jerking and coughing its way toward him. He remembered Ford, and while he sliced the onions and cut the bread for Ford's midnight luncheon they talked about the automobile. Afterward Coffee Jim examined it in detail and marveled. When Ford took him for a little ride in it he became enthusiastic. Soon it was part of Ford's routine to drive the little car to the lunch-wagon at midnight, have a cup of coffee and a hot sandwich, and a chat with Coffee Jim. They became friends.

It was, strangely enough, Coffee Jim who later put up the money to enable Ford to enter a car in the newly established automobile races. A special machine was built, and Coffee Jim paid the bills. Friendship had done what business and capitalism would not even attempt. The account continues:

It was another debt on Ford's shoulders, but he accepted it and immediately began to work on a racer. With the intention of startling sedate business men, he obeyed the injunction to "build her hig-the roof's the limit." The result was certainly startling. Four enormous cylinders gave that engine 80 horse-power. When it was finished, a friend named Cooper and Ford took it out one night for a trial. People started from their sleep for blocks about the Ford house. The noise of the engine could be heard miles. Flames flashed from the motor. In the massive framework was one seat. Cooper stood thunderstruck while Ford got in and grasped the tiller.

"Good Lord, how fast do you figure she'll do?" he asked. "Don't know." Ford replied. He put on the power, there was a mighty roar, a burst of flame, and Cooper stood alone on the eurb. Far down the street he saw the car thundering away. A few mimites later it came roaring back and stopt. Ford sat in it, white.

"How far did you go?" Cooper asked. Ford told him. "Do you mean to say she makes a speed like that?" Cooper ejaculated, aglast. "She'll make better than that. I didn't dare to give her full power," Ford replied. He elimbed out and stood beside Cooper, and the two looked at the ear in awe.

See here, I hope you don't think that I'll drive that thing in the races," Cooper. said after a time. "I wouldn't do it for a gold-mine. You'll have to do it."

"I should say not!" Ford retorted. "I won't take the responsibility of driving her

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If you give man his choice, he will reject the commonplace and select the distinctive every time. It's in the blood.

human life, said long ago: "The communion of men upon earth abhors identity (similarity) more than nature does a vacuum. Nothing so shocks and repels the living soul as a row of exactly similar things, whether it consists of modern houses or of modern people, and nothing so delights and edifies as distinction."

And what more delightful possession can one have than a distinctively individual motor car—a car designed precisely to your personal taste, and embodying your own ideals of what a genuinely good car should be? You can make your wishes come true by ordering a Winton Six. Our artists are at your service, keen to create for your ownership an exceptional, distinctive, delightful private vehicle. Let us talk it over with you. Simply telephone or drop us a line today.

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The Winton Company

77 Berea Road, Cleveland, Ohio

at full speed to win every race that was ever run. Cooper, if that car ever gets really started, it will kill somebody sure."

Ford and Cooper regarded the juggernaut car for some time in meditative silence.

"Well, I guess you've built a real racer there, all right," Cooper said admiringly. "Yes, it looks as if I had," Ford answered.

"Yes, it looks as if I had," Ford answered.
"The question is what good is it? Is
there a man on earth who'd try to drive it?"

"Well, I've got some nerve myself, and I don't want to," Cooper admitted. He walked around the ear and then looked again at the engine. "How fast would the darn thing go, I wonder?" he said.

"Get in and try her," Ford suggested. Cooper climbed in, Ford eranked the engine, and again sleeping Detroit jumped from its bed. The ear leapt and shot down the avenue.

When it roared back again Cooper stopt it in the middle of the street.

"That settles it for me," he said.
"She must have made forty miles an hour, and she wasn't half running, at that.
I won't take her out on the track."

Suddenly Cooper had an idea,

"See here! I know a man—if there's a man on earth who would take that ear out, he's the one!" he said. "He isn't afraid of anything under the shining sun a bicycle-rider I raced against in Denver. Oldfield's his name—Barney Oldfield."

"Never heard of him," said Ford.
"But if you think he would drive this ear let's get hold of him. Where is he?"

"He ought to be in Salt Lake now," Cooper answered. "I'll wire him."

The message went to Oldfield that night. Couzens was told of the situation, and the three men waited anxiously for a telegram from Salt Lake. It came late the next day, asking some further questions about the ear and stating that Oldfield had never driven an automobile. Cooper wired again.

The track meeting was to be held the next month. Time was short. Oldfield, if he came, would have to learn every detail of handling the machine. Even with an experienced man, the danger of driving that car in the races was great. Cooper and Ford haunted the telegraph offices.

At last the final reply came. Oldfield would drive the car. He would arrive on the first of June, exactly one week before

the date of the race.

The day of the track meeting dawned. Ford and Cooper, tense with anxiety, went over the ear thoroughly and coached Oldfield for the last time. Couzens, hiding his nervousness under a bland, confident manner, gathered his group of business men and took them into the grand stand. The free-for-all was called. Half a dozen cars were entered. When they had found their places in the field, Barney Oldfield settled himself in his seat, firmly grasped the two-handed tiller which steered the mighty car, and remarked, "Well, this chariot may kill me, but they'll say afterward that I was going some when the car went over the bank."

Ford cranked the engine, and the race was on.

Oldfield, his long hair snapping in the wind, shot from the midst of the astounded field like a bullet. He did not dare look around; he merely clung to the tiller and gave that car all the power it had. At the end of the first half he was far in the lead and gaining fast.

The crowd, astounded, hysterical with excitement, saw him streak past the grand stand a quarter of a mile ahead of the nearest ear following. On the second lap he still gained. Grasping the tiller, never for a second relaxing that terrific speed, he spun around the course again, driving as if the field was at his beels.

He roared in at the finish, a full half mile ahead of the nearest car, in a threemile race. News of the feat went around the world, and in one day Ford was hailed as a mechanical genius.

From then on, the manufacturer Ford was a made man, but not so the philan-thropist Ford. But that too was not long in forthcoming, for like the good business man who knows there are larger profits if the equipment be up to date, Henry Ford knew that good men, working under good conditions, were essential to true success. The fact was:

He had been studying relief - plans, methods of factory management in Germany, welfare-work of all kinds. When he had finished his consideration of those reports, he threw overboard all the plans other people had made and announced his own.

"Every man who works for me is going to get enough for a comfortable living," he said. "If an able-bodied man can't earn that, he's either lazy or ignorant. If he's lazy, he's sick. We'll have a hospital. If he's ignorant, he wants to learn. We'll have a school. Meantime, figure out in the accounting bureau a scale of profit-sharing that will make every man's earnings at least five dollars a day. The man that gets the smallest wages gets the biggest share of the profits. He needs it most."

On January 12, 1914, Ford more than satisfied the expectant manufacturers of the world. He launched into the industrial world a most startling bombshell. "Five dollars a day for every workman in the Ford factory!"

"He's crazy!" other manufacturers said, aghast. "Why, those dirty, ignorant foreigners don't care half that! You can't run a business that way!"

"That man Ford will upset the whole industrial situation. What is he trying to do, anyhow?" they demanded when every Detroit factory workman grew restless.

The news spread rapidly. Everywhere workers dropt their tools and hurried to the Ford factory. Five dollars a day!

When Ford reached the factory in the morning of the second day after his aunouncement, he found Woodward Avenue erowded with men waiting to get a job in the shops. An hour later the crowds had jammed into a mob, which massed outside the buildings and spread far into adjoining streets, pushing, struggling, fighting to get closer to the door.

Six weeks after the plan went into effect in his factory a comparison was made between the production for January, 1914, and January, 1913. In 1913, with 16,000 men working on the actual production of cars for ten hours a day, 16,000 cars were made and shipped. Under the new plan 15,800 men working eight hours a day made and shipped 26,000 cars.

This was surely a triumph equal to winning that first motor race. And yet it seems to have been even nearer the heart of the builder, for it vindicated his personal philosophy. As he phrased it:

"When I saw thousands of men in



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Detroit alone fighting like wild animals for a chance at a decent living-wage it brought home to me the tremendous economic waste in our system of doing business," Ford said. "Every man in those crowds must go back to a job-if he found one at all—that did not give him a chance to do his best work because it did not pay him enough to keep him healthy and happy.

"I made up my mind to put my project through, to prove to the men who are running big industries that my plan pays. I wanted employers to see that when every man has all the money he needs for comfort and happiness it will be better for everybody. I wanted to prove that the policy of trying to get everything good for yourself hurts you in the end."

He paused and smiled his slow, whimsical

"Well, I guess I proved it," he said.

PICTURES THAT CONVERTED BRYAN

THIS is the tale of how four pictures converted William Jennings Bryan to three of his most widely known principles. It was not through any series of tracts, nor any endless array of statistics, nor the colloquies of a bevy of speakers that Mr. Bryan, if we are to credit the St. Louis Post Dispatch, was converted to woman suffrage, for instance. It was the work of the Teutonic painter, Bodenhausen. That artist's celebrated "Madonna" did what years of speaking, writing, and logicbandying had failed to do. It made Mr. Bryan a suffragist. We read:

Mr. Bryan began to champion the cause of woman suffrage after gazing upon Bodenhausen's "Madonna." He turned against liquor when he saw Hovenden's "Breaking Home Ties," a picture with a strong appeal to the heart; and the idea that world-peace and universal brotherhood should be the next step in a rising civilization struck him foreibly, he declared, when he beheld the paintings, "Apotheosis of War," and the familiar "Christ Before Pilate."

"Bodenhausen's 'Madonna' imprest me more than any other one thing as the strongest argument for woman suffrage," Mr. Bryan explained, "for it embodies the spirit of mother-love. When my wife carried my first child down-stairs to me, thirtyone years ago, in our Lincoln home, I was so struck by the expression of love in her eyes that I there and then became convinced that woman was deserving of any trust that man might impose in her. Some years later I stood awestruck before Bodenhausen's 'Madonna' in a Kansas City artgallery, and I saw in it the expression of mother-love. It took me back home to the time when Ruth was born, and I saw again the divine expression of mother-love that wreathed the face of my wife when she exeried Ruth down to me.

"The mother argument is the strongest argument in favor of woman suffrage," Mr. Bryan continued, "I love my children as much, I think, as a father can; but I am not in the same class with my wife in this respect. I do not put any father in the same class with the mother in love for the child. If you would know why the mother's love for a child is the sweetest, tenderest, most lasting thing in the world, you will find the explanation in the Bible:



Not for This Kind of Car

If a car-builder is insistent on having his car sell for a certain fixed price, he must, of course, make his selection of parts on a price basis.

Figuratively speaking, it becomes an auction where the lowest bidder, irrespective of quality, gets the business.

And that makes Timken-Detroit Axles out of the question-

First-Because it costs money to put Timken-Detroit engineering, absolutely reliable materials, and uniform, buished workmanship into motor-car axles.

And, therefore, Timken-Detroit could not hope to come out lowest in a bidding contest.

Second—Because we will not enter such a contest under any circumstances. The character of the cars that are equipped with Timken-Detroit Axles is good evidence of Timken-Detroit quality-just as their use of Timken-Detroit Axles is evidence of the car's high standard of quality. We cannot afford to jeopardize our own reputation or that of our customers for protecting the safety of the car owner.

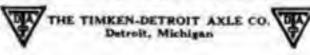
Building a good axle first and pricing it afterward, is not, however, an expensive policy. It results in more value for dollars expended. It produces axles at the lowest cost consistent with the highest quality. It saves repair expense for car owners.

Nine years of exclusive devotion to good axle building has proven that that is what the most prominent and progressive ear-builders are after.

As we look back over the years and recall the names of cars that have vanished, and of others that have won the confidence of the great public, there is one thing of which we are rather proud-

Timken-Detroit Axles have been subject to continuous improvement. They have never claimed perfection-but they've always been the very hest we could build.

And that is why they have always traveled in mighty good company.



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Where your treasures are, there will your heart be also.'

"The child is the weasure of the mother. She invests her life in her child. When the mother of the Gracci was asked, Where are your jewels?" she pointed to her sons. The mother's life trembles in the balance at the child's birth, and for years it is the object of her constant care. She expends upon it her nervous force and energy; she endows it with the wealth of her love. She dreams of what it is to do and be, and if a mother's dreams only eame true, what a different world this world would be!

"The most pathetic struggle this world knows is not the struggle between armed men upon the battle-fields; it is the struggle of a mother to save her child when wicked men set traps for it and lay snares for it. And as long as the ballot is given to those who conspire to rob the home of a child, it is not fair to tie a mother's hands while she is trying to protect her home and save her child.

"If there is such a thing as justice, surely a mother has a true claim to a voice in shaping the environment that may determine whether her child will realize her hopes or bring her gray hairs in sorrow to the grave.

"Because God has planted in every human heart a sense of justice and because the mother argument makes an irresistible appeal to this universal sense, it will finally batter down all opposition and open woman's pathway to the polls."

Hovenden's painting, "Breaking Home Ties," with its hopeful youth bidding farewell to his mother, while the family stand about the rural living-chamber in characteristic attitudes of pride and parting, is well known to all art-lovers. Few paintings convey such a strong picture of aspirant youth, full of illusions and potentialities. Of this we are told:

The strong appeal to the heart imprest Mr. Bryan more than any other thing with the dangers with which a young man's path in life is beset, particularly the saloon, he declared. He first saw this picture on exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair, where it was acclaimed one of the most popular paintings on exhibition. Bryan asserted that one need not gaze upon this picture for long until it becomes evident that the mother depicted here is sending her heart and hope out into the world with the boy, with the admonition to keep to the way of righteousness, and Mr. Bryan feels that she also knows the saloon will be her boy's stumbling-block.

With the saloon out of the way, Mr. Bryan pointed out, the burden of this boy's absence would be reduced by more than half for the mother, and the realization of her hopes for the boy would be more likely than if it were there to retard his progress in life.

"The great load of misgiving in a mother's heart when her boy leaves home to make his own way in the world," Mr. Bryan said, "would give way to joyous hope were the saloon removed from the path that he must tread - if he could go into the world with no danger of temptation from this menace to mind, morals, and life."

Mr. Bryan is further reported to have said that his first work on the peace-plan



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Mr. Thos. E. Wilson, President of Wilson & Company, the great packers, wanted the best possible safeguard against having their \$150,000,000 a year business interrupted and disrupted by a fire.

He found that Grinnell Automatic Sprinklers would reduce the average insurance rates on his packing plants 85%.

His shrewd business judgment told him that the insurance companies could not afford to make such a sweeping reduction unless the fire-danger in those plants was going to be practically wiped out by the Grinnell installation.

Forthwith, he contracted to have Grinnell Automatic Sprinklers installed in all the large plants of Wilson & Company.

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In the Kansas City, Oklahoma City and Chicago plants the Grinnell Systems have been installed a year.

The above check for \$198,470 shows the first year's saving in insurance premiums to Wilson & Company on these three plants alone, which sum was also their first payment to us.

These savings will come annually. In less than three years the insurance companies will thus repay to Wilson & Company what it cost them to protect their business against fire.

When the other plants are equipped, Wilson & Company's annual insurance savings will be proportionately increased, and in a few years an annual insurance saving greatly in excess of \$200,000 will be entered on Wilson & Company's books as "all profit."

Many concerns make the same ratio of saving as Wilson & Company even though their insurance premiums are as low as \$500 a year and, what is more important, secure the same measure of protection.

If you have the slightest doubt about your being able to make a substantial saving, write to us.

In case you cannot spare working-capital, we can give you the names of reputable concerns who make a business of accepting insurance savings as partial payments for a sprinkler system. This plan not only safeguards your working-capital from the calamity of fire, but also, practically with no investment, adds a Grinnell Sprinkler System to your real estate assets.

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was started about a year after seeing the pointing, "Apotheosis of War," with its hideous mound of skulls rising from an arid plain and watched over by a host of lonely vultures. It is the soul of death, decay, and rain. Mr. Bryan, who says that he had been giving what he could, previously, to further the cause of international peace, found in this picture a stimulus far beyond any other in strength. His feeling against war, his belief in its futility and waste, were intensified to the last degree by this inspired painting. Out of the impression he gained then the new peace-plan was born.

He first projected the plan editorially, in 1905, and it was indersed a year later at a peace-congress in London. From that time on he presented it at every opportunity. He proposed it to President Taft when Mr. Taft was preparing treaties with Great Britain and France, and the President used part of the plan, Mr. Bryan asserted. The treaties were rejected, however, but not because of the peace provision, Mr. Bryan explained, but because of another provision, which was interpreted as interfering with the powers of the Senate.

The parrative adds:

Mr. Bryan stated that when President Wilson called him to Trenton to proffer him the office of Secretary of State, he told the President-select that the plan, with the President's indersement, would be accepted by the world. President Wilson indersed the plan, Mr. Bryan pointed out, and heartily supported the negotiations which Mr. Bryan later conducted with other nations through their representatives, in discussions at the State Department, which began in April, 1913, and resulted, two years later, in peace-treaties with thirty nations.

Mr. Bryan regards his peace-plan as his greatest contribution to the world, and for that reason, he declared, he had the artist who made his picture for the State Department pose him in the attitude of offering the planto representatives of the foreign nations.

In his tour of the world Mr. Bryan saw the painting, "Apotheosis of War," in a Moseow art-gallery, and when he became Secretary of State had our Ambassador at Petrograd send him a copy.

"It is all that war comes to—a pile of skulls," Mr. Bryan declared. "Destruction, death, and decay truly are the apotheous of war."

Another powerful argument against war, but particularly for peace and civilization, is depicted by the subtle brush of the painter of "Christ Before Pilate," Mr. Bryan asserted. This picture, he explained, portrays the mob spirit, which is war on a smaller scale. Here he sees men in belligerent attitudes, striking at the Redeemer of Mankind—striking at the law of love; at the very foundations of civilization.

"No intelligent, thoughtful being can gaze upon this picture without emotion, or without detesting strife of any kind," Mr. Bryan declared. "The example of Christ, who stands before the mob in the presence of a representative of the Roman law of force, calm, placid, and forbearing, can not but have a salutary effect upon the world, and mankind will surely come to emulate the Prince of Peace when the world awakens to the folly and sin of anger and strife."

Notwithstanding the present great war, Mr. Bryan is confident that world-peace

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The above Wilmo Manifolds are the present stock sizes now ready for delivery. Manifolds for other makes of cars will be added from time to time.

Poor mileage, bad lubrication and carbon are the three great weaknesses in the automobile industry today.

The fault is not at the door of the automobile manufacturer or the maker of the carburetor. Both have done their work well.

The trouble is poor gas. And for this the oil man is not to blame. It is an economic condition imposed by the imperative needs of conserving the supply of gasoline.

Every engineer knows that heat will vaporize gas. The great problem has been how best to apply heat so as to secure the full driving power from every drop of gasoline,

The solution to this problem is the Wilmo Manifold, made by the Gillette Motors Company, Mishawaka, Indiana. In the Wilmo Manifold the heat of the exhaust gas is fully utilized to superheat and completely vaporize the incoming mixture.

Result — every drop of gasoline of whatever grade fully converted into power — no waste — no unexploded gasoline to leave an engine-destroying residue. And —

—gasoline mileage increased 42% to 54% by actual official tests of the American Automobile Association — also an engine virtually free from troubles due to carbon!

The diagram below shows the scientific principle and great simplicity of it all.

The Wilmo Manifold is attached to the engine in about thirty minutes with an ordinary monkey-wrench. No holes to bore.

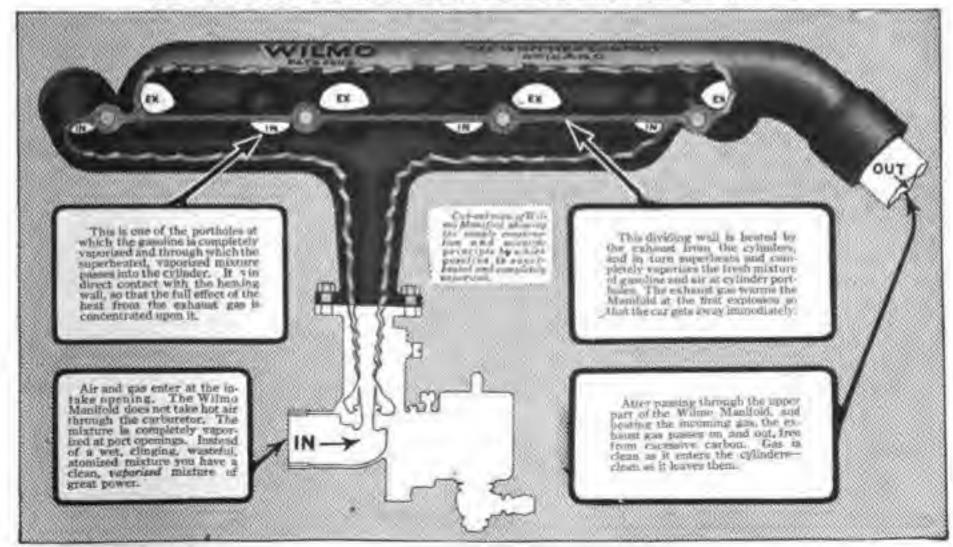
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We also have a device which applies to any engine, whether "L" or "T" head type. Wonderfully efficient as an economizer of gasoline and a complete eliminator of carbon.





THIS FIRE LASTED JUST TWO AND ONE HALF MINUTES

There was no panic; no wild stampede to a fireescape or stairway.

There were no shrieks or groans. No wives or mothers waiting, pale with horror, while charred bodies were carried from the ruins.

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ultimately will prevail. He is not discouraged because of the European situation, but says he is more hopeful than ever that civilization will bring the world to its senses and a grim realization of the folly of torce.

LIFE DURING THE WAR IN GERMAN CAPITALS

WE are so accustomed to identify Prussia with Germany, considering Berlin as the capital of the German Empire, which is only politically true, that we generally overlook the fact that Bavaria and Saxony are still sovereign kingdoms, and Munich and Leipzig, and even the East-Prussian towns of Hanover, Breslau, and Königsberg, play important parts in the municipal and political life of Germany. We mention just these five places because Fritz von Ostini, Dr. Ludwig Stettenheim, Hugo Wislizeny, Fritz Ernst, and Dr. Fritz Hellermann, in Deutsche Kraft (Berlin, Leipzig, and Vienna) devote highly interesting monographs to the description of life during the war in the above cities, in the order mentioned. These bird's-eye views, presented by competent eye-witnesses, offer us the opportunity to verify and complete our ideas about the true situation in the gigantic German "fortress." East and west, north and south, are represented, and such cities were selected as had peculiar problems of their own to solve. Thus this German group truly represents the quintessence of German citylife from the July days of 1914 to the present hour. We are given this picture of Munich:

"The phlegm of the inhabitants of the Bavarian capital is only a superficial one. When the alarm-bell rang, the people became vehemently excited. It was not, however, the excitement of fear, but of revolt at the thought of the criminal attack on the part of our foes. Munich is particularly blessed with Russians and Servians frequenting our universities, colleges, and art schools. Under these circumstances, it was quite natural that the spy fever, which suddenly broke out throughout the German Fatherland, should have reached a particularly virulent phase in the beautiful town on the Isar.

The newspapers were filled with wild reports of all sorts of explosions, assassinations, and what not. Every Russian girl student, every monk, was suspected of earrying concealed weapons. Soon the police, by expelling or arresting all Slavs living within our walls, relieved us of our anxiety. With the complete elimination of the -ski's and -vitch's the old antebellum phlegm returned, and this phlegmatic physiognomy has remained so far the facial expression of Munich throughout the war.

We are situated so far from the trenches that the echo of the Krupps, Skodas, and Maxims only rarely disturb our exterior calmness. But that does not mean that mourning-veils and wounded soldiers are absent from the life in our streets; we feel this black streak in every fiber of our being. In the first week we looked at these poor

victims with a sort of shy, embarrassed curiosity, and we often offered them alms, not knowing in our awkwardness how to express our sympathy.

And here Herr von Ostini tells us of a touching personal experience:

I could not help getting angry at these humiliating manifestations of brotherly love. When I, however, passed one day through St. Mary's Place with my youngest wounded son and a little boy stealthily approached him, offering him his big pear, I began to understand these acts of clumsy philanthropy.

One of the most beautiful wings of the royal palace, the Hall of the Nibelungs, was, almost immediately after the outbreak of the war, transformed into a Red Cross sewing circle where, under the direction of the Queen and her daughters, ladies of the aristocracy, and the richest burghers work as hard as professional seamstresses.

Munich took a particularly meritorious part in the restoration of eastern Prussia, which had been so cruelly devastated by the Czar's hordes. Our earpenters worked day and night to furnish those poor people with complete outfits for their reconstructed homes. We had, further, to take care of our artists' colony, totaling about five thousand souls. Their incomes were almost suddenly cut to a minimum. We were anxious as far as possible to avoid humiliation and pauperization. Our municipality offered the walls and façades of almost all of our public buildings to our artists' brushes and chisels. Well, we learned at this occasion a bitter lesson: the number of real artistis, able to do the work competently, proved to be insignifi-cantly small. The rejected "artists" inundated the market with "war-pictures" painted in Munich and absolutely without any artistic or historical value.

Let us be frank: up to this hour the great times through which we pass have not yet found their adequate artistic expression. The events rather paralyze

creative genius.

The theaters continued their activities, often with a very abundant program. The attendance, of course, is small. Wounded soldiers and officers fill the pits. The civilians are not in a very receptive mood just now.

A similar situation prevails in the restaurants. One has to go there because one must eat and drink. But the old animation has departed. Gradually our dandies and elegant ladies have disappeared from public places. We have become very sober, indeed. We learned quickly that there were only two fashions admissible in war-times such as ours: khaki and the simplest possible dark-gray suit.

There are very few automobiles and cabs to be seen on our thoroughfares. On the other hand, the street-cars are crowded; the soldiers to whom the franchise was extended abused their privilege to such an extent that it had partly to be taken away

from them.

Only when great victories are announced can a stir be noticed among the population. And now even triumphant bulletins leave us dull and quiet—not indifferent, however. There is not a house in the city where at least one dead is not mourned, one wounded has not to be taken care of. We keep our flags inside. Assemblages of more than ordinary size are only seen before the bulletin-boards



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of the newspapers, in particular of the Münchener Neurste Nachrichten. memorable evening on which we waited for Italy's final decision will not so soon leave our memories. But our Italian guests, who had almost monopolized the fruit and vegetable trade with us, have not been importuned. However, we will not forget the treachery—we southerners who loved Italy so dearly and had so many and intimate ties with that beautiful country.

There are only a few miles from Munich to Leipzig, the center of the German booktrade, the seat of the famous regular worldfairs. But the atmospheres are quite different; Richmond and Philadelphia might, in our terms, best express the psychological distance. Dr. Stettenheim, in his prefatory remarks, can not help reminding the reader of the great centennial celebration, on October 16, 1913, of the Battle of Leipzig, attended by representatives of the Czar and his army who came to participate in the dedication of the Russian Memorial Church erected on the historic battle-field in memory of the 24,000 Russians who found there their death fighting against the common enemy, Napoleon Bonaparte. We are told:

Six months after the centennial the Russians began their mobilization against Germany. The news of the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand struck our city particularly hard; it was the deathknell of our great Exhibition of Books and Imprints. Our, the German barbarians', first care was to protect the exhibitions of England, France, and Russia, three of our most splendid sections. In spite of the war, we inaugurated May 1, 1915, our Book and Graphic Museum; and, in the course of time, we added thereto, as natural sequels to the exhibition, a photographie museum, a German school museum, and a German Museum of Commerce.

Neither did our university arrest its activities, altho of its 4,515 students in 1914-15, 2,575 had followed the call of the Fatherland. The names of the fallen students are gathered in a book, and when the war is over they will be engraved upon a great tablet of honor. The professors of the university contributed their share to the enlightenment of the public on the causes and meaning of the war, and none of us will ever forget the addresses of the late great historian, Karl Lamprecht, and our famous philosopher, Wilhelm Wundt,

From the halls of science to those of art is a short step. Let us then first consider the situation of our stage. We originally intended to merge our three large theaters, but for social and financial reasons finally decided to continue all three of them separately. The directors and actors renounced voluntarily a considerable part of their salaries and royalties.

Deeper yet were the reasons for the maintenance of our famous Gewandhausconzerte. We believed it was our duty, in these times of excitement and sorrow, to offer the public the elevating and soothing influence of music. For the same motives, the spiritual concerts were continued in St. Thomas Church.

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Krith's Magazineon Newstands Henry, 13.10 From All Eight Books and KETTE'S a View, 16.00 KEITH'S, 984 McKnight Bidg., Minosopolis, Mino. - a splendid monument in honor of the great statesman. Our book-trade has, of course, suffered more than the rest-no sale of scientific and technical works. Fiction, however, was in great demand, and, of course, war-literature flourished. We have started a library to embrace all notable books and pamphlets on the war published in the various countries, Easter and autumn fairs were held as if there had been no world-war. We continued with the construction of our great railroad terminal.

Thus we see that Leipzig had been even less affected by the events than Munich, Let us now have a glance at the city from which William II., frightened by the Russian invasion, called the present idol of Germany, Field-Marshal von Hindenburg. That city, Hanover, is one of the great military centers of Prussia. When the Hanoverian troops under their commander, General von Emmieh and General, now Field-Marshal, von Billow, left the town, in the early August days of 1914 to invade Belgium, the streets and marketplaces offered an image of sadness and desertion. It was here, in a now famous coffee-house, that pensioned -off Hindenburg, together with his present chief. aide, Ludendorff, discust and criticized the blunders of the Grosser Generalstab and its head, Count von Moltke. We read of the city:

Hanover, together with its neighboring Linden, an industrial bechive, counts about 400,000 inhabitants. With the very outbreak of the war, everything suddenly stopt in the city proper; the houses in the way of construction, shops and offices, were deserted, and it was not before our first victories on both fronts that gradually industrial life reassumed its former aspect. We did, of course, our duty in alleviating misery and taking care of our wounded heroes. We have suffered finaneially, and are suffering yet, but we are keeping our heads above water.

Our famous technical and veterinary institutes and, which struck us harder yet, the upper high schools, were emptied. The theaters, which at the beginning of the war closed altogether, were the greatest sufferers. The same is true of our large artists' colony, in whose behalf we had to organize charity concerts and charity tombolas.

It will be worth our while to follow Herr Fritz Ernst to the east of Germany, to the capital of Silesia, Breslau, of which he says:

We had a hard awakening when, simulaneously with the departure of our son and brothers for the front, the rumor spread that Russian emissaries poisoned our river Oder and some of our wells and fountains. We suspected a spy in every stranger, and not even intimate friends were quite free from humiliating suspicion. After a few days, however, we recovered from our hysterical nervousness.

Our city being a fortress, the state of siege was immediately proclaimed. Every morning thousands of workingmen due trench after trench around the formerly so peaceful town, which had soon been crowded by the forced immigration of the

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inhabitants of the neighboring villages and boroughs. Wild rumors of automobiles filled with gold, ranging through the streets in the direction of the Russian frontier, filled the air.

Gradually, all Silesia was covered with first-class forts and fortresses to protect us from the fate of East Prussia, which has been so barbarously devastated by the Russian hordes. After the retreat from Tarnowka we prepared ourselves seriously for a siege. The post-offices and telephone-booths were suddenly closed, in the banks metal and valuables were ready for transportation into the interior of Germany, When we saw in our streets the figures of the Emperor and of Hindenburg we breathed freer.

The danger was over, but only for the time being. More than once, during the first months of the war, the specter of a siege appeared before our eyes, above all, immediately after the taking of Peremysl by the Russians, which brought them so dangerously near to Krakow and to

Silesia's frontiers. It was not before April of 1915 that Hindenburg felt safe in commanding the refilling of the trenches.

Altho we had our share of the general misery, we kept a stiff upper lip, and, to quote one instance only, almost from the very start (September, 1914) our four theaters decided to continue their performances as regularly as possible. But, to our shame be it confest, those of our dramatic stages which produced the classical plays of our great dramatists remained empty while the houses giving grotesque so-called "war-scenes" were packed.

Here our author reproduces textually a highly characteristic argument of a Breslau bourgeois: "Excuse me, sir—in times of peace, well, I do not care. I go once in a while to a serious play. But now, during this horrible war! I see the whole day nothing but mourning and misery. I go to the theater in the evening to forget for a few hours all these seenes and want to have a hearty laugh."

Mr. Ernst, at the conclusion of his essay, treats himself to a whack at the censor who gagged the press of the town in a very cruel fashion. "To retain all the Do Not's our editors have to have a record memory."

From Dr. Hellermann we gather a sheaf of details about the general feeling at Königsberg, the famous town of Kant, which was so near the Russian border, and felt the first fears of invasion. The informant remarks:

I can say nothing about the military secrets of the fortress Königsberg. But I can reveal this, that the antiquated forts were quickly replaced by modern structures. Of course, the military authorities became automatically the lords of our town. All those who had no citizen rights were expelled and no new immigration tolerated. Thus our population gradually dwindled down. We are practically cut off from the world.

Every evening all of our restaurants and coffee-houses (i.r., bakeries and lunchrooms) are closed at eleven o'clock, saloons at six. Therefore, there is, of course, no night-life. Our university—only a handful of professors and students are left—has been transformed into a military hospital:





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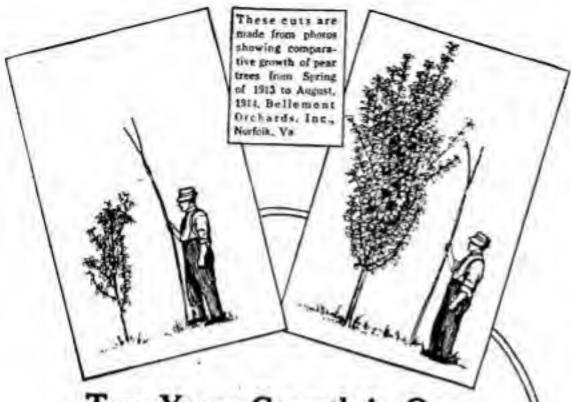
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and the same fate befell our city theater, our stock exchange, and most of our public balls. Operettas and cinemas continue, however, to be crowded to the utmost. Concerts of light music are also well frequented. The Goethe Society does its utmost to keep up some appearance at least of literary life.

It goes without saying that our Russian transit commerce has suddenly come to a complete standstill. The Russian invasion of eastern Prussia added to our difficulties. No other city felt the effect of the war so directly as we. We smelled, so to say, the odor of the burning and devastated cities of Eydtkuhnen, Gumbinnen, Stallupöhen, Goldap, Lyck, and Insterburg; for weeks and weeks these were like cities of the dead.

We heard the sounds of the guns when our troops victoriously repelled a Russian attack east of the fortified Deime line. But our worst war-experience came when the hundreds of thousands of refugees from the nearest towns placed themselves under the protection of the walls of our fortress. We could not keep them with us; no room, no food, and, besides, the rules of a fortress in time of war are very strict. Thus, these poor men, women, and children, after receiving some "first aid," had to take up once again their wandering staffs.

In multiplying the experiences and incidents above detailed by the thousand, we are able to visualize the situation which reigns throughout Germany—it is the state of siege by gradation.

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"You're very polite, little fellow," the lady motorist said. "Do you salute all the strangers who pass in the same way?"

"No, no, ma'am, only motorists," the boy stammered, fingering his sixpence nervously. "Father says I've to be polite to them, because motor-cars bring him trade."

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Found Out. "There are a lot of girls who don't ever intend to marry."

" How do you know?"

"I have proposed to several."-Puck.

Impediment.—BILLY—" I would lay the world at your feet but for one thing."

MILLY—" And that is? "
BILLY—" Some other people are using it."-Judge.

Did Her Best.-TEACHER-" Do you

know the population of New York?"

Manne Backnow-" Not all of them, ma'am, but then, we've only lived here two years,"-Puck.

An Enfore,-Camera Man-" I'm sorry Jack, but we'll have to do that business over again, where you fall off the roof into the rain-barrel and are run over by the steam-roller. My film gave out."-Life,

Speedy,-INQUIRER (at South Station)-"Where does this train go?"

BRAKEMAN-" This train goes to New York in ten minutes,"

INQUIRER-" Goodness! That's going some! "- Christian Register.

He Knew .- WILLIS-" The Highfliers are going to give up their big house this

Mas. Willis-" You must be mistaken. I was talking with Mrs. Highflier only yesterday."

WILLIS-" Well, I was talking with the mortgagee only this morning."-Puck.

Prejudice

The Duke of York Removed the cork And tilted up the flagon.

The label read: Treuedeutscherrheinerweinimmünchengemachte, So now he's on the wagon.

-New York Sun.

Fixing the Blame. - A glue-factory stands near a certain railway. Its charms are not for the nose, and therefore a lady often carried with her a bottle of lavender salts. One morning an old farmer took the seat beside her. As the train neared the factory, the lady opened her bottle of salts.

Soon the whole car was filled with the horrible odor. The farmer put up with it as long as he could, then shouted, " Madam, would you mind puttin' the cork in that 'ere bottle? "-New York Tribune,

Fooled 'Em. " It is remarkable," said Mr. Gruntler, " how mean some people are. I had with me on a fishing trip two friends who evidently were familiar with my reputation as an angler. Before starting, one of them made the following suggestion: We will agree that the first one who eatches a fish must treat the crowd." assented to this, and we started. Now, don't you know, those two fellows both had a bite, and were too mean to pull them up."

"I suppose you lost, then?" remarked the friend.

"Oh, no," replied Mr. Gruntler. "I didn't have any bait on my hook."-New York Telegraph.

What St. Louis thinks of The NEW EDISON

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

PROBLEM OF MUSIC IN HOME SETTLED BY DIAMOND DISC

Edison Machine 'Re-Creates' Voice Beside It at Victoria Theater Concert.

BY BOMER MOORE. When Mark Silversione announces an Edison Diamond Diac concert in the Victoria Thealer It is a furegons constusion that the "Standing Room Coly" sign will be displayed. From Coh!" sign will be displayed. From erchestra pit to root the multitude filled every nock and enter, and the enthusians was commensurate with the attendance. It is a wanderful litting even in this age of actentific won dars—to see and hour an instrument "recreating"—as Mr. Silverstane sails then human voice that is right there heade it, new singing with it and now listening to it, thrilled by the non-Actournment of the Cornant personality—almost a dual personality. The problem "to hear cornelves as ethers heat ta" has been solved even if we can't as yet "ass obtacless as others see to."

The vocal solved tast evening was the brautiful Anna Case of the Metrophilas Cornant of New York.

politan Opera Company of New York. Her voice was richer than ever before. Her voice was incomer than were re-lar style has brundered and matured and bacoms more musicianty. There is a heart in it that gues to the heart and and-poise and sensitivement that prophesies a brilliant musical future for this young artist. Miss Cass sang the well-known air fract Chargentiar's "Louise," "A Song of India," by Rim-aky-Korsakow, and a number of folk songs, "The Old Folks at Home" be-ing among the number.

songs, "The Old Folks at Home" being among the number.

Arthur Walsh, the violinist, played the Schubert "Ave Maria" with the Diamond Duce, and also the famous "Meditation" from "Thais," by Massenet. Besides these selections be accompanied Miss Case, voice, violin and the "Recreator" biending Inio one beautiful tonal picture.

The voice of Thomas Chalmers displayed the merits of that good old tune, "Answers" by Alfred G. Robyn, who used to so completely belong to St. Louis that St. Louis nearly, if not quite, balonged to him.

Mr. Silverstone is, by these concerts, contributing very largely to the advancement of musical taste and inferent in this city. Doubtiess, many went to the performance last night not of curiosity, but that element acon gave place to genuine enjoyment of the preserve.

gave place to genuine enjoyment of the program. The problem of music in the hame is solved when the singing of the groatest artists is made pos-sible by an instrument that does not betray itself in the very presence of

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

3500 Sudeaver to Bistinguish Surural Votes From Phinagraph. was that at the Yumeria Tranier Sale arthy systing when Mor Acon Case, the young grove dame, of the Matropolitan Opera Company, appeared to Pare 1980 princip hickory to a come nest

of Thomas A. Edison's wonderful phone. graphic invention.

After an opening address by Mr. Mark Silverstone, who arranged the test, Miss Case stood herids the new Edison phoenograph and sang several numbers with the instrument, records of which had previously been made from her voice. An perfectly did the instrument bland with her roots that the auditory posts.

on parastry on the marrowen than on the role that the audience could not detinguish except by her lips when this Case reased singing. During rendrition of the Song of India, the house was derived and until the lights were turned on to one knew after Case had

left the stage. Besides a rare reculent treat, the test convinced many akeptins of the triumph of Mr. Edison's gentus in re-creating the human voice in all its naturalness.

THE ST. LOUIS STAR

SILVERSTONE TONE TEST SHOWS EDISON SUCCESS

Again Mark Miverators's tone tas has come and your and thousands of Ht. Lanta music levers have voted him their thinks, for ledged he has

done such for the unlift of music.
That Thomas A. Edison surveyan-fails accomplished the merecinus task of recreating the natural tone of the burney water in the producthis of plintingraphic records was the verdet of a tig audience, faturday night. The veral audien listerday evening was Miss Anna Care of the Metropolitan Onele Computer of New

York, Her voice was at its bes and as she progressed it became richer and broader. Miss Case sang the well known arta from Charpentier's "Louise." A song of India by Run'sky-Kornakow and a number of

Arthur Walsh, violinist, played Schubert's "Ave Maris" with the diamond disc and also the famous "Meditation" from "Thate," by Massenst. He also accompanied Miss Case, voice, violin and the "recrea-tor" blending into one beautiful

Bliverstone has given these tone tests for several years and with each performance hundreds of the skeptical listeners go away convinced that the new Edison does recreats and that one can now have the greatest artists in their home. Rec-ords played by an instrument that does not betruy their in the pres-

Baily Globe-Bemocrat.

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TONES IN PHONOGRAPH
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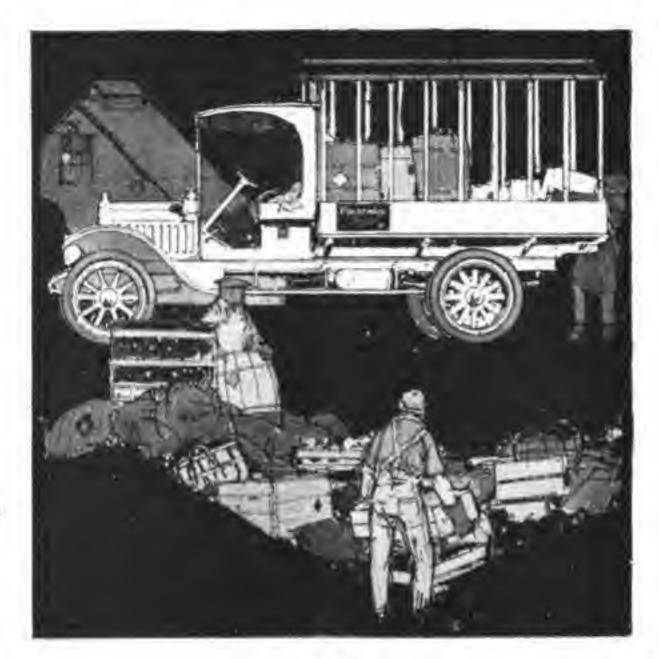
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In College Towns .- "What is the rent of your room, Henry? I suppose they ask a lot for it."

"Yes, all the time."-Lampoon.

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" I'm supporting a \$10,000 wife on \$5,000

a year."-Life.

· Practical.-Po-"Your roommate says that he is a practical socialist."

DUNK-" He must be. He wears my shirts, smokes my tobacco, and writes to my girls."-Pitt Panther.

As He Saw It .- " John, dear," wrote a lady from the Capital, "I enclose the hotel bill."

"Dear Jane, I enclose a check," wrote John in reply; "but please don't buy any more hotels at this price-they are robbing you! "-Tit-Bits.

His Part.-" So you confess that the unfortunate young man was carried to the pump and there drenched with water? Now, Mr. Fresh, what part did you take in this disagreeable affair? "

UNDERGRADUATE (meekly)-" The left log, sir." - Christian Register.

Those Sudden Changes.

He knew she had a heart of ice, And yet be sought to win it; He thought it would be cool and nice In summer, could be be in it; But a woman loves a man to fool, As he found when he got her; For, instead of keeping cool, She kept him in hot water. -Indianapolis Star.

Artists' Problems.-The story is revived of a society woman who wrote to Paderewski for "a lock of hair." She received this reply: " Dear Madame: M. Paderewski directs me to say that it affords him much pleasure to comply with your request, You failed to specify whose hair you desire. So he sends samples of that of his valet, cook, waiter, and mattress belonging to M. Pullman, proprietor of the coach in which he traveled in America."-Public Opinion (London).

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"A few years ago," answered the other, "I was one of the 'wealthy-customer' class."- New York Telegraph.



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CURRENT EVENTS

THE EUROPEAN WAR

WESTERN FRONT

February 8.—The fighting on the Somme front continues, and heavy blows by the British are reported. The Germans lose an important position on the crest of Sailly-Saillisel Hill, which had dominated the St. Pierre Vaast Wood, A number of prisoners and a machine gun are taken. On the Ancre the British also take Baillescourt Farm, threequarters of a mile from Miraumont. A trench near Grandcourt, to the southward, is also among the day's gains.

February 9.—Berlin states that the recently reported attack on Sailly-Saillise! Hill was only partially successful, and that the British troops there are hemmed in by the Germans. More raids are carried out on the Somme front, and, to the northward, the British destroy a number of dugouts southeast of Ypres and take prisoners. A French repulse of a Teuton attack is reported from Hill 304, at Verdun.

February 10.—Contrary to yesterday's German report, the British announce that they have held the hill at Sailly-Saillisel against attack and are firmly established. Several air engagements are reported, in one of which Lieutenant Guynemar brings down his thirty-first aeroplane. The Allies bombard the railroads and factories near Rombach and Hagondange, and in the Sarre Valley.

The British infantry attack on a milefront in the Somme sector, taking a strong German trench system, with slight losses. A firm foothold is also-gained on the slope of Serre Hill, northeast of Beaumont-Hamel, on the road to Bapauine.

February 12.—Additional British gains along the Anere are reported from London, as 600 yards of trenches are occupied after a night attack near the Beaucourt-Phisicux Road, west of Miraumont. A German counter-charge fails, being repulsed by fire from the Lowis guns in use. Six British attacks, says Berlin, failed during the one night.

February 13, -The British penetrate several hundred yards into the German positions east of Souchez and inflict severe damage on the entrenchments there. Four mine shafts, a trench railroad, and several dugouts are destroyed. Dugouts are also razed portheast of Neuville-St, Vaast, east of Ypres, and prisoners taken. The French report destructive fires on the Teutons' works near Quennevieres, and the penetration of trenches north of Reims.

February 14.-More ground is won by the British on the Somme as a post is captured near Grandcourt, south of the Ancre, with large losses to the Teuton forces. Berlin, however, states that north of the Anere repeated British attacks were unsuccessful.

EASTERN FRONT

February 8.—The Russians report taking a trench near Kirlibaba, in the Hun-garian Karpathians, and holding it in the face of two counter-attacks.

February 10.- A minor engagement in Galicia, in which the Germans raid a Russian line, taking seventeen prisoners and a few machine guns, is the only fighting reported from the Eastern

February 12.—Near Kiselin, east of Kovel, the German raiders enter a Russian



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A new bank by Capusin H. Burbes Steams, who has had a big part in the description of the Archivers Messaled Police, the total of the explanation, discipline and distinct of the Prope-ant has destroyed affect of publics. The archivements of the English and police as ran anywhere to found. Here is an intensity pursue of Lacia Riel during his briat; shartes of the Turber Peach. The "Steams" and the "Wilson," marker, cases, "The tracked Lakia Affair," Cattle Strongling, Lynch-rons, evaluate and takes Affair," Cattle Strongling, Lynch-rons, evaluate and the "Ride West", and he read of them as Captain Deans trile the takes is to be transported to a new Social of common trile the takes is to be transported to a new Social of common trile the takes is to be transported to a new Social of common trile the takes is to be transported to a new Social of common trile the takes in the local cattle of the common trile that takes is to be transported to a new Social of common trile the takes in the local cattle of the cat

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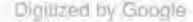
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(10



position, taking forty-two prisoners and a machine gun. They are shortly after driven out again.

February 13.—Berlin announces the German capture of a Roumanian defense south of Vale Putna, on the northern end of the Roumanian front, with 163 prisoners and a vast quantity of warmaterial. The repulse of two Russian attacks on the upper Sereth is also reported.

Paris admits that the Teutons have successfully resumed the offensive in Macedonia, taking a hill position east of Paralovo, in the Cerna bend.

On the other hand, the Italian forces occupy Ersen, northwest of Koritza, while the British execute profitable raids on Palmes and in the Doiran region.

February 14.—After a two days' battle, the German troops still remain in possession of mountain positions near Meste Canesci, in the Bukowina. The unsuccessful Russians are said to be moving back to take up a new stand east of Jacobeni, after losing 1,200 prisoners to the Teutons.

GENERAL

February 8.—The British steamer Turino is sunk off the Irish coast by a U-boat, and, it is reported by London, one American is killed. President Wilson gives instructions to have the facts of the case collected and presented to him.

The loss of ships in the German U-boat campaign is reported to date as follows: February 1, 10 ships, 13,039 tons; February 2, 8 ships, 7,337 tons; February 3, 6 ships, 10,159 tons; February 4, 2 ships, 2,623 tons; February 5, 5 ships, 8,729 tons; February 6, 14 ships, 44,457 tons; February 7, 13 ships, 30,352 tons; February 8, 10 ships, 21,504 tons.

Sweden and Holland refuse to follow the United States into breaking relations with Germany. From South America, however, come endorsements of the President's stand from Uruguay, Panama, and Bolivia.

February 9.—Berlin sets last month's loss of aircraft at 89 planes. Of these, 34 were Teutonic eraft and the remaining 55 belonged to the Allied forces.

The ship-loss for the day due to U-boats is reported at 6 boats, of 10,424 total tonnage.

Two envoys, the Minister to Vienna and the Minister to Turkey from Roumania, are degraded by the Roumanian Government for remaining in enemy territory after the beginning of hostilities. General Socecu is tried by court-martial and sentenced to five years' penal servitude and degradation on charges connected with his command at the battle of the Argechu River, on December 4 last. This was the battle which lost Bucharest to the Germans.

February 10.—Reports from London dispute the German statement of airplane losses for January. It is stated that Allied airmen have accounted for 75 German aircraft in the month, while the British loss is set at 15. The French losses are unpublished.

The tonnage loss in vessels for the day is set at 22,271 tons (7 ships).

A line of Turkish trenches on the Hai River in Mesopotamia is reported taken by the British, in a resumption of the offensive south of Kut-el-Amara.

February 11.—An Austrian attack is launched on Göritz from the eastward, and gains, according to report, some slight advances. The invaders are generally repulsed, and seventy prisoners fall into Italian hands.

The tonnage loss for the day in ships is reported to be 5,211 tons (2 vessels).

An official British report describes the most recent success at Kut, stating that the Turks were driven back 800 to 1,200 yards on a front of three miles. The report adds that the Turks suffered great losses.

February 12.—With a 300-mile funnelshaped safety lane of armed patrol-ships the British Government is said to have made the arrival and departure of liners from Channel ports and Liverpool safe. The sinking of ships by U-boats declines from day to day, the latest report stating that only five ships have been sunk, of a total tonnage of 8,441.

Five German army corps, according to Copenhagen, concentrated on the Dutch frontier, furnish an effective explanation for the refusal of Holland to adopt the policy recommended to neutrals by the United States toward Germany.

The Italian line east of Göritz, recently penetrated in places by the Austrians, is announced by Rome to be completely reestablished. In the operations more than 100 prisoners are captured and the Austrian forces finally repulsed.

Italian scaplanes successfully raid the Austrian base at Pola, according to Rome, returning undamaged after dropping a number of bombs on the arsenal and on ships in the harbor.

February 13.—Four more ships are sunk by U-boats in the new warfare, including the 12,000-ton White Star freighter Afric, which is sent to the bottom with seventeen missing. The total tonnage loss for the day is 14,198.

Spain's intervention in the war is considered probable, announces London, with the exprest approval of the Pope in case the German submarine policy is not altered.

The Russian authorities call the class of 1918 to the front, following a call two days before for the previous class. These additions are reported to give the nation 1,000,000 more troops.

February 14.—Five more ships are added to the list of those submarined in the month's U-boat warfare, with a tonnage loss of 6,456, bringing the total to 101 ships, of 208,010 tons, for the month. One of these vessels is the American freighter Lyman M. Law, carrying no contraband, and sunk without warning off Sardinia. The crew is reported safe.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, in identical notes, protest the new German U-boat policy to Berlin, declaring that it is illegal. The Scandinavian nations add that they reserve the right to act if lives are lost in the danger zone.

FOREIGN

February 8.—A decree is published in Madrid placing all the wireless in Spain under the control of the Government.

February 9.—The Chinese cabinet endorses the move of the United States regarding Germany and affirms that China is ready to break off relations with the Central Powers if the ruthless warfare is prolonged.

February 12.—From Copenhagen comes the report that two German munitions factories, at Thorn in East Prussia and at Glueckauf in Quickborn, have been blown up. Sixty-three persons are reported killed and scores wounded.

Eleven labor leaders are arrested in Petrograd charged with fomenting revolutions to transform Russia into a social democratic republic.

AFFADRS IN CUBA

February 11.—The Cuban Government announces that about thirty soldiers have been arrested for participating in a

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revolt near Mariano. Uprisings are reported at Canas, Havana province, where a commander has been killed by his men; in Santa Clara province, and elsewhere. The Government is taking every precaution to maintain order.

February 12.—Secretary Lansing forwards to Havana an appeal to the Cubans not to plunge their country into another revolution because of the Presidential elections. He adds a "regret that intervention would have to be resorted to by the United States in case of disorder.

February 14.—The Cuban Government is notified that the United States would not recognize an insurrectu Government in the island. It is also admitted at the War Department that 10,000 army rifles and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition have been sold and sent to the Cuban Government.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO

February 10.-Villa is reported moving with a band of 25,000 armed men toward the border in the wake of General Pershing. This move is considered especially alarming because of reported German backing given to the bandit. General Funston declares this rumor incredible and unfounded.

Henry P. Fletcher leaves Washington for Queretaro, on the way to present his erestentials as the first American Ambassador to Mexico in three years.

February 12.—Secretary Lansing receives a formal note from First Chief Carranza asking the United States and other neutrals to join in banning exports of food and munitions to the belligerent countries. Containing a number of arguments previously advanced by the Central Powers, the note is believed by many to be the result of German instigation in Mexico.

Ignacio Bonillas, one of the representatives of Mexico on the recent Mexican-American Joint Commission, is appointed by First Chief Carranga as Ambassador to the United States.

February 13.—Armed Mexicans cross the border near Hachita, N. M., and carry off three Mormons, a number of Mexiean ranch hands, and a quantity of live stock.

February 14 -- A band of Villistas, led by General Salazar, seize Ojitos, an American-owned ranch in Mexico, and hold five Americans for ransom. An investigation is started.

THE AMERICAN IMBROGLIO WITH GERMANT

February 8.—Berlin announces that former Ambassador Gerard will leave for Bern and that there has been no detention other than the delay attending arrang-ing passports for the Consular-service members who accompany him. A special train has been put at his disposal.

The German Foreign Office requests former Ambassador Gerard to sign a proposal reaffirming the two old treaties of 1799 and 1828. The envoy refers the Government officials to the Swiss and Spanish intermediaries.

London announces a prompt agreement by the British Government to grant safe-conduct to Count you Bernstorff during his return home to Berlin.

February 9.—Henry Ford announces that he will turn over to the Government in case of emergency, not only his factories, but his personal fortune, esti-mated at more than \$100,000,000. He will accept no interest or other profits.

February 11.—Former Ambassador Gerard reaches Zurich, Switzerland, together

with a staff and accompaniment of 120. The returning envoy proceeds at once to Bern.

February 13.—It is announced at Washington that an advance was made by the German Government, through the Swiss legation, offering to reopen the discussion of submarine methods during the continuance of the present operations. The answer of the United States is to the effect that the Government refuses to discuss the international situation with the Imperial Government until the U-boat warfare is abandoned and the Sussex pledges are restored.

It is emphatically denied at Berlin that the German Government is contemplating or offering any inducements to the United States to avoid war. Ideas of further parley or the exchange of notes are disclaimed by officials in authority according to the day's dispatches. The Spanish Ambassador takes over the deserted American embassy in Berlin.

President Wilson, with the Cabinet, prepares a bill of particulars containing the grievances against the German Government, with special emphasis on the refusal to liberate the seventy-two American seamen brought in on the steamer Varrowdale.

Rome is the source of a report to the effect that Austrian authorities are striving to avoid a break with the United States by ordering all Austrian C-craft to fly the German flag when outside the Adriatic.

February 14.—Count von Bernstorff, recent German Ambassador to the United States, sails from New York on the first. leg of his return journey after dismissal.

Dispatches from Bern state that the German authorities in Belgium have ordered Minister Whitlock to lower the flag from the American legation in Brussels and have stopt his attempts to communicate with Washington. Other German indignities are alleged to have been reported to Mr. Gerard at the Swiss capital.

DOMESTIC

February 8.-Work is begun on the fortress at Rockaway Point, Long Island, within eight days after the appropriation for it in Congress. A number of sixteen-inch guns will be mounted there for the protection of New York Harbor.

February 9.—Governor Goodrich signs the State-wide prohibition bill making Indiana a "dry" State after April 2, 1918. This is said to be one of the most stringent "dry" measures enacted in any State.

February 11.—Democratic leaders in Congress admit that due to the international situation all internal improvement bills, commonly known as "pork," have been side-tracked in favor of preparedness measures. The "pork" bills are said to be definitely scrapped and more than \$100,000,000 saved.

February 13.—The largest naval appropriation in the history of the country passes the House. It calls for the expenditure of more than \$368,000,000, and is passed by a vote of 353 to 23.

The bills increasing the postage rate on second-class mail and reducing the drop-letter rates are defeated in the Senate by a vote of 37 to 34.

February 14.—The State Senate passes the Reynolds bill, granting Presidential suffrage to the women of Ohio, by a vote of 20 to 16. It has already been passed by the House and Governor Cox has stated his intention of signing it.



How Hudson Super-Six Saved the Six

A Review of the Crisis in Motordom

Only engineers knew it, but a year ago a crisis impended in Motordom. The light-weight Six—long the favorite type—was waning in popularity. The trend was towards Eights and Twelves. It seemed for a time that certain limitations would force the Six out of the field. Note how the Super-Six reversed that condition.

For years the Light Six was the leading type. Hudson was its foremost exponent.

It was so much smoother than former types that enthusiasts called it finality.

But it never fulfilled expectations. It nowhere near ended vibration. It won hardly a record. About every performance record that counted—save a few won by V-types—was still held by Fours.

Multi-Cylinders Came

At that juncture Hudson engineers—and numerous others—began to build V-type motors. That is, two Fours or two Sixes so set at angles as combat the Six limitations.

The trouble, remember, with all types yet developed, lay in excessive vibration. That caused friction and wear. It lessened power and endurance. The object of the new types—the Eights and Twelves—was to minimize that waste.

Numerous upper-grade cars adopted them. The Hudson shop had its V-types perfected. For a time it seemed that the fate of the Six was sealed.

Then Came the Super-Six

But early in 1915 Hudson engineers discovered the cause of motor vibration. And they set out to remedy it in a new, mathematical way.

In June they applied for a patent. In December the patent was granted. It gave Hudson control of a basic invention which solved the problems better than anyone had dreamed.

It added 80 per cent to the efficiency of the best Six ever built. That is, to its power and endurance. It gave the new Six—the Super-Six—a supremacy too great to be questioned.

The First Year's Result

The Hudson Super-Six has been on themarket a year now. It has won all worth-while records—that is, records made with a stock motor. In speed, power and endurance, in hill-climbing and quick acceleration, it has out-performed all other types. It won the chief record—the 24-hour record—by a margin of 52 per cent.

It twice broke all endurance records in a round trip from San Francisco to New York. It ran 7000 miles at over 80 miles an hour without showing any wear on the bearings.

It has gained the supreme place in Motordom. It has come to out-sell any other front-rank car. It is now outperforming all rival cars for 25,000 owners.

Today every man who seeks the best in a fine car must choose the Hudson Super-Six.

Not Like Other Sixes

But don't confuse the Super-Six with Sixes of the old type. The Super-Six is a unique type—a basic invention, controlled by Hudson patents. It differs from other Sixes more than Eights or Twelves do.

Numerous makers abandoned the V-types because of the Super-Six. The added cylinders seemed useless additions when the Super-Six so excelled.

But no other Six is like the Super-Six. Our patents prevent approach.

A New Gasoline Saver

This year we add to the Super-Six another exclusive advantage. It is a gasoline saver, remarkably effective. At a nominal cost it can be added to any Hudson Super-Six.

And our latest bodies, in every style, are masterpiece productions. They are built to match the Super-Six supremacy.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current se of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is comsulted as arbiter.

Regders will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

- "H. L. G.," Washington, D. C.—"(1) Which is the correct form to use in the following sentences: His whereabouts is (arc) unknown; their whereabouts arc (is) unknown? (2) Kindly indicate the correct punctuation in this sentence. 'Said deed purports to convey the fee simple title excepting, however, the minerals and mineral rights which, according to the abstract (page 9) were by deed dated March 13, 1809, conveyed to John Davis."
- (1) "Whereabouts" takes the verb in the singular. (2) "Said deed purports to convey the fee simple title, excepting, however, the minerals and mineral rights, which, according to the abstract (page 9), were by deed dated March 13, 1890, conveyed to John Davis."
- "A. Q." Washington, D. C.—"Is the following sentence correct? 'The procedure should follow, as near as may be, that prescribed by the act of tass.' If the word 'near' is not incorrect as used above, would it be better to use 'nearly' in the same sentence?"

Near being an adverb can be used with perfect propriety in the sentence which you cite. It is not necessary to use nearly, altho the writer himself prefers that word.

- "H. H. W.," Concord. N. C.—"Kindly inform me whether or not the following sentences are correct, and why. (1) 'I rureled the stocking.' (2) 'Very slowly and with the most explicit explanation he goes through with a card-trick or two.' (3) 'The Governor granted a holiday that the students might attend, which they did.' (4) 'It is the uncorrected consensus of opinion that he will be cleried." be elected.
- (1) "I rowled the stocking" is correct, meaning "I took apart the threads of the stocking." (2) Better say, "With the most detailed explanation." (3) "Which they did" is correct, the antecedent being the idea of "attendance," implied in the words "might attend." (4) "Ununimous consensus" is, strictly speaking, a pleonasm, but, in ordinary parlance, "consensus" does not convey fully the idea of absolute unanimity;
- "J. H. B.," Owen Sound, Ont., Can.—"Is the expression, 'The exception proves the rule,' good scales?' Does not an exception to a rule tend to disprove the rule and not to prove it?"

The idea of the exception proving the rule is that it places it in a clearer light by contrast, You could verify this by consulting the grammar of any language, with its rules and exceptions. Or, in a different sphere, you might observe bow poets emphasize an idea by introducing contradictions of it. A notable case occurs in Byron's "Slege of Corinth," where the idea of midnight silence is brought out strikingly by the mention of various sounds that broke the silence.

"W. K.." New York, N. Y.—" How is the word observing pronounced, and what is its meaning?"

The word is pronounced liber-tin-i's as in hit; r as in over, and is defined: "1. One who gives free rein to his desires or appetites; a debauchee. a rake. 2 [1-] A member of a free-thinking pantheistic sect of the sixteenth century, in the Netherlands, France, and elsewhere. The sect held that God is the only being, and that man can not sin, and practised licentiousness. 3. One of the party in Geneva that opposed Calvin's reforms. 4. [L-] Bib. A member of a Jewish symagog of that name. Acts vi. 9. 5. In Roman history, a manumitted slave, or a freedman, or the child of such a person. 6. [Archaic.] One who does not brook restraint. 7t. A free-thinker. st. A freeman, as of a corporate town."

"E. C. G.," Philadelphia, Pa., "Kindly give me the meaning of the phrase Italia Irredenta."

The phrase means "unredeemed Italy," Irredentist is one of a party formed in Italy about 1878 to secure the incorporation with that country of regions Italian in speech and race, notably the people of the district around Trieste and Trent in Austria, Nice in France, Corsica, and Malta, but subject to other governments. Such regions are called Italia irredenta, or unredeemed

THE - FRANKLIN - CAR

WHAT IS SCIENTIFIC LIGHT WEIGHT

PROGRESS is a fight, not so much against ignorance and stupidity, as against the tendency of the human mind to run in grooves.

The great mass of motorists has never been able to look ahead in automobile construction. It reasons backward from what it sees close at hand.

It takes as long to get a wrong idea out of its head as to get a right one into it.

At first, all fine automobiles were ponderous, heavy cars, complicated and expensive. It took the weight to justify the price.

Besides, that was the way men mostly thought about the automobile—a sort of Pullman-car feeling.

So the heavy car was what the average motorist saw close at hand. And reasoning backward, he built up a fine assortment of fallacies: such as, the heavy car was easier to ride in, that it kept the road better, that it made the owner more impressive, that there was virtue in the big wheel base.

Actual motor car experience shows up and disproves these fallacies.

Now the heavy car is going out of fashion.

If you doubt this you can prove it for yourself by going into any fine car salesroom. The automobile salesmen are very eager to tell you that their new models are considerably lighter than last year's, if that happens to be the case. But they say nothing about weight if their new car is heavier or the same weight as their former model.

But the average motorist cannot entirely free his mind from the old grooves. He still looks for an eyeful of cumbersome car and mechanism. He still lingers over the big wheel base.

For fifteen long years the motor world has fought each advanced principle in Franklin Car construction and then finally come around to it!

Among fine automobiles the Franklin was the first scientific light car, and for fifteen years it has been the consistent exponent of Scientific Light Weight.

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Now, as an enlightened motorist—not one of the unthinking mass—you want to discriminate between a car that has had some of its weight chopped off to meet public demand and the one motor car in America that is today as it always has been—a consistently Scientific-Light-Weight car.

The Franklin construction calls for the finest materials that can be put into a car. The choice of materials is a special Department of Science in itself. The use of these materials is another—saving weight ounce by ounce all over the car.

The car that has Scientific Light Weight to offer you (not merely lightness) can show actual results in facts and figures—in gasoline mileage—in tire mileage.

It can demonstrate to you a new comfort and reliability, smooth-rolling quality, flexibility, easy control, a resiliency, that saves not alone the expense but the annoyance of tire trouble.

In our next announcement we shall take up some actual results of Scientific Light Weight as proven by the Franklin Car.

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

HOW WE COULD RAISE THE MONEY FOR A WAR

WHILE events early in February, when our diplomatic relations with Germany were severed, had made it possible that this country might at an early day he forced into the European War, the situation did not at once excite much concern in financial circles, because of the unprecedented prosperity and the financial resources of the country, which had been strengthened by vast accumulations of gold brought in from foreign countries. At the same time, the possibility of our getting into the war brought foreibly to the front questions as to what means could be adopted to finance our participation in the conflict. Besides the financial strength of the country, as shown in its stock of gold, other bases for confidence existed in our new banking system and the benefits that would come to American financiers from the experience of European financiers since the war began. Numerous expedients had been tried out in Europe and this experience would be of great value to us. A writer in the New York Times Annalist believes that in the event of war, this country would impose additional taxes, much as it did at the time of the war with Spain, but he notes a general expectation in financial circles that the Government would rely mainly on the tale of bonds, including a large popular loan to be sold at par. The facility with which bonds could be put out is obvious from the fact that our national debt is now so inconsiderable—less than one billion dollars that the annual interest charge per capita is less than twenty-three cents. Following is a table which the writer gives to show our wealth, population, debt, resources, etc.;

	The second secon		
-	*1997	2696	
Wealth	\$147,729,071,000	\$77,000,000,000	
Population	202,431,000	72,047,000	
Money in rerealation.	\$4,498,000,871	\$1,437,430,404	
Bank elearings	260,852,221,000	RE 034 320 730	
Capital of nat. leasks	1,042,365,000	622,016,74A	
Deposited in all Inches.	19,225,790,674	5,688,164,436	
Depositors in sea a b ks.	11,300,000	6,383,746	
Cash in all beths	41,911,717,000	MRT_MOTLOOD	
Imports of inde-	2,391,654,135	#34,04F,624	
†Public dela	955, 297, 253	1,017,053,492	
Public deta	971,542,590	947,387,470	
Annual intrast chatra		34,387,409	
Remote	779.664,552	405,7211,733	
Distancements	724,892,996	443,398,383	

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Weslib	\$1,565.00	\$1,357.00
Money in execulation,	63.50	25.19
†Public delatoro	8.35	34.06
Annual interest charge	-32%	.47
Gevernment receipts	7.81	3.55
Government disturpments	7.07	6.07

*Or latest available statistics: tLess cash in Treasury.

Bankers are said to have exprest a belief that our Government would find no difficulty in disposing of a five-hundred-milliondollar issue of bonds at 3 per cent., while at 3½ per cent, bankers believe we could sell a billion dollars in bonds. Following are other items in the Annalist article:

"Inasmuch as there is no fixing the probable duration of such a war, and no way of knowing how much such a conflict would cost, the suggestion has been made that, the Government arrange for a comprehensive plan of financing, making provision for the sale of \$5,000,000,000,000 of

securities should such an amount be found necessary. In this connection, attention is directed to the desirability of giving the initial issue a conversion privilege by providing that holders of the first series of bonds shall have the right to exchange their securities for subsequent issues in the event that the later issues are put out at a higher rate of interest. If this plan is followed, it is contended, individuals and institutions desiring to make investments will not hold off making their purchases in the hope of buying United States bonds of a higher rate, but will promptly subscribe to the first issue. Moreover, an arrangement of this kind—adopted both by Great Britain and Germany—less the merit of not penalizing the patriotic citizen who avails himself of the first opportunity to invest his funds in the Government obligations.

"Aside from the consideration of patriotism, and there is no gainsaying its effectiveness as a stimulant, United States Government bonds will have a large sale by reason of the fact that they will be exempt from all Federal, State, and local taxation. This fact is an important one for the reason that in recent years various States have materially raised their rates of taxation, and Congress has increased the Federal income-tax rate. Moreover, in the event of war, it is not improbable that it will be deemed necessary to still further increase the tax on incomes.

"As a suggestion of the response that would be given to the offer of Government bonds, it is only necessary to refer to the experiences in 1898, when the United States was obliged to finance a war with Spain. In June of that year Congress authorized the issuance of 3 per cent, bonds to the amount of \$400,000,000, 'or as much thereof as may be necessary.' The law provided that the bonds be first offered at par as a popular loan under such regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury as would give opportunity to the citizens of the United States to participate in the subscriptions. In furtherance of this idea the bonds were issued in denominations as low as \$20. Only \$200,000,000 of the bonds were offered—the issue being redeemable after ten years and payable at the end of twenty years. Every effort was made to give the offering wide publicity. and the newspapers of the country, supplied with the information, printed display announcements without charge. Circulars and blank forms were distributed among post-offices, express companies, and all the banks. A period of thirty-one days was allowed for the receipt of subscriptions. The loan was nearly four times oversub-scribed, the 320,226 applications received totaling approximately \$1,500,000,000.

The most popular subscription was for \$500 bonds, of which the number was 180,-573. There were 11,483 subscriptions for less than \$100, and 14,974 subscriptions ranging from \$100 to \$180 each. Subscriptions for more than \$4,500 numbered 28,376. The total amount of bonds issued was \$198,792,660. Of the total, \$132,449,900 have been refunded into the 2 per cent, consols of 1930 and \$2,396,800 have been repurchased for the sinking fund and canceled, and \$500 have otherwise been pur-chased and canceled, leaving outstanding at present \$63,945,460, which mature on August 1, 1918.

"In gaging the successful subscription to the prospective Government loan by the results obtained in 1898, it is important to bear in mind certain facts: First, the 3 per cent, bonds of that date bore the circulation privilege, and were useful to national banks desiring to take out notes, while a bond issue to be put out now would not, in all probability, earry this privilege. Secondly, that by reason of the circulation privilege, the 1898 bonds sold at a premium in the open market and a great many speculators purchased the bonds at par from the Government and immediately resold them at 103 in Wall Street. In this connection, it is interesting to recall that the Treasury Department discovered at that time that a president of a railroad in Chicago, who saw excellent opportunities for profit in the sale of the bonds, had all his office-boys and clerks send in subscriptions. In cases where the Department discovered irregularities the subscriptions were rejected.

'On the other hand, there is every indication that the prospective issue will prove a far greater success than the Spanish-War bonds. First, because the country has grown in population and wealth in these twenty years, and, secondly, because new taxation has made it particularly advantageous for citizens to place their surplus funds in Government bonds, which are taxexempt. It should be remembered that at the time of the Spanish-American War the Federal statutes did not contain an incometax law. With the population larger by over one-third, and with an increase of 72 per cent, in per capita circulation, to say nothing of the other notable signs of expansion, it is practically impossible to estimate the volume of subscriptions based on the experience of 1898. It is a fairly safe guess that the country is in a position to quickly supply the Government, if med be, with as much as \$5,000,000,000.

"The interest-bearing debt of the United States is smaller now, and was even before the outbreak of the war in Europe, than that of any other nation. It amounts to \$971,562,590. According to the latest re-port of the Secretary of the Treasury, the interest charge on this indebtedness is \$23,-084,635 per annum, making the average cost of carrying the debt 2.36 per cent. In 1898 the annual interest charge was \$34,-387,409 and the per capita expense was more than double what it is to-day. The debt of the United States is less than onethird of Great Britain's national debt prior to the war, and less than one-sixth that of France, while the population of this country is larger by 15,000,000 than the combined populations of England and France. It has been estimated that the average income of every man, woman, and child in the United States is \$300 a year. If each person contributed one week's salary, or one-fiftieth part of his or her earnings, namely, \$6, to the payment of the national debt, it would be possible for the United States to have an annual interest charge of \$612,000,000, or a national debt of over \$20,000,000,000.

"In connection with the problem of warfinancing, attention should also be given to
the resources of the Federal Reserve Banks
and their facilities for note expansion. It
is estimated that the issue power of these
banks will permit of about \$1,000,000,000
additional circulation. These institutions,
together with the Federal Reserve agents,
have a stock of gold in excess of \$800,000,000. The outstanding issue of Federal Reserve notes is approximately \$292,000,000,
of which \$12,000,000 are covered by commercial paper, the amount covered by gold,
dollar for dollar, being about \$280,000,000.

"The law requires that there should be kept a gold reserve of 40 per cent, against the Federal Reserve notes issued, and that the twelve banks shall maintain a 35 per cent, reserve of lawful money against deposits. At the present time the cash reserve against net deposit liabilities, after setting aside 40 per cent, gold reserve against aggregate net liabilities on notes in circulation, amounts to nearly 78 ½ per cent. In the event that Congress passes the pending amendment to the Federal Reserve Act which provides for the carrying of larger

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reserves with the reserve banks, and the twelve Federal banks come into possession of more gold, their power to issue notes will be considerably in excess of \$1,000,000,-000. It should also not be forgetten that under the law the Federal Reserve Board has power to compel one reserve bank to rediscount for another and that it has authority to temporarily suspend or modify the reserve requirements of member banks. No nation at any time has been in a better position to undertake the financing of a costly war than is the United States at the present time."

AS TO THE LABOR-MARKET IN NEW YORK FACTORIES

There was published in Albany early in the year an interesting statement as to the condition of the labor-market in New York State in November, 1916. It was sent out by the Industrial Commission of the Department of Labor, and was based on reports from about 1,500 representative firms having over half a million of employees and a weekly pay-roll of more than \$8,000,000. It was believed that about one-third of the factory-workers of the State was represented in this presentment, which showed that "a new high peak in manufacturing activity" had been reached in New York. Each industrial group reported new high records for wages and five of them new records for number of employees. Following are items selected from the report:

"As compared with November, 1915, each group employed more workers and paid out more wages. The increase in the total number of employees was 13 per cent, and in the total aggregate of wages 28 per cent. As compared with November, 1914, the increase in employees was 29 per cent, and in wages 58 per cent. The average weekly carnings of the total number of employees reporting in November, 1916, were \$15.17 as compared with \$14.93 in the previous month. The average weekly earnings were \$13.47 in November, 1915, and \$12.32 in November two years

"The stone-, clay-, and glass-products group reported 2 per cent. fewer employees and I per cent, less wages than in October. The decrease occurred chiefly in the onscellaneous stone- and mineral-products industry. Glass reported increased activity. As compared with November, 1915, the group as a whole had one-fifth more workers and paid out two-fifths more wages,

"In the metals, machinery, and conveyances group, which has far more work-

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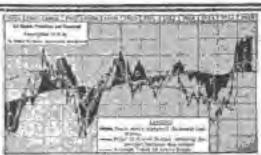
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ers and pays out much more wages than any of the others reporting, there was an increase of 4 per cent, in employees and of 5 per cent, in wages from October to November. This was a new high record in both respects. Ten of the twelve industries in the group reported increases in employees and wages, chief among them being the manufacture of iron- and rolling-mill products, of firearms, tools, and cutlery, of cooking. beating, and ventilating apparatus, and of machinery. In the manufacture of brass and copper goods, there was slightly de-ereased activity. As compared with November, 1915, there were one-fourth more employees and nearly one-ball more wages.

The wood-manufactures group established a new high record in November, with 2 per cent, more employees and 6 per cent, more wages than in the preceding months. Each of the industries paid out more wages, and all except one-lumber and its products had more employees. As compared with one year ago, there were one-fourteenth more employees and one-

fifth more wages paid.

"The furs, leather-, and rubber-goods group attained a new high level of activity in November. The increase over October was 3 per cent, in employees and S per cent, in wages. The manufacture of furs and fur goods reported slightly less activity, but every other industry in the group, including shoes, which is much the largest, reported substantial gains over October. As compared with November, 1915, there were in the group as a whole one-eighth more workers and one-fourth more wages were paid.

"The chemicals group reported a nominal reduction (less than .5 per cent.) in number of employees as compared with October, but paid out 3 per cent, more wages. The reduction in number of workers occurred chiefly in the manufacture of drugs, in which there was also a decrease in wages. The other industries reported increased activity. As compared with one year ago, there were one-seventh more em-

ployees and one-fourth more wages.
"The paper industry reached a new high level in November in both number of workers and in amount of wages. The increase over October was 6 per cent, in the former and 9 per cent. in the latter. Pulpand paper-mills are running at capacity. As compared with one year ago, one-fifth more workers were employed and one-third

more wages were paid.

"The printing and paper-goods group reported a negligible decrease in number of employees in November as compared with October, but paid out 2 per cent. more in wages, establishing a new high record in the latter respect. Printing the principal factor in this group—shared in the increased wage payments. One-sixteenth more work-

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ers were employed and one-tenth more wages were paid out in the entire group than in November of last year.

"The textiles group in November employed 3 per cent. more workers than in October and paid out 4 per cent. more wages. The aggregate of wages paid constituted a new high record for this group. There was a slight decrease of activity in the manufacture of woolen goods, but every other industry in the group reported gains. Chief among these was the manufacture of cotton-yarn and cotton goods. As compared with November, 1915, onetwentieth more workers were employed and one-sixth more wages were paid.

The clothing, millinery, and laundering group had a negligible reduction in num-ber of employees in November and 1 per cent. reduction in amount of wages paid. Two industries only-women's clothing and millinery—reported decreased ac-tivity. Men's clothing and men's shirts each reported a gain over October, but a decrease of 17 per cent. in women's clothing and a similar decrease in millinery counteracted these gains. As compared with November, 1915, there were 2 per cent. more employees and one-tenth more wages

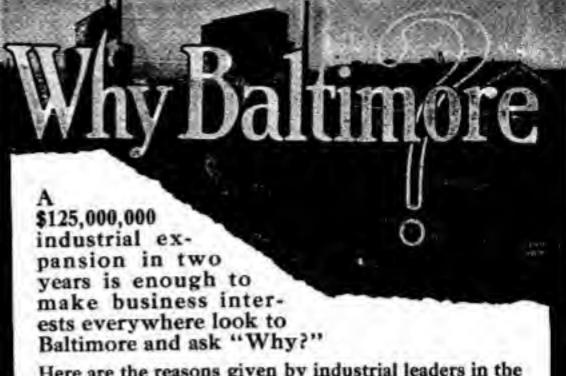
"The food, liquors, and tobacco group employed 3 per cent, more workers and paid out 5 per cent. more wages than in October. This was a new high record for wages in this group and the greatest number of employees since October, 1914."

COMMODITY PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN

At the beginning of January, 1916, the increase in retail-food prices in Great Britain over those for July, 1914, the year before the war began, was about 45 per cent. On January 1, 1917, the increase had reached 87 per cent., these percentages being based on statistics collected for the British Board of Trade Labor Gazette, as affeeting upward of 500 returns as to principal articles of food in about 200 British towns, having populations of from ten to fifty thousand, and in about 250 of smaller size. The average percentage by which prices at the beginning of 1916 and 1917 exceeded the normal prices of July, 1914, is shown in the following table, printed in the London Economist, figures for large towns and for small towns and villages being shown separately:

BUTARR INCREASE SINCE JULY, 1914

Article	Large Towns (Populations over 30,000)		Small Towns and Villages		United Kingdom	
	Jan. 1. 1916	Jan. 1. 1917	Jan. 1. 1916	Jan. 1. 1917	Jan. 1. 1916	Jan. 1. 1917
teef, British— Rite Thin flank	37 61	66 93	34 39	62 74	35 45	64 84
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Legs	27 48	61 96	28 34	57 73	25 41	59 84
dutton, frozen- Legs Brenst. Jacon (streaky). Jacon Ja Jacon Jacon Jacon Jacon Jacon Jacon Jacon Jacon Jacon	45 70 34 119 46 45 49 97 30	90 127 60 155 84 79 61 173 59	38 56 28 75 52 39 48 89 28	83 117 83 108 93 88 50 167 54	42 63 31 97 49 42 48 93 29	86 122 56 131 88 73 51 170 57
Presh Salt Salt Salt Salt Salt Salt Salt Salt	32 30 32 8 108 mil	72 70 74 25 179 138	36 33 32 6 102 -10 (dec.)	74 71 75 25 171 105	34 32 32 7 106 -5 (dec.)	73 71 75 25 173 122
Gen, perc'tage inc.	48	91	42	83	45	87



Here are the reasons given by industrial leaders in the United States-among them Charles M. Schwab, Bethlehem Steel Company; J. E. Aldred, Capitalist; M. M. Upson, Secretary Raymond Concrete Pile Co.; B. W. Dudley, President Prudential Oil Company (all of New York)—why they located plants in Baltimore:

- "Its geographical position making it the best manufacturing and distributing point on the Atlantic Coast."
- "The nearness of Bultimore to the coal fields: the low price of coal
 and its good quality." Coal is delivered at Sparrows Point, Bultimore,
 at 20 cents per gross too less than at Bethlehem or other cities similarly situated, with a profitable differential over other seaport cities,
- "The low freight rate to and from Baltimore by rall." Baltimore has
 a 3 cent per hundred pounds differential under New York and Boston
 to and from the West; a 2 cent per hundred pounds differential under
 Philadelphia.
- "The low cost of power 4,008 per thousand kilowatte for electricity; 35 cents per thousand feet for gas, the lowest on the Atlantic Seaboard."
- 5. "The deep water channel which permits the largest ships to enter port day or night." Channel has a depth of 35 feet from ocean to piers.
 6. "The low cost of living in Baltimore and the comforts and conveniences within reach of laboring classes." The labor is permanent, as Baltimore has a larger number of individual home owners in the laboring classes than any other American City.
- "The disposition of the authorities to be reasonable about tax sastsaments and the co-operation of banks and the city officials." Machinery and tools are exempt from all taxation.

The Bethlehem Steel Company, by locating in Baltimore, will make a saving on freight rates alone of \$800,000 each year. This is equal to 5% profit on an investment of \$16,000,000.

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The Economist explains that in arriving at the general percentage increases in the above table the several articles were "weighed in accordance with the proportionate expenditure on them in pre-war family budgets, no allowance being made for the considerable economies which result from changes in dictary which have been widely effected since the beginning of the war, especially in those families in which the total income has not been increased by advances in rates of wages, greater regularity of employment, increased output, or the working of overtime." As an illustration of the possible extent of economies in this direction, it is stated in The Economist that if, for example, eggs were eliminated from the dietary, margarin substituted for butter, and the consumption of sugar and fish reduced by one-half that prevailing before the war, the general percentage increase since July, 1914, instead of being 87 would be 45. With reference to other items of expenditure, there have been substantial increases, except with regard to rents, "but the average advance has not been so great as with food." The increase since July, 1914, in the cost of all items ordinarily entering into working-class fam-

ily expenditure, including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc., was estimated "at about 60 per cent, at the beginning of 1917. as compared with 30 per cent. a year earlier. taking the same quantities and descriptions of the various items at each date and climinating advances arising from increased duties.

Very few articles escaped the abnormal influences which were brought into play by the war. The principal causes of the rise are cited by the London Times as restricted shipping, pressing demands for war-material, searcity of labor, and manipulation in markets. Besides prices for foodstuffs, prices for certain raw materials are given by The Times. Principal among increases in this class was copper, the rise having been over 60 per cent. The year's closing price for copper was £139 a ton, the highest price for the year having been£153 and the lowest£84. Lead showed little change. Tin ranged from £161 to £205 a ton. Wool closed the year at from 30 to 50 per cent. higher, while cotton, "after a year of unprecedented fluctuation, closed 30 per cent. higher." In petroleum the rise was 35 per cent. In rubber there was an actual decline of 30 per cent.

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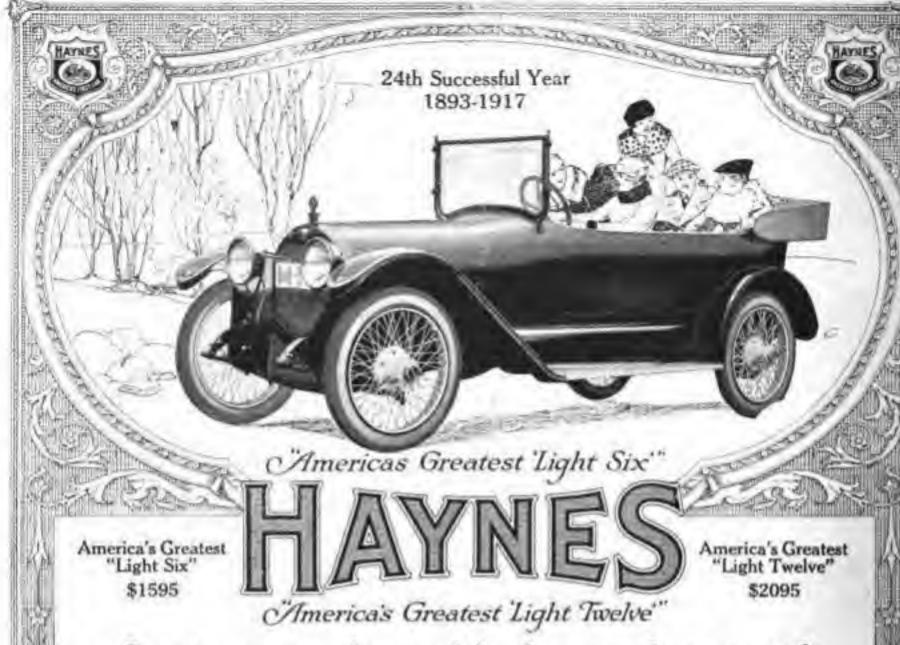
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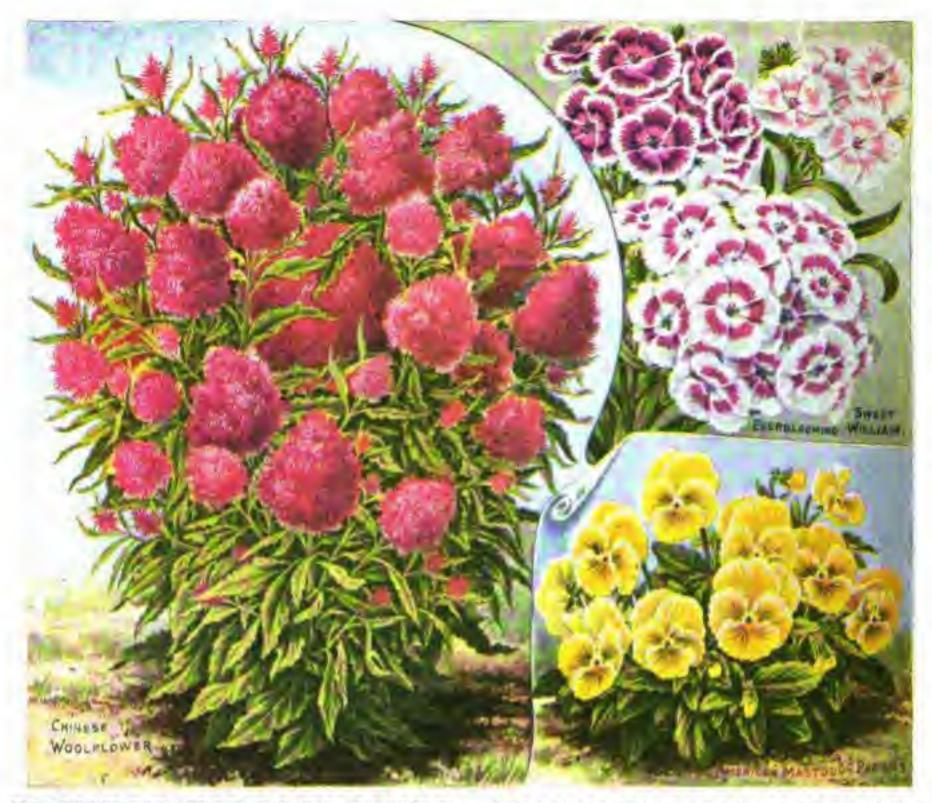
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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) THE LITERARY DIGEST



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Clarity or we two hythree fort high the blooms starting early with a central ploba-lity hard, which littler to a her the immenses size of two best in a non-legal to. Somes of him her are thrown out, such hearing a half of south wood. All these is suches amount non-serior lateral with small head of bloom never daith fresh press to have to that a plant leads the are immense hompet unlessfully arranged and set in the ground. Note of the blooms had in any way notified by trust but all continues ho expand and give with a deepening richness of color, a deep eriosomecarlet.

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Vol. LIV, No. 9

New York, March 3, 1917

Whole Number 1402

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY



"GIVE US FOOD, MR. MAYOR! OUR CRILDREN ARE STARVING!"

WOMEN OF NEW YORK'S KAST SIDE CLAMORING SEFORE THE CITY HALL FOR RELIEF FROM THE HIGH COST OF LIVING.

FOOD RIOTS IN THE UNITED STATES

I UNGER RIOTS in the richest city of the Union in a period of unprecedented national prosperity are startling enough to arrest the attention of our city, State, and Federal legislators even at a time when the shadow of impending war obscures all minor issues. Almost as if by preconcerted signal, on February 20, the women of various tenement districts of New York and Brooklyn began a campaign of riotous protest against the high price of food in the local markets. They upset the push-carts and barrows of the foodpedlers, and in some cases threw kerosene on the stock. They improvised boycotts and drove away intending purchasers. Hundreds of women of the East Side marched to the City Hall shouting "Give us food!" "Feed our children!" And later a mass-meeting adopted resolutions calling upon the Government for relief.

"Those who are hungry are increasing by thousands as the cost of living ascends the scale," declares Senator Norris, of Nebraska, and Senator Borah, of Idaho, sees a parallel between present conditions in this country and those which immediately

preceded the revolution in France, when the people marched through the streets of Versailles crying for bread. Even if the charge is true that these riots are being stage-managed and accelerated by agents of the Central Powers who wish to see Congress supplement Germany's submarine campaign by placing an embargo on the exportation of foodstuffs to the Entente Allies, they nevertheless emphasize a situation which bears with special severity upon the poor of our cities. As the New York Tribune remarks, "the plain fact is that in a year of unparalleled 'prosperity,' with wages in many industries inereased and unemployment almost an unknown quantity, there is wide-spread discontent, discomfort, actual suffering among workers because of the cost of foods." Whatever the other influences that may have contributed to the recent riotous demonstrations of incensed housewives in New York's tenement districts, editorial observers point out, the pressure of rising food-prices is a fact, and is not to be ignored. How much of this pressure is due to the world-wide shortage in crops and the drain made upon the supply by the warring nations, and how much to

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such factors as the greed of food-speculators, the congestion of the railroads, and the scarcity of agricultural labor, are questions upon which even expert opinion has not yet reached an agreement. To shed light upon this subject, and to provide remedies if possible, President Wilson has directed the Federal Trade Commission "to investigate and report the facts relating to the production, ownership, manufacture, storage, and distribution of foodstuffs,"

Meanwhile we learn from the New York market reports that the prices of potatoes, cabbage, and onions are now twice what they were in Civil-War times; that in a brief two months



THE MAILED FOOT-AND THE CONSUMER.

-Cesare in the New York Energy Part.

potatoes have gone up 100 per cent.; onions, 366 per cent.; cabbages, 212½ per cent.; beans, 300 per cent.; and beets, 100 per cent. A Chicago dispatch quotes representatives of the packers as predicting a new increase of from 10 to 40 per cent. in retail prices of means. Reports from Kansas City, Milwaukee, and Omaha agree in their accounts of steadily soaring food-prices. And Mr. Joseph Hartigan, New York's Commissioner of Weights and Measures and Secretary of Mayor Mitchel's Committee on Food Supply, predicts that unless the spring crop of garden-truck from the South and Southwest proves unusually large, this city will have to face a period of high prices for foodstuffs unparalleled in its history. Talking with a representative of the New York Tribune, Commissioner Hartigan emphasized these three underlying factors in the present situation:

"Subnormal production. The failure or partial failure of certain crops has greatly decreased the supply of food-products.

"An abnormal amount of exports. Since the war began, and especially within the last six months, an excessive amount of food-products has gone out of this country to help feed Europe.

"A large increase in the consumption of foodstuffs in this country, due primarily to the general prosperity brought on by the war, which has caused many American families to increase their table expenditures."

Conditions are aggravated, too, he said, by speculation:

"It seems to be an individual privilege for any dealer in foodproducts in this country to hold back his supplies for higher prices, if he chooses to do so. There doesn't seem to be any effective way as yet to stop this practise. There have been investigations and inquiries going on for the last two and a half years, and yet nobody has ever been arrested or indicted or fined."

And then he added more ominously:

"I am afraid that New York will experience such high prices in the next three months as to make the situation alarming.

"Wholesale dealers state that canned foods are disappearing from the market and that reserve stocks are entirely wiped out. This condition is due, it is said, to the vast amount of canned and preserved foodstuffs purchased here by foreign countries for future shipment.

"Cereals in enormous quantities are being shipped out of the country. Wholesale dealers complain that they can not fill retail orders. One large cereal concern is reported to have contracted for 100,000 barrels of prepared oats to be delivered at scaboard before June 1, 1917."

Representative Meyer London, Socialist Congressman from New York City, makes this contribution to the discussion:

"A dollar now is worth only 12 or 15 cents of its normal value as far as its food-purchasing value is concerned.

"The most remarkable thing about conditions in New York is that there has been no increase in wages in the biggest industry in New York City and State—the clothing industry. This usually is a safe barometer that reflects any prosperity. There is no doubt that there is prosperity somewhere, and prosperity usually is reflected first in the industries that furnish the necessities of life—food and clothing. The only explanation I can find is that the enormous increases in food-prices have eaten up increased wages so that the masses are not even able to buy an extra suit of clothes.

"Prosperity, of course, is with us somewhere, but it has not come down to the great masses of the poor, who usually are the first to feel prosperity or hard times. I believe there is no solution now but national regulation of food."

Another suggestion is offered by Mr. J. P. Griffen, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, who urges the railroads to give right of way to shipments of foodstuffs. In a telegram address to the presidents of the Eastern railroads, he says:

"Despite all your assurances, no relief has been afforded to move grain and other food-products out of Chicago.

"The present searcity of supplies borders on famine in many communities, with consequent inflation of values directly chargeable to the failure of railroads to meet this national emergency.

"I request that instructions be issued by you forthwith probibiting movement of any freight at this time except foodstuffs, coal, and other commodities necessary to sustain human and animal life.

"Unless this is done there is great danger of riot and anarchy throughout this land. The present situation is largely caused by railroads giving preference to commodities other than those necessary to maintain life. Failure to meet the situation is squarely up to the railroads."

The New York Econing Sun tells of one commission merchant who made a profit recently of \$500,000 in onions, which he bought at \$3 a bag and sold at \$14. The food-speculator is the real cause of food-riots, thinks the New York World, which urges the State to exercise its police power and take over the food-supply "by due process of law," for a "just compensation" to be later determined. Governor Whitman, recognizing the situation as "the most serious, perhaps, in the history of this State," gave his approval to a pending bill which would empower a Food and Markets Commission, "in case of an emergency creating or threatening to create a scarcity of food," to "take such measures to secure relief as it may deem desirable." Of this emergency clause the Governor says:

"In my opinion it will enable the commission to commandeer food anywhere within the State in a time of crying necessity such as the present. I think it would enable the commission to take over cold-storage plants and administer them on behalf of the State in the interest of distribution along lines that would quickly relieve a stringency in food. I think that under this clause the dictatorship in force in Germany could be duplicated here, always providing that the emergency exists."

The Evening Post cites figures to show that on January 1, four-fifths of the potato-crop of New York State was being held

back by the farmers for higher prices. And in the New York Globe we read:

"In 1916 the country produced 400,000,000 fewer bushels of corn than in 1915; of wheat, 400,000,000 fewer bushels; of oats, 200,000,000 fewer bushels; of barley, 50,000,000 fewer bushels; of potatoes, 100,000,000 fewer bushels. In these five crops production was down 1,150,000,000 bushels, or ten bushels pe reapita.

"A glance at these figures sufficiently indicates one cause of higher prices, and the cause is of such a nature as to suggest

that noisy visits to the Mayor will not remove it.

"Yet things can be done that are not done. The American system of distribution is wasteful and extravagant. Speculators in supplies are permitted to extort. Retailing has overhead expenses that require too high a profit percentage. Toll-takers of all kinds have successfully interposed themselves between producers and consumers. Reats going to landlords are higher in New York than in any other city in the world. We have no market system and attempt to get along with methods which may be appropriate to a village, but not to a concentrated population of 6,000,000.

"These things have long been known, yet neither the City Hall, nor Albany, nor Washington does anything to the purpose. From time to time there are 'investigations,' but no results. Few are disposed to grapple with the realities of the situation, and when any one makes any definite practical proposal, he is fallen on by all sorts of special interests which have a pecuniary

concern in perpetuating bad conditions."

The inquiry into food-conditions called for by President Wilson is to be conducted by the Federal Trade Commission with the cooperation of the Department of Agriculture. The subject will be considered under ten heads, as follows:

"Meat and meat products, dairy products, poultry and eggs, including cold storage, fish, cereals and milling products, vegetable oils, perishable fruits, sugar and canned goods, perishable vegetables and tee."

Upon the findings of this investigation, Washington dispatches tell us, the President intends to formulate a program of remedy, legislative or administrative, or both. How soon we may expect relief by this route is not stated. In a letter sent to the Commission and to the Secretary of Agriculture, he says in part:

"While the population of the nation has increased 26,000,000 since 1900, the production of the two leading cereals, corn and wheat, while tending to increase, has shown only a slight advance, and that of the meat products in the same period has shown an increase of only 3,500,000 pounds—a decrease of twenty-nine

pounds per capita.

"Much can be done, and is being done, to change this situation through improved methods of production and through the control or eradication of plant and animal diseases. But there are problems also of distribution; and, in some respects, the problems presented in this field are the more difficult. . . . It is obvious that there will be no sufficient incentive to enlarge production if there does not exist an unobstructed and economical system of distribution. Unjustifiable fluctuations in prices are not merely demoralizing; they inevitably deter adequate production.

"It has been alleged before committees of the Congress and elsewhere that the course of trade in important food products is not free, but is restricted and controlled by artificial and illegal means. It is of the highest public concern to ascertain the truth or falsity of these allegations. No business can be transacted effectively in an atmosphere of suspicion. If the allegations are well grounded it is necessary that the nature and extent of the evils and abuses be accurately determined, so that proper remedies, legislative or administrative, may be applied. If they are not true it is equally essential that the public be

To the Milwaukee Leader (Socialist) an investigation now seems like locking the barn-door after the horse is stolen, because "our surplus food-supply has already been shipped abroad." But the Chicago Herald rejoices at the possibility of a "real" investigation at last:

informed, so that unrest and dissatisfaction may be allayed.

"The country is in the mood for an investigation that will be long and deep and thorough. It is tired of these continued flurries about high prices that get nothing except possibly a politician into Congress or some other job or into the newspapers."

NEW TREATMENT FOR OLD TREATIES

EVEN WHILE DR. ZIMMERMANN, German Foreign Secretary, was declaring that there could be "no step backward" in the new submarine campaign that might send American citizens to the bottom of the sea, other high authorities in Berlin, so the New York Sun observed with amazement, "were invoking our old treaty of 1828 with Prussia for the protection of Germans in America against internment if hostilities should break out." This amazement was shared by a



WANTED-Evans in the Baltimore American.

goodly number of the Sun's contemporaries. Germany, protested the Milwaukee Sentinel, evidently considers Article XXIII of the 1828 treaty, which would protect her citizens, "a sacred document," while Article XII, which should protect our ships, "is a mere scrap of paper." The New York World is no more emphatic than dozens of other dailies in exclaiming that when our ships "were warned off the sea" by Germany, the century-old agreement "was ripped to ribbons." Even the Milwaukee Leader, edited by a pacifist Socialist of Austrian birth, finds it difficult to understand how Germany, under this treaty, can "find sanction for its submarine campaign as it affects American shipping."

Twice, it is noted in the daily press, have events focused attention upon this "musty old document"—first, when both Germany and the United States admitted its bearing on the William P. Frye case, and more recently when the German Foreign Office prest the departing American Ambassador to reaffirm and enlarge the treaty provisions relating to citizens of either nation left war-bound in the jurisdiction of the other. In view of the "negation" of other provisions by the German war-zone decree, this suggestion is set down by the Philadelphia Record as a noteworthy "exhibition of nerve," and the subsequent similar communication through the Swiss Minister at Washington is held to be "equally impertment."

In view of these incidents and the heated editorial discussion of the Prussian treaty or treaties, it is important to understand the exact status and history of these agreements. The New York Sun has called attention to some of the essential facts in a notable editorial, and Mr. S. E. Edmunds, lecturer on international law in the St. Louis University Law School, has written

to the New York Times a letter elucidating certain phases of this chapter in our diplomatic history. From these two sources, supplemented by other newspaper articles, are taken the following paragraphs of quotation and explanation:

The first treaty of "commerce and amity" between the United States and Prussia dates from 1785, before the one country had found her Constitution and the other had lost her Frederick the Great: the American negotiators were Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and John Adams. This treaty was revised in 1799, while John Quiney Adams was our representative in Berlin. In 1810 this second treaty expired by time limit, but it was revived in 1828. Secretary of State Henry Clay and Ludwig Niederstetter, representing Prussia, signed their names to an instrument reaffirming certain portions of the old treaties, it being expressly stated that Article XII of the treaty concluded between the parties in 1785, and Articles XIII to XXIV, inclusive, of the similar treaty concluded at Berlin in 1799, "are hereby revived with the same force and virtue as if they made part of the context of the present treaty" of 1828.

Article XXIII, of 1799, thus reenacted in 1828, contains those provisions which the Germans would now like to see reaffirmed and expanded by our Government. It is effective in ease of war between the United States and Prussia (now represented by the German Empire). In the first place, it says:

"If war should arise between the two contracting parties, the merchants of either country then residing in the other shall be allowed nine months to collect their debts and settle their affairs, and may depart freely, carrying off all their effects without molestation or hindrance."

Further provisions of this portion of the treaty relate to the treatment of women and children, scholars, fishermen, and artizans carrying on their peaceful occupations in unfortified places, and also to the humane treatment of prisoners of war taken by either side. The above provisions are clinched by this general declaration;

"Neither the pretense that war dissolves all treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending this or the next preceding article; but, on the contrary, that the state of war is precisely that for which they are provided, and during which they are to be as sacredly observed as the most acknowledged articles in the law of nature and of nations."

All this, which so interests Wilhelmstrasse, comes into play only when and if the peace of a century and a half between the United States and Germany is broken. Certain other provisions, meant to be effective whenever one of the two signatory nations is at war with a third Power, are of very much more pressing concern to the editors of the American press. In particular, the Article XII of 1785, reaffirmed in 1828, has been found intensely interesting. It reads as follows:

"If one of the contracting parties should be engaged in war with any other Power, the free intercourse and commerce of the subjects or citizens of the party remaining neuter with the belligerent Powers shall not be interrupted. On the contrary, in that case, as in full peace, the vessels of the neutral party may

navigate freely to and from the ports and on the coasts of the belligerent parties, free vessels making free goods, insomuch as all things shall be adjudged free which shall be on board any vessel belonging to the neutral party, altho such things belong to an enemy of the other; and the same freedom shall be extended to persons who shall be on board a free vessel, altho they should be enemies to the other party, unless they be soldiers in actual service of such enemy."

The revived Articles XIII, XIV, and XV from the treaty of 1799 provide that contraband carried in neutral bottoms may not be confiscated, but must be duly paid for; after a contraband cargo is removed, a neutal vessel must be allowed to proceed to its destination. If a neutral merchantman is convoyed by a neutral man-of-war, the war-ship's commander has but to state that the other ship is under his protection to establish the status of ship and cargo without further examination.

Read this part of the treaty—more especially that Article XII—says the New York Sun, "and remember that it is written on the same scrap of paper where are recorded the contract engagements to which statesmen at Berlin now call attention and which Berlin asks us to reaffirm." Washington is no longer under obligation to consider the Prussian treaties, in the opinion of the Detroit Free Press. since they are no longer in existence; Berlin is "demanding recognition of the non-existent."

But to so good an authority on international law as Prof. Ellery C. Stowell, of Columbia University, this position seems quite untenable. Germany might violate the treaty articles relating to neutrality, and "with the outbreak of hostilities those articles would be at an end. On the other hand, the two articles relating to the state of war are as distinct as the they had been included in a separate treaty." They are made especially and solely "for the event of war, whatever may have been its cause," says Professor Stowell, as quoted in the New York papers, and the United States will, therefore, strictly observe them. In any event, he adds, "they are nothing but what any civilized state should accord on the basis of humanity."

The changes suggested by Germany would amplify the existing treaty so as to place Germans in this country and Americans in Germany, in case of war, on almost exactly the same footing as neutrals, and for an indefinite time, instead of the nine months' period provided in the treaty.

These suggestions are to be ignored by our Government, the New York Tribune's Washington correspondent learns. But the President has relieved the anxiety of some aliens lest their bank-deposits should be seized in ease of war by authorizing the statement that "all such fears are entirely unfounded." This the New-Yorker Studie-Zeitung bails "as a word of deliverance" which is "better than treaties."



MORE WATCHFUL WAITING.

-Brown in the Chicago Daily News.

WHERE THE OTHER NEUTRALS STAND

HE "CYNICAL SATISFACTION" of the German press that the "other neutrals" did not break with Germany impels some of our editorial observers, such as the Philadelphia Record, to assert that nevertheless their judgment is exactly the same as that of the United States, that the German course is "a violation of the law of nations and of the law of civilization." And the Seattle Times says an net which in the case of the United States is "heroic," in their

case "might border on insamity." The New York World cites Berlin newspapers as attributing the course of the small neutral nations to the sad fate of Roumania, and remarks that nothing is said of the tragedy of Belgium. which is "infinitely more a deterrent and formerly quite as much a Prussian boast." Aside from the United States and Latin America, we are further informed, neutrals in this confliet are "weak either in men or in money or in their exposure to attack," but their moral influence is "emphatically on the side of the President," who probably never expected anything more.

The roll-call of neutral opinion on Germany's course of action, remarks the Boston News Burcau, is virtually complete with the tripartite protest of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, and it adds "that practically the whole non-belligerent world has told Germany in words of varying force but of single import what it thinks of the program she

elaims 'moral grounds' for inaugurating.' Sweden gives out the text of the joint note, this journal goes on to say, which declares that the Teuton blockade is illegal because of distance from shore, lack of prize-court provision, dangerous operation by means of submarines, lack of distinction among victims, trespass upon traffic between neutrals, etc. We read also that—

"Berlin is told that full reservations are made not only for 'material damage,' but also for the vital issue concerned—'loss of human lives."

"Holland on February 7 told Berlin that it 'can only see in such destruction of neutral ships violation of the rights of pations, to say nothing of an attack upon the laws of humanity."

"The Spanish Premier has said: 'It was our absolute duty, incumbent on all governments, to protect the lives and properties of our citizens against illegal attacks."

"Switzerland 'protests energetically' against the 'attack upon the rights of peaceful commerce."

"Brazil has protested to Berlin against the 'imminent menace of unjust sacrifice of lives, destruction of property, and wholesale disturbance of commercial transactions."

"Peru serves notice that it considers the U-boat program 'opposed to international law and the legal rights of neutrals.' Bolivia uses still stronger language. Argentina laments 'such extreme measures,' and expresses opinion by inference in saying it will in cases that arise apply 'principles and fundamental rules of international law.'

"China flatly tells Berlin that the consequence of the new program 'imperiling lives and property in violation of international law' will be a severance of relations.

"And all the neutrals, including even Greece, serve notice of full reservation of rights of their ships and citizens.

"The whole world—the joint 'opinion of mankind'—points the finger of accusation at Germany as a deliberately lawbreaking criminal," While it is not difficult to understand the refusal of the European neutrals to follow the lead of the United States, says the Chicago Post, it is more so in the case of South-American countries, who could risk but little in making common cause with us. These nations that now hold back are forfeiting their right to a determining part in the ultimate readjustment, which The Post conceives to be "the most serious phase of their cautious policies," and this journal adds:

"For this reason it would be well could the western world be

represented by both northern and southern continents. The United States would welcome the comradeship of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. These four great republies could speak for the democracies of the Americas in a voice of power.

"For this reason, too, it would be well if the claims of the smaller nationalities, now represented by Belgium, Servia, Montenegro, and Roumania, could be strengthened by the pleas of Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland."

But the New York Herald points out that the attitude of the neutrals of South and Central America is dictated by the diplomatie situation in which they find themselves. This situation is "that of the United States before the sending of the Susses ultimatum on April 19 of last year." They have not had the direct issues with Germany that we have had, it is pointed out, however much they approve the stand taken by this Government in the Sussex case, and the step made necessary by Germany's recantation of its pledges following that affair. The

fact is, The Herold adds, that "diplomatically the Sussex ultimatum and the resultant understanding was ours, not theirs."

Altho the other neutral nations have not severed diplomatic relations with Germany, remarks the New York Evening Post, they have nevertheless made clear their attitude toward that nation's policy of "lawless and inhuman warfare at sea." And this fact, "when it penetrates to the consciousness of the German people," will not be without effect. For—

"In the end a nation even in desperate mood must experience a sense of recoil and apprehension when it is made aware that its policy goes counter to the deeply rooted convictions of the civilized world."

Admiration for China is exprest in many quarters because that Government of all the Powers that have followed the lead of the United States in notes of protest to Germany, remarks the Brooktyn Eagle, is the most aggressive, the "the dignity of the Orient" is in her phrasing, and this journal quotes from the document the declaration that "if, contrary to expectation, this protest be ineffective, China will be constrained, to its profound regret, to sever diplomatic relations," "No weased words" are these, comments The Eagle, and the Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph points out that—

"China will not be able to do much physically in the event of a war between the United States and Germany, but this action shows that the Chinese heart is located in the right place. China does not forget that the United States was the first nation to recognize the new Chinese republic; neither does it forget that the Kaiser's orders to the German portion of the punitive expedition into China, on the occasion of the Boxer insurrection, were characterized by great severity, in marked contrast to the orders issued to troops of other nations,"



GERMAN NOTION OF NECTRALS' PLACE.

-Thursty in the Scattle Daily Times.



Opprighted by the International Frontiscome, New York

ONE OF THE 550 "SEA WASPS" BUILT BY AN AMERICAN FIRM FOR THE BRITISH NAVY.

These "submarine chasers" are 80 feet fong, draw only 4% feet of water, have a speed of 22 knots, and can turn in their own length. Each is armed with a 3-inch rapid-fire gun on the forward deck.

"LIMITED-LIABILITY" WAR

N CASE WAR COMES with Germany, what is to be our relationship with the Entente Alliance? This is a difficult question which the Newark News would have us consider thoroughly in advance. There is, on the one hand, our reluctance to become entangled in "any territorial or commercial aspirations" held by the Alliance, and, on the other, our purpose "to fight Germany in the most effective way possible, if it comes to war," Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard recently returned a categorical "No" to the question whether he would resist an invasion of America. On the very same day Congressman Callaway (Dem., Texas) publicly asserted that it would be "cowardly for the United States now, or at any other time, on any pretext whatever, to declare war on Germany." Now the true American attitude, the St. Louis Globe Democrat believes, is represented neither by such pacifists as these, nor by "the Gardners," "the pro-Ally enthusiasts who urge the United States to side with the Entente Allies." As a "clear-cut declaration of the American position," the St. Louis ellitor recommends this statement made by Congressman Lenroot (Rep., Wis.) who said in the course of a speech containing a rebuke to the ultra-pacifists in Congress:

"Representing the great American people here, we will vote to maintain, by force if need be, our liberties upon the sea; but that does not mean that we will vote a general declaration of war against Germany. It does not mean that we will intervene in the European war. It does not mean that we will send our men to the trenches of Europe. It does not mean that we are to sit in and determine the terms of settlement of European questions. It means only that we are going to settle our difficulty with Germany by compelling her to respect our rights upon the sea.

"If war must come, it will be a war opon the sea, destroying every German submarine that we can and protecting our own ships until such time as Germany shall cease to be an outlaw upon the sea. When Germany shall again respect our rights our quarrel with her will be over and we will be ready to make peace with her, regardless of European nations or European quarrels."

The Globe Democrat thanks Mr. Lenroot and says for itself:

"We should not fight for a united or an independent Poland, for Italy irredenta, for making Constantinople a Russian or a neutralized port, for reparation to Belgium, for the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, for laying the ghost of Prussian militarism, for keeping Germany from a place in the sun, or for any of the other ostensible ends of the great war. Our concern would be to make Germany quit sinking merchant vessels without opportunity to rescue crews and passengers.

"Whether any step we took would help or hinder the cause of the Entente Allies would be a mere incident." Uncle Sam, if forced into war with Germany, says the Milwaukee Sentinel, "would 'fight his own hand,' and having gained his own end would cease fighting." As The Sentinel reminds us:

"He 'fought for his own hand' against Great Britain in 1812, and not as an ally of the Continental Powers with whom England was embroiled. Nor would the United States in case of war become a party two facts to the compact between the Entente Allies not to conclude a separate peace."

It is the belief of the Harrisburg Patriot (Dem.), controlled by the chief manager of President Wilson's campaign for reelection, that the President is himself inclined to this view. Mr. Vance McCormick's paper agrees that "to embrace the cause of the Allies at a time like this would involve all the far-flung agreements of that coterie of nations, the partition of Europe, the destinies of African and South-Sea colonies, and a deal of other affairs in which the United States has no interest whatever."

On the other hand, the Indianapolis Star declares it foolish to imagine we would "go it alone" in case of war with Germany. Ex-President Taft recently warned against the folly of "limiting the extent or demand of a war" in advance. And his brother's newspaper, the Cincinnati Times-Star, declares that "there is no such thing as a limited-liability war," If war with Germany comes, says the New York Globe, we will be safe from invasion only "because the Allied nations are sacrificing their boys in the trenches . . . and are we to accept all this without thought of belp?" The New York World is convinced that we have now "come to a point at which our national interests run parallel to the interests of the western countries that are at war with Germany." So is the Newark News, which says:

"In so far as the purpose of the Entente is to put an end to the control of Germany by the gospels of force, militarism, and domination, we are entirely in accord with the Entente and must recognize the fact. We are not fighting simply because of submarine warfare, altho it is that which will bring war if it comes. We will be fighting because the revival of submarine warfare simply shows that Germany has not changed her mind as to the eventual results of a policy of force; is not, as we once believed, receptive to similar international ideals as were exprest in the 'liberal peace'; prefers to attempt to dictate terms by arms. Once provocation is given, we could not stop fighting simply because Germany might abandon submarine warfare to get us out of her way. Until Germany showed a change of heart and a different outlook as to her relations with the world, we could not think that we had accomplished our purpose."

If we go to war with Germany, it will not be over any particular "overt act," asserts the New York Tribunc; "we shall fight to defend a principle." Hence we should cooperate to the fullest extent with Germany's present enemies, for, only thus can the principle for which we fight be securely reasserted." A "localized, isolated, imitation war" would just suit Germany, we are told. But The Tribune does not expect such a war, and agrees fully with the military expert of the New York Times, who says:

"We can not enter the war alone. Whether we like it or whether we do not, if we declare war on Germany or she on us, we become one of the Allies. To conduct the war all by ourselves, without regard to the general plan of the Entente, ignoring them completely, would be the safest and surest method of suicide."

The policy outlined by Mr. Lenroot, the New York San admits, expresses the wishes of many Congressmen, of a large section of the American people, and probably of the President himself; yet it is a policy "filled full of the very gravest menace to the future well-being of the United States." For the time being, says The Sun, the "humanitarian issues of the war," the killing of Americans, affronts to our representatives, and acts of German sympathizers in this country, may all be forgotten or condoned, "and war be based on the sinking of a single ship. But with the very first erack of a four-inch gun fired from an American cruiser at a German submarine the whole black indictment of Germany would be writ large on the consciousness of this nation, and the war would be fought in the name of humanity."

UNCENSORED NEWS FROM GERMANY

THE NEWS FROM GERMANY has been so confusing during the past year that the public has been in doubt about the real conditions in the Empire, remarks the Des Moines Capital, which, with other journals, gives great weight to the uncensored dispatches coming from correspondents who have left Germany since the rupture of relations. The most striking item in the news transmitted is that the real "boss" of Germany is General von Ludendorff, First Quartermaster-General, who is the Chief of Staff of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and also his trusted colleague. His hand is felt now not only in the strategic direction of the armies of the Central Powers, but also in Germany's whole economic and social life. Paris dispatches say that Americans arriving from Berlin, who were in a position to see "what was taking place behind the screen," report that General von Ludendorff appears to be the brain of the Army, while Field-Marshal von Hindenburg is the arm that executes his military plans. Ludendorff's voice in purely political and foreign policies, we are told, is due to his immense influence in the entourage of the German Emperor.

It appears that he dislikes Americans and is contemptuous of their military strength, the aware of its potentialities, and holds that so far as any military organization is possible it could not be brought to bear upon the present war, which will be finished, in the opinion of General von Ludendorff, before the United States could get into action. It is the conviction of the von Ludendorff group, we are told, that the submarine war can be successful against England within three months, and that in any event it is "a powerful arm for immediate and continual use until the war is ended." The military situation in Germany, according to this Paris dispatch, is beginning to be affected by the exhaustion of man-power. All men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five have been gathered for the Army, and workmen within these ages have been replaced by men physically unfit for active service or below or beyond the age limits, and we read-

"The German loss in dead, officially placed by the last public announcements as having reached slightly beyond 1,000,000 officers and men, is, according to cautious estimates, 300,000 or 400,000 beyond that figure. The sanitary service of the German Army has been very good, and because of this a high percentage of wounded soldiers has been able to return to the

active army. Yet the number of permanently disabled among the wounded probably will bring the irreplaceable losses considerably beyond the 2,000,000 mark."

A different account of Germany's military condition appears in an Amsterdam dispatch to the London Times, which quotes an American who has lived for eighteen months in Frankfort as saying that every German man of military age who is not



THE ARM AND BRAIN OF GERMAN DEFENSE.
Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff.

engaged in the munition-industry has been ordered into the Army, with the result that the German troops are now more numerous than at the beginning of the war. The resultant drain on other industries is supplied in large part by the mobilization of women workers. In a Paris dispatch from Mr. Carl W. Ackerman, formerly in Germany as representative of the United Press, we read that a feminine army of a million will step into the places of all possible civilian male workers and that the women's activities will take them right up to the firing-lines. The plan was arranged by the War-Service Bureau, and the women who volunteered first will be given perferential consideration in the appointment of officers. Certain women directors will be sent to headquarters on the various fronts to direct their auxiliary forces in cooperation with the military commanders. Empress Augusta gave first evidence of this extreme measure by her appearance at headquarters on the Kaiser's birthday, when important decisions were reached.

Ludendorff ist dafür ("Ludendorff is for it") is the prophetic phrase that has preceded all the great decisions of recent German policy, we learn from an Associated Press dispatch from Geneva. It preceded the introduction of universal auxiliary labor service, the conversion of German industry to an absolute war-basis, the transfer of Belgian workmen to Germany, the tightening of the food-distribution regulations, and finally unrestricted submarine war. We are reminded that in the exciting days of 1914, when the original German commander in the East had

determined to retire before the superior Russian forces, General von Ludendorff was hurried eastward from Imperial Headquarters and picked up Field-Marshal von Hindenburg on the way to save the situation. Now he has only extended to all Germany the system which he introduced in the East when von Hindenburg was merely the overcommander of the Eastern forces. In the occupied districts of Russia full control of the administration lodged with General von Ludendorff, and to him were referred such questions as a new customs tariff for Poland, regulations for the tobacco trade, and new municipal regulations.

When he secured control of the factors of general economic life in Germany, we are told, his first decision was to remedy as far as possible the error of General von Falkenhayn, former Chief of the General Staff, who had attempted to fix the figure for the maximum consumption of munitions and had sadly underestimated the required amounts. General von Ludendorff's determination was to produce "not the amount of guns and munitions which experts might calculate as necessary, but the maximum amount of which Germany's industries were capable." To this end he subordinated all else, and we read that—

"From this came Germany's scheme of mobilizing the entire labor-supply in direct service of the Army. The idea of the compulsory employment of Belgian labor in German industry, it may now be stated, was also General von Ludendorff's, not Governor-General von Bissing's, or, at any rate, when Governor-General von Bissing and the civil administration of Belgium raised against this scheme the impossibility of carrying it out without exciting diplomatic complications, it was 'the higher military authority' which overruled the objection and ordered the plan put into effect,"

This Geneva informant also says that it is an open secret that the farming classes are "holding out" food-supplies from the general stock for the nation's necessities, and it appears that the "von Hindenburg appeal" to the patriotism of the farmers to provide extra fats for munition-workers, which brought out tons of pork and lard from hidden places, was inspired by General von Ludendorff. We read then:

"All these decisions and determinations, of course, are covered by Field-Marshal von Hindenburg's name and authority, but the Field-Marshal leaves such non-military problems almost exclusively in the hands of von Ludendorff—the man who, as far as that is possible, is the dictator of Germany."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

GERMANY evidently misses her American notes. - Newark News.

Tip to the Washington politicians: "See America Red!"—Boston Transcript.

The Lyman M. Law is not the only law that has been torpeduct.—
Philadelphia Record.

The one-man submersible should come under the head of an I-boot.—
Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A PRILITY of frightfulness necessarily presupposes that every one che will observe the rules. — Wall Street Journal.

Not a few eminent candidates for political office regard the international crisis as a personal insult,—New York Sun.

INCURABLE weakness of the voluntary system of collectment is that the most patriotic citizens get shot first. - Wall Street Journal,

This thing of flooding Congress with telegrams protesting against war is relished by the best of telegraph companies. Macon Telegraph.

NEARLY all Europe has now adopted the saving-daylight scheme. It seems to be about all there is for Europe to save. New York World.

Mexico's demand that the warring nations be at peace is something like the conversation between the pot and the kettle —Challenoons News.

Very soon now any submarine that approaches New York Bay with hostile intent will be subject to setzure for display at Coney.—Nevert News

THERE are still some people who regard the sinking of the Lunitania as an overt act against citizens of the United States.—Philadelphia North American.

In spite of the fact that the Colonel has offered his services and those of his four sons, it might be well to look to our other defenses.—Charleston News and Courier.

Witson bluntly rejected Germany's offer to permit only one American ship a week to cross to England. Since then he has done nothing to crashe even one ship to cross.—Philadelphia North American.

HOLLAND is in Dutch .- Walt Street Journal.

MILLIONS for patriotism, but one cent for jingoism!—Springheld Republican.

A series of covert acts is equivalent to one overt act.—Philadelphia North American.

We only ask the Weather Powers not to permit the mercury to sink without warning.—Brooklyn Engle.

Stawts, but worely the Kalser is torpedoing the hyphen beyond all hope of recovery. Washington Past.

Jeremso him by his speech of yesterday, Representative Mann is our mostern Patrick Heinrich. -Breeklyn Engle.

Ascerous good way to keep the Germans from sinking our ships might be to paint the picture of a beefsteak on them.—Dallas News.

It's an awful thing to have the kind of patriotism that has to be taken out and dusted whenever an emergency arises. Haltimore Sun.

"Gop only knows where we will land if this country enters the war."
says Congressman Mann. Probably at Dunkirk or Havre.—Chicago
Tribune.

Asserts the vessels sunk was a Peruvian bark. New disputch. The underseas campaign will process with increased hittorness.—Philadelphia North American.

As we recall it. George Washington wasn't opposed to entangling alliances when Ben Franklin was signing up France as a utility out-fielder.— Busing Transcript.

Score of our pussy-footing statesmen from Hyphenville don't seem to resilize that if we got into this war there wouldn't be any more German-American vote to be afraid of.—Boston Transcript.

Trees: Socialists who preciain that rather than serve in the Army they would face a firing-squad fear that they might be shot if they helped to defend the country, and know that they will not be if they refuse.—

Philadelphia North American.



CARRANEA UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

-- Hope in the Chicago Tribune.



LONG DISTANCE—EUROPE ON THE WIRE.

-Brown in the Chicago Daily News.



GERMAN TRENCHES BEING SHELLED BY PAR-DISTANT PRENCH GUNS.

The heavy artiflery situated far in the rear keeps up an almost increasant bombardment of some section of the Western front.

THE WAR TO END THIS YEAR

PEACE WITH VICTORY will be attained this year, says Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, who tells us that be is now in a position to break through the German line on the Western front at any point and at any time that he may choose. This optimistic estimate of the difficulties that he be-

fore him was made by the Field-Marshal for the benefit of a group of French journalists who were received at the British Head-quarters in France. Sir Douglas Haig said, however, that railroads and artiflery were still needed before the final "push" came:

"Our two most serious prececupations at present are railway and artillery. We have had to construct within the last few months in the rear of our lines over 350 kilometers of railway lines, and recently I sent for the managers of the greatest railway companies in England. I showed them on the spot what had been done and what remains to be done. They understood the urgency and extent of the task.

"As regards munitions, we have realized the maximum. At

this moment we can supply our allies in excess of their needs. We must, however, have more artillery, especially heavy artillery. The point is not merely to be equal to the enemy, but to overwhelm him with the whole of our strength."

When the British leader was asked if he would begin an offensive shortly, he replied:

"Who will commence it, the French, the Germans, or ourselves, that matters little. If the enemy commences either in the north or south in salients which appear to him favorable or on the former fields of battle, we are ready to receive him, and his effort will cost him dear. We have armies trained and fully equipped, so that at no moment will there be a possibility even in the rear that he can be able to reentrench himself.

"You ask me whether we shall break the German front.

Most certainly we shall, and severely and at many points. The Germans, to defend themselves behind their front, have a very powerful network of railways. The first attacks of the general offensive may find themselves defented at some points. But we shall strike with full force until we achieve the total destruction of the German Army."

Peace may not come signed,

THE SPRING OFFENSIVE!

Once again the Spring sowing will be differently watered with ink.

— © Kladderadaisch (Berlin).

Jamary I, 1918, says the Field-Marshal, but peace, in the sense of victory gained, will certainly be attained in 1917. As he phrases it:

"The year will be decisive in the sense that one will see take place on the battle-fields the decision of the war, that is to say, the event after which Germany will be shown to be beaten militarily. It may be that the year of decision is also the year of peace. We all desire and shall do everything in our power to bring about the desired result. Peace can only come with absolute victory, which will be attained by the force of our arms."

The Field-Marshal is not alone

in this opinion, for, according to the Moscow Russkoye Slova, General Brussiloff, addressing his staff officers, remarked:

"Information at my disposal and my personal conviction warrant me in saying that I am certain—just as certain as that I am standing before you—that during the coming year the enemy will be finally and completely routed."

That Germany is equally confident that the end will come this year—also in victory—is evident from the German press, which expect an early Franco-British attack in the West. The Berliner Tageblatt, in discussing prospects, says:

"All German intentions are veiled in impenetrable silence.

All the greater is the noise made by the enemy about factical moves as the prelude to overwhelming strategical ideas. Only

one thing is sure—that the whole German front, strong, menacingly armed, and bitterly determined for the final fight,

believes in great events in the spring.

"It appears that of our two enemies the Englishman has the toughest will for the fight. Most of the French remain faithful believers in the idea of victory, and will pursue the combined plans under the banner of their hopes. Over there, as over here, there are the same tense expectation and yearning for the end of this terrible time. The English, in so far as they are new-comers in this theater of war, seem to approach the matter somewhat more coldly. They have been well worked up by their Government and their Press, so that even some of the front-line troops seem not to have been affected at all by the German offer of peace,"

Far greater efforts than ever before, thinks the Frankfurter Zeitung, will be put forth by the Entente in the spring, and the Central Powers will continue "to go on fighting in a theoretical defensive, which, however, ean, of course, find its strategical expression in a practical offensive." The Frankfurter Zeitung continues:

"The question where we, and where the enemy, will take the offensive is stirring all minds in these weeks of preparation, and as a natural psychological consequence rumor is again in a state of activity. For the daily press to make complicated calculations about this question is unfruitful, because the necessary foundations for its solution are lacking. And what the enemy press write about it must also—with a difference of only more or less—be based upon speculation.

"The taking over of parts of the French front on the Somme by the English Army, which is some two million strong, permits the inference that French forces are to be released. These released forces, strengthened by new formations, will presumably take the offensive between the English right wing and the Swiss frontier. But the decision as to where this offensive will militarily be most appropriate we leave to the French General Staff. This French offensive is being prepared by reconnaissances, which in some cases are of quite a vigorous kind, and by 'retaining' feelers along our front, while we, for the matter of that, proceed in exactly the same way."



STOPPING THE TRAIN.

THE KAISER—"Hi! Hi! Why don't you get out of my way?" —Esquella de la Torratra (Barcelona).

BRITAIN AND THE GERMAN COLONIES

HOLDING IS KEEPING," say the British statesmen when discussing the position of the German colonies, all of which, with the exception of a tiny area in German East Africa, are now in Allied hands. At the same time they do not at all approve of the same doctrine being applied to Belgium, Poland, and other territory now occupied by the Central Powers. While these views have long been current, it is now officially announced that, come what may, the German colonial possessions are not to be restored after the war. As reported by the London Morning Post, Mr. Walter Long, British Colonial Secretary, speaking at a meeting at Westminster City Hall, thus announced the British policy:

"We have acquired possession of different German colonies in various parts of the world as a consequence of this war.

"Now, I speak with knowledge and with responsibility, and I speak as the representative for the moment of those overseas dominions which are the pride and glory of our Empire to-day, when I say: 'Let no man think that those struggles have been fought in vain. Let no man think that these territories shall ever return to German rule.'"

If the British succeed in carrying out their program, Germany stands to lose a vast amount of territory. The London Daily Chronicle sketches Germany's colonial empire for us when it remarks:

"Germany has lost all her colonies except one (German East Africa), and that vast territory will soon be in possession of the British forces who are fighting there. The following are the areas in square miles of her lost possessions:

SW. Africa	322,450	Pacific Colonies	94,640
Kamerun	300,000	Klaochow	200
Togoland	33,700	Total	750,990

"The area of German East Africa is 384,180 square miles, The German Empire in Europe comprises 208,780 square miles of territory."



THE OFFENSIVE.

GERMANY (in the breakers)—"Is it imagination—or do my legions really begin to waver?"

—De Amsterdammer.

Commenting editorially on Mr. Long's statement, The Chronicle Says:

"Mr. Walter Long made a very important declaration yesterday-namely, that none of the German colonies would be restored. He used words implying that this was not his individual opinion, but the decision of the Ministry,

"We welcome the declaration because (like the Czar's declaration to his Army about Constantinople and Poland) it clears up a point which there are risks in leaving ambiguous. In regard to Germany's Pacific colonies, and also to Southwest and East Africa, the British Empire has a vital interest, because a decision to return them to Germany would cause a grave breach between the mother country and three of the five Dominions. We are morally pledged to the Dominious in the

"In regard to the Kamerun, France and Belgium are inter-

ested as well as ourselves; and we can not imagine that either of them would willingly consent to have Germany for a neighbor there again. Togoland is a small colony, but it was used to erect a great wireless station for the assistance of Atlantic commerceraiders; and the submarine development strengthens the argument against returning what would be a merely strategical asset.

"Japan's retention of Kinochow is taken for granted. Mr. Long's statement might be usefully supplemented some time by a similar one regarding the Mesopotamian end of the Persian Gulf. It bears much the same relation to India that German Southwest Africa bears to the Cape; and India deserves to have the claim put on record."

How Germany values her colonies can be seen from a recent

article by Paul Rohrbach in the Kölnische Zeitung, where he states that need of raw materials makes colonies imperatively necessary to the future of the Fatherland. He continues:

"Of course, after our experiences in the matter of colonies, it is advisable to include a strong African colonial policy among our war-aims at the conclusion of peace, and create a real colonial empire in one or two big, compact blocks out of the hitherto scattered possessions which can not be permanently defended. Once this foundation is obtained, it will also be possible to found the necessary lines of connection—the fact that the African coasts on the east and west are only approachable in a few places favors this assurance strongly-and to make an organic, selfsupporting, self-defending colonial empire out of the whole."

Dr. Solf, Germany's Colonial Minister, thinks that the colonial question will ultimately involve Germany in another war with the Entente. His arguments are set forth in a pamphlet from his pen, entitled "The World's War-Lessons for Our Colonial Policy," and his conclusions, as quoted by the Berlin Kreuzzeilung, run:

"If the statesman is permitted to draw conclusions from the teachings of the past, I find sure comfort for my colonial hopes in the conviction that the coalition which the world-war has raised up against us can not last. The Entente is an artificial formation, which is contrary to all history and the traditions of each of the Western Allies. The Entente will go to pieces on the impossibility of attaining its end, the annihilation of Germany. When the cannon are silent, we may reckon upon the arrangement of a grouping of the Powers which will better protect the world's peace. Our protectorates will never have to submit to such an unfavorable constellation as the present one."

The Essen Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung, however, significantly remarks:

"We, too, have still territories in our hands which we need not return to their original owners. Of this the British Government must also take note."

GERMANY'S NEED OF VICTORY

NCONCLUSIVE PEACE means a victory for the other side. On this point the publicists in both belligerent camps agree, and both sides urge their respective nations to fight on until victory is gained. The semiofficial Kolnische Zeitung tells us why Germany needs, and must gain, a victory by drawing an awesome picture of Germany in defeat:

"What our enemies want is pretty much all that we or our allies possess. The Russian wants Constantinople, Galiein, the Bukowina, East and West Prussia, and Posen; the Italian wants Trieste and a part of Tyrol; the Frenchman wants Alsace-Lorraine and the left bank of the Rhine; the Englishman wanta our Colonies, and of course also Heligoland and the ports on the North Sea and the Baltie. Our Navy, the whole of our artil-

lery, and all our munitions are to be handed over, our Army is to be disbanded, and our people is to be made defenseless.

"In addition, our people would Further, our

have to restore all the territories injured in the course of the war. and give guaranties for the future that it will never again take its own independent road, which might cross the roads of other peoples. people would have to pay a war indemnity of, let us say, \$25,000,-000,000, and our enemies would be so kind as to facilitate the raising of this sum by taking over the administration of all public undertakings, controlling communications, forests, and other profitable possessions, so as to deprive the State of all revenue. In a word, our enemies want nothing more and nothing less than to destroy Germany and to make our German people into the beggars of Europe.

"What this would mean ought to be clear to everybody in these expensive times. Thanks to our highly developed industry, our country was hitherto able easily to feed its seventy million inhabitants. The standard of living had improved constantly in all parts of the Empire, because of the constantly increasing opportunities of work. Emigration had almost entirely ceased, and had even given place to immigration and the return of emigrants. If our enemies have their will, our industry, by means of cunning cutting off of the imports of raw materials, will be reduced to a very modest level, totally inadequate for the needs of our people. Our people will be compelled to become once more the people of poets and philosophers, watching with hungry eyes how our enemies at their loaded tables enjoy their common spoils. And then, under the pressure of general want and of sorrow at the loss of the Fatherland, emigration will set in again, and the sons of our people will fertilize with their sweat the workfields of the world for the benefit of other people, while foreigners grow rich in Germany."

Going on to consider an inconclusive peace, the great Rhenish organ argues that some tangible asset must be acquired by conquest to offset the enormous burden of taxation the present war involves:

"Even a premature conclusion of peace, without a proper decision, would, for our people, be equivalent to a defeat. Our people would have to bear enormous burdens, and it must not be forgotten that the decisive war would have to be fought in a few years after a short peace-pause. If our people had to cover the interest on our loans, provide for the disabled soldiers, think of the widows and orphans, and at the same time arm appropriately for the coming war, they would have, according to a superficial calculation, to provide every year a sum of about three billion seven bundred and fifty million dollars. This sum would have to be raised by taxation. And in addition to the almost intolerable burden of taxation we should have the disturbing expectation of the decisive war. Who could accept this? Hard the the sacrifices for our people may now be, what we have to do is to hold out and win the prize of victory."



NEARLY ALL CONE.

GERMAN EAGLE-"Dash it all, there's the last of my Colonial tailfeathers nearly gone," -Westminster Gazetie.

IN FREE POLAND

Ling in the press of the Allied countries, where it is alleged that the plight of Poland is worse even than Belgium's. While such stories must be received with considerable reserve, yet there is something significant in the persistence with which they appear, and it tends to show that conditions in Poland and Belgium have much in common. From a neutral country we take this account of the state of Poland as told by a Polish gentleman from Warsaw to the Amsterdam Telegranj. He says:

"The Germans have installed themselves in the great Polish

eity as if they were at home. For some time past there has been a resumption of business in the city, especially in certain Jewish quarters, notably Nalevki, Gesia, and Bielanska streets. All industry in the country is dead. The factories are closed, and the machinery of the greater part of them has been taken down and sent to Germany.

"The German authorities have removed the bells from the Orthodox churches, and also from certain Roman Catholic churches.

"Attempts have been made to seduce us by fallacious promises to enrol in the German armies and factories. Very few have been taken in by these efforts, and those who accepted the German offers have only regretted it. The Germans are employing propagandist agents for the Polish Legion. They are Poles from Posen with a strong German aecent. The population laughs in their faces,"

Deportations to Germany to fill the depleted ranks of labor seem to have taken place in Poland as well as Belgium:

"The suspicion of the Labor party is justified by the mass deportations of workers from Poland, hundreds of thousands of whom are condemned to hard labor without trial. At Praga,

the largest suburb of Warsaw, the Polish laborers have refused to work for the German military authorities and have been punished severely.

"All the material for industry—the copper, the factory machinery, the dynamos, the motor parts, the cotton, and the wool—has been confiscated by the invader. In a certain number of

large factories and warehouses only the four walls remain. The Kommandantur requisitions everything, even to clothing and the shop-earpets. Provisions are becoming constantly searcer, and the poorest part of the population at Vola has begun to kill dogs for food.

"More crushing and agonizing than this increasing famine,

"More erushing and agonizing than this increasing famine, however, is the moral oppression, the menace of which is over the country. The 'Courts of Blood' perform their work without cessation. Firing parties are always at work. In the neighborhood of Pilava innocent people have been shot.

"Before my departure I saw with my own eyes how the Germans proceed in the sweeping away of men. At night cordons of troops surrounded a working-class quarter at Warsaw not far from the Nadwislanska Station with loaded rifles, 'Alles beraust' ('All out') ordered a sergeant. Then occurred a tragic scene. The soldiers chose here and there those men and women whom they thought suitable, separated brothers and sisters, mothers and children, and compelled those whom they declared good for slavery to leave immediately. Thus more than 100,000 men and women were removed from the part of the country under the Government of Warsaw."

If the above is a reliable account of current events it is not

surprizing that the Poles have not hailed their new-found freedom with any great enthusiasm, and it is evident from the Berlin papers that "all is not going well with the new Polish kingdom," as Die Post puts it. In describing the meeting of the first Polish State Council recently held in Warsaw, Die Post notes the lack of political cordiality between Germans and Poles, and proceeds:

"Despite the utmost efforts on the part of the German authorities, the principal political groups of 'Congress-Poland' will not cooperate effectively. The State Council was to meet before Christmas; but negotiations dragged on. . . . Also the number of volunteers for the Army is negligible. Both the National Democrats and the Realists have demanded the postponement

> of the Army question until the Polish State has been definitely formed. If such views persist or gather strength, there will be no doubt that the Provisional State Council will be a mere rump. . . . These experiences lead us to feel that, as the outcome of all our exertions on behalf of Poland, Poland refuses to be Germany's friend."

The Petrograd Kurjer Polski, one of the organs of the "Realists," who demand the inclusion of Galicia and Posen in any new Kingdom of Poland, is inclined to think that Austria is willing to cede Galicia to any really stable Polish State, but that German Poland will never be released by Prussia. These views receive some confirmation from the comments on President Wilson's reference to Poland in his recent peace-note. For example, the Kölnische Volkszeitung remarks:

"And there is a further point in President Wilson's peace program which we must reject as entirely outside discussion, and even an intolerable suggestion—namely, his demand for a united, independent Poland, Clearly, he has in mind the separation of the

regions formerly belonging to the Kingdom of Poland, now betonging to the German Empire. In this matter we can only say, 'Hands off!' If President Wilson values our friendship, then be should never mention this question again,"



OLORIOUSLY FREE

Occurs Official.—"I am deputed by the All-Highest, dear Poland, to welcome you into the comradeship of arms which you have assumed of your own free and independent will."

-Mucha (Moscow, late Warsaw).

FEMININE TROUSERS FORBIDDEN—The relaxations of war seem to have had curious results in southern Germany, where some of the ladies have shocked their neighbors by assuming a masculine freedom both in manner and attire. The military commander of the Munich district, says the Berliner Tageblatt, has issued an order which runs:

"The appearance of many ladies in Garmisch-Partenkirchen (a favorite resort in the Bavarian Alps) has provoked among the population of that place lively anger and indignation. Anger was particularly directed against those ladies, not seldom of ripe age, who, without sporting reasons, continually show thems does in public in trousers. It happened that ladies in this costume visited church during service. Such behavior is detestable to the homely, serious feeling of the mountain population. In consequence thereof, many disagreeable scenes occurred in the streets. The authorities, clergy, and private persons approached the military authority with a request for the help of the latter, who has authorized the local authority at Garmisch to proceed energetically, if necessary with police measures of compulsion, against the nuisance,"

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

DOES THE "MELTING-POT" MELT?

Is the United States "The Melting-Pot" of the races? Dr. Ales Hedlicka, of the National Museum of Washington, thinks not—at any rate, not yet—all our poets and playwrights to the contrary notwithstanding. He has been investigating the older contents of this pot, and finds that even the material which went into it first has not yet melted. Several hundred members of the old, white, American stock have been measured and examined to find whether the people making up this stock are tending to become alike—whether a new subtype of the human race is being formed here, due to inter-

marriage, environment, and the pressure of circumstances. Dr. Hrdlickafinds that such is not the case. Even the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, the Virginia Cavaliers, the Pennsylvania Dutch, and the Huguenots, while possibly not as much unlike as their ancestors were, are still, he thinks, far from a real blend. Says The Journal of Heredity (Washington, March):

"The Melting-Pot' is a figure of speech; and, as far as physical anthropology is concerned, it will not be anything more in this country, at least for many centuries.

Dr. Hrdlicka has had this investigation under way for four years, and it is not yet fully completed for Americans of unbroken American ancestry for even three generations are much searcer than was supposed when the work was undertaken. Even the proud 'Mayflower Descendant' is more likely than not, it would seem, to have at least one grandfather or grandmother who was born abroad. So the investigator has, up to the present time, been able to get only about three-fourths of the two hundred men and two hundred women whom he wants, and the conclusions here annonneed must be regarded as not wholly final, yet doubtless reflecting the real conditions. With this understanding, some of the more remarkable of the preliminary results, based on the first one hundred men and one bundred women measured, may be cited.

"The most striking result of the examinations,' Dr. Hrdlicka says, 'is the great range of variation among old Americans in nearly all the important measurements. The range of variation is such that in some of the most significant determinations it equals not only the variation of any one group, but the combined variations of all the groups that enter into the composition of the Americans.' This fact would be interpreted by the geneticist as an evidence of hybridity. It is clear that, at the very beginning, a number of diverse, altho not widely differing, stocks must have made up the colonial population; and intermarriage and the influence of the environment have not welded these stocks into one blend, but have merely produced a mosaic-like mixture. This is good evidence of the permanence of inherited traits, altho it must be qualified by the statement that it does not extend equally to all the features of the body, the face, bands, and feet having been found less variable than, for instance, the stature or the form of the head."

Dr. Hrdlicka finds that the stature of Americans of the old stock, both men and women, is 'agher than the European average, except in Scotland. The weight is about the same as in Europe, with a slightly greater tendency to stoutness in the women. The general proportions of the body he classes as medium. He says of these:

"Great fluctuations are shown, particularly in the chest—a feature which shows distinctly poor development among the women, often accompanied by deficient development of the breasts and shoulders. Indeed, one of the most striking of the facts brought out is that, barring individual exceptions, the women of the old American stock appear to be below par, physically. The males are, on the whole, admirable specimens

of the white race; the females are not infrequently undersized, underdeveloped, and weak in comparison with what they should be. This difference is not due, the investigator thinks, to heredity, but is solely a matter of bringing-up. It is already being corrected in the younger generation, he thinks, for under the stimulus of widespread interest in sports, outdoor life, and a sensible manner of living, not a few of the younger women and girls whom he has measured seem to be superior to their mothers. But he sees still room for improvement, if the women of the old American families are to be as a class such physically good types of womanhood as are the American men of manbood."

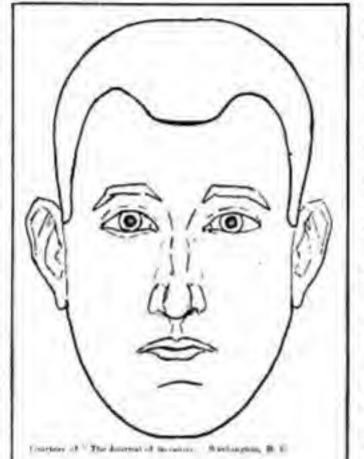
The American face, according to Dr. Hrdlicka, is high and oval, often somewhat narrow in the women. The forehead is well developed, the nose and ears long. Our faces seem to be growing narrower and our jaws smaller. Despite our supposed North-European ancestry, he finds no pronounced blonds. The men are apt to be dark and the women light. Only one-tenth of the women, and not a single man, had red hair. Most of the eyes were blues and browns, and black eyes were few. The head-form differed widely, but is noteworthy for its good development, especially in the men. The

writer goes on:

"Dr. Hrdlicka's study has further given him opportunity to find whether there are any marked geographical types among the old Americans: whether, for instance, the first families of Virginia are measurably different from the Puritans of New England. He believes that they are not—that such differences as are recognized are merely those of training, habits, dress, and social customs; and that this, likewise, holds true of the Westerners, whose more or less recognizable type Dr. Hrdlicka finds to be merely a matter of home influence, education, and dress, and not so much of structure or physiology.

"Two main objects were in view when the study of the old Americans was undertaken. One was to establish reliable norms or standards for anthropological comparisons. This purpose will be accomplished as soon as the number of subjects studied becomes large enough.

"The other main object in view was, as already said, to determine whether the descendants of the early American settlers, living in a new environment and more or less constantly intermarrying, were being amalgamated into a distinct subtype of the white race. Enough has already been found, as



Several hundred descendants of old American families have been measured, and this face has been made up of the average of each feature in all the individuals. Thus the diagram, drawn to scale from Dr. Hrdlicka's data by C. H. Popenos, shows "the mean man of the old white American stock." It is pointed out that the most conspicuous peculiarities of the type are the oblong outline of the face and the well-developed forehead.

THE AMERICAN PACE.

this preliminary report shows, to prove that such amalgamation has not taken place to any important degree. The persistency in heredity of certain features, which run down even through six or eight generations, is one of the remarkable results brought out by the study.

"If the process could continue for a few hundred years more, Dr. Hrdlicka thinks, it might reach a point where one could speak of the members of old American families as of a distinct stock. But so far this point has not been reached; the Americans are almost as diverse and variable, it appears, as were their first ancestors in this country."

SOME NEEDED INVENTIONS

AN ARTICLE entitled "What to Invent" was printed by The Electrical Experimenter (New York) in May last. Ever since, we are told in the February issue, the editors have been besieged by would-be inventors

for another list of the kind. Evidently there are hosts of inventive-minded persons who want to invent something, but feel the need of a shove in some particular direction. In the editor's words, "there exists an unsatiated demand for practical ideas of this kind." The editor, therefore, makes the suggestions quoted below, prefacing them with what he calls "a few words of advice to fortune-hunters via the Patent Office." He says:

"The practical-minded inventor, as well as the one who has but a modest income, should always ask himself these important questions, before spending his money on models or patent fees:

"First, Is the device useful? Secondly. Does it fill an actual want? Thirdly, If so, is the device practical and can it be readily manufactured and marketed? Fourthly, Is there a similar article on the market already?

"Only if these questions

have been answered satisfactorily to the inventor should be begin spending money on the device. Too many inventors are prone to rush to the Patent Office without asking themselves these all-important questions, with the net result that out of one thousand patents issued by the United States Patent Office less than three are ever taken up by a manufacturer or are actually exploited by their inventors.

"Then, again, far too many inventors are anything but practical-minded. Most of them lack business sense, and for this reason every inventor should submit his idea to at least one trusted business friend, who is not intoxicated with enthusiasm, as is almost every inventor worthy of the name."

The suggestions below are believed by the writer to cover all requirements. There is, he says, repositive demand for all, and if the correct solution is found, each invention will undoubtedly prove a handsome money-maker. Here are the needed inventions:

"Electric Air Cooler,—At the present time we use fans in the summer to 'cool' our sweltering humanity. Fans really don't cool, but simply stir up the heated atmosphere, and by causing drafts evaporate the moisture on our skins. This gives a cooling sensation. Electric fans, however, do not reduce the room temperature to any great extent, and for that reason are makeshifts at best. We should produce cold (lowering of the temperature) by some other electrical means. Peltier showed us that cold can be produced by crossing a bar of bismuth with a bar of antimony and sending an electric current through it in a certain direction. This is Peltier's cross. Why can not this principle—or a similar one—be supplied on a commercial scale, and incidentally make a fortune for its inventor?

"Electric Insect - Destroyer.—Every summer we are exasperated by flies and mosquitoes. Why not keep them out of the house or kill them by some electrical means? Electrically charged wire-netting has been used already, but it has many inherent faults. As a rule such netting can not be used on windows, as water or moisture puts the device out of order. Something more practical is required. Insects as a rule keep away from highly charged conductors (high frequency or Tesla currents). Perhaps this hint will put somebody on the right track.

"Electric Toys.—There is an immense market for cheap, electric toys. Something is wanted to keep a boy amused with a good electric toy operated by a dry cell. Years ago we saw an electric motor that sold for ten cents and actually ran. It was badly designed and badly made, otherwise the five- and ten-cent stores would be selling a million or more of them a

year. Here is a rich field, and it matters little if the article can be marketed for ten cents or one dollar—if the toy is right.

"Electric Window Attractions.

—A vast field for the elever inventor. Movable window attractions are in ever-growing demand. Everybody stops and looks at the least mystifying movable sign or what not. Electricity and magnetism supply unending combinations, and, providing the device is novel and cheap, thousands can be sold. Every retail store can use one. Can you supply it?

supply it?

"Bell 'Softener,'—A poor title for want of a better one. The harassed modern business man is of late developing what is termed as the 'telephone heart.' Every time the phone rings he starts, and if he is very nervous he jumps involuntarily. At home his wife is developing the same discussed.

veloping the same disease. What is wanted—badly wanted—is a device that will do away with the harsh, abrupt sound. Something 'soft' and mellow that doesn't jar one's nerves, and at the same time is not too

muffled, otherwise the calling signal can not be heard in the next room. Simply unserew the gongs and replace with your device. Can you furnish half a million at, say, one dollar each?"



Courters of "The Telephone Server," New York.

DIRECTING THE BATTLE BY TELEPHONE.

One of the actors in the great motion-picture hattle-scene which is being staged is here talking to director-general Cocil B. De Mille, who is stationed at the central camera-stand, wearing a telephone set connecting him with the posts of twelve assistant directors.

MOVIES BY TELEPHONE—In the production of a recent moving-picture play, we are told by *The Telephone Review* (New York, February), the telephone played a novel and useful part. Says this paper:

"Cecil B. De Mille, the director of the production, used telephones in connection with each camera and in this way was able to picture fourteen hundred men in a battle scene which extended over one hundred acres. Mr. De Mille was assisted by twelve directors stationed with cameras at various advantageous points around the field. Each director, as well as Mr. De Mille himself, was equipped with a standard telephone operator's set, an arrangement which enabled the directorgeneral to control the movements of the participants and direct the entire action of the battle from his post at the central camera stand. Everything that Mr. De Mille spoke here could be heard in the twelve different parts of the field by the twelve subdirectors at their cameras. The manager of the film company has stated that 'Usually at least two days are required to rehearse a scene of this magnitude, but by means of the telephonic instructions as given by Mr. De Mille, a little less than an hour was required for the perfection of the details prior to

THE DREAD OF WAKEFULNESS

HAT INSOMNIA for which no direct cause can be found is actually caused by the patient's fear that he will not be able to go to sleep is asserted by Dr. James J. Walsh, of New York, in International Clinics (December). Our quotations are from an abstract made by the author for The Medical Review of Reviews (New York, February). Patients, Dr. Walsh says, keep themselves awake for fear lest they are not going to sleep and in dread of the serious consequences of their wakefulness. This is true whether their 'nocturnal vigilance,' as one medical lover of long words called it, manifests itself at the beginning of the night or toward the end. Of course, wakefulness at the beginning of the night may be due to tea or coffee or sometimes, in young folks, to drinks containing caffeine, some of which are dispensed commonly in drug-stores.

Loss of sleep in the later part of the night, or in the early morning rather, is due to hunger oftener than to anything else. He goes on:

"Patients should be relieved of their anxiety just as far as possible. The dread name insomnia, which, as so many newspaper suggestions and innuendos insist, carries with it the danger of resultant insanity or nervous breakdown, should not be used, but the patient's condition should be simply called wakefulness. No one has ever been hurt by wakefulness alone, provided he or she has been in bed for eight hours. It seems to make no difference whether people sleep or not, because there are a large number of cases on record now where people either have been awake, or have been fully persuaded that they were awake and not a few of them were reasonably intelligent people, university professors and the like -nearly every night for weeks or even months at

a time, and yet have survived without injury to health. Old physicians will often tell of their own experience with wakefulness and their solicitude with regard to its effect upon their health, and yet they are alive to tell the story at past eighty years of age. People inclined to be wakeful should read quietly, have something to read near them if they do not sleep, and should be sure that they have good airy rooms and be persuaded that no harm will come to them and that nature will take whatever sleep she needs. The dread of insanity after insomnia is unfounded. People on the way to the asylum are sometimes wakeful, but their wakefulness is the effect and not the cause of their insanity. There are always other signs of the insanity, and wakefulness or insomnia is never the first.

"Sleep is largely a habit, and people who have been accustomed to go to bed at midnight or later and then try to go at ten o'clock will, unless they have been out a great deal during the day, commonly not sleep until their usual hour. If they become solicitous, then they readily keep themselves awake, worrying about their sleep. Insomniaphobia is just such a dread as akrophobia, the dread of heights, or agoraphobia, the dread of open spaces, or claustrophobia, the dread of narrow places, or the dread of the dark, all of which are quite unreasoning fears that disturb people very much. To give drugs for them is

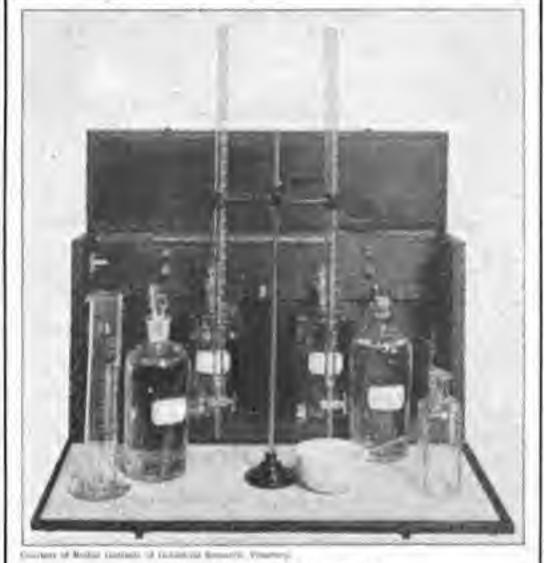
always a mistake. Certain physical measures, a hot foot-bath taken for ten minutes, a glass of warm milk with some nutmeg scattered rather plentifully over its surface, a hot-water bottle to the feet, massage of the muscles of the head, which keep people from feeling certain muscle tightnesses which they are often prone to call headache, all these, with even a cool pack in the summer time, may be employed; but drugs for wakefulness never do good and always do harm."

A LABORATORY IN A SUITCASE

A "SUITCASE" LABORATORY, which, for compactness, is a close competitor with the portmanteau theater, has been devised by the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, in Pittsburg, Pa., for the use of laundrymen in testing the materials that they use. Says the Pittsburg Sun:

"The miniature laboratory . . . is one of the most recent

results of a research into the methods and materials of the laundry industry, instituted in the Mellon Institute under the auspices of the Allegheny County Laundrymen's Exchange Reduced almost to the ninth degree of simplicity, the new laboratory may be operated by any laymen who will follow the terse directions which accompany it. When closed, the device. closely resembles an ordinary suitease. . . . It may easily be carried without danger of breaking the glass equipment. Raise the handle side of the 'suitease,' lower the side which forms the lid of a normal suitease, and the laboratory is ready for operation. The lowered side provides a table for experiments. A metal base is fixt in its center. Into this a metal rod is inserted and to this affixt a clamp, made to hold the long glass tubes, or burettes, in which the tests are made. A graduate glass for measuring solutions, four bottles containing standard solutions for testing the



THE "SUITCASE" LABORATORY.

bardness of water, the presence of chlorin, of alkali, and of acid; and three small bottles, containing respectively potassium iodid, phenolphthalein, and methyl orange, complete the equipment.

"This device, according to Mr. Elledge [the designer], has been made to guard laundrymen against possible misrepresentation of laundry materials by merchants. It permits the laundryman to assure himself, without the expense of a formal chemical analysis, that everything used in his establishment for cleansing goods is of a sort that will do no harm to the goods entrusted to him. The result of the use of the new laboratory, if is predicted, will be a higher standard of laundry work. Damaging impurities by this means will be detected and eliminated, and the wear of washing on linen and other fabrics will be minimized. The purpose of the laundry research in the Mellon Institute. it is explained, is to awaken laundrymen throughout the country to interest in the value of chemistry to the laundry. In Pittsburg, according to institute authorities, this is not necessary, since the Allegheny County Laundrymen's Exchange has been the pioneer in applying chemistry to the laundry as the intelligence department. As a result of the work done in the Mellon Institute, similar activities are to be launched in Canada, under the auspices of the Canadian Government."

A GOOD FOOD WASTED

TE ARE THROWING AWAY, or otherwise wasting, in this country, some fifteen million tons yearly of valuable food from a single source—our milk-supply. We skim the fat from the milk and use it as cream or butter, but the food-value is mostly in the non-fatty parts, which we call contemptuously "skim-milk" and throw away or give to the pigs. Its sale is even prohibited by ordinance in New York and elsewhere. Whatever reason once existed for such a law as this, there is none to-day, writes John Phillips Street, chemist of the Connecticut Agricultural Station, in The Forward (New York, February). How a prejudice so violent against a valuable and wholesome food could have originated Mr. Street finds it hard to understand. Perhaps, he thinks, it dates back to the time when eream was separated from the milk by gravity and skimmed milk was necessarily old milk. There can be no reason for it to-day, when separation by centrifugal force shortly after milking leaves the skimmed milk fresh. He goes on:

"In spite of the delicious taste of cream, it is not the most valuable part of the milk, as some apparently intelligent people appear to believe. The exact contrary is, in fact, the case. The part of the milk left after the cream has been removed contains practically all the protein, sugar, and mineral salts. In the ordinary mixed dict, moreover, a sufficient amount of fat is supplied by meat, butter, lard, etc., so that the loss of this ingredient from the milk is of relatively little importance. Protein, on the other hand, being the most costly of the food-elements, is the one most likely to be lacking in inexpensive meals, altho generally used to excess by those who can afford it:

"For those who have to figure cost closely, therefore, skimmed milk offers a very valuable source of the most expensive element of the dictary. It is the cheapest available source of animal protein at the present time. Whole milk is cheaper than either meat or eggs as a source of protein; but skimmed milk is even cheaper, costing, under normal market conditions, only half as much as meat, and skimmed-milk cheese, if we could have it, would be cheaper still, and much better for some purposes than the whole-milk product."

The Department of Agriculture has estimated, the writer goes on to say, that five cents' worth of bread and skimmed milk will furnish nearly one-third of the daily food requirement of a man engaged in moderate muscular work.

"In our days of plenty, now apparently gone forever, we might afford to despise such a valuable food. We assuredly can not afford it to-day. Skim-milk should not, of course, be sold as whole milk, or skim-milk cheese as whole-milk cheese, or frozen condensed skim-milk as ice-cream; but those who want these products ought not to be prevented, as they now very generally are, from getting them.

"At least 1,600,000,000 pounds of butter are made annually in this country, and from this are obtained about 28,000,000,000 pounds of skimmed milk. About 2,000,000,000 pounds in addition are obtained from the sale of cream. This gives us an annual supply of 30,000,000,000 pounds of cheap, nutritious, and digestible food, which nevertheless is banished, both by law and public opinion, from the table and the kitchen to the barn-

yard. "The art of drying milk has now been brought to such a point of perfection that the albumen is not congulated, nor the enzymes destroyed in the process, and milk-powders, whether made from whole or skimmed milk, would be an invaluable resource in the preparation of domestic dictaries, if we were permitted to have them. One of the disadvantages of milk is its extreme perishability, but dried milk will keep indefinitely, and can be used in any way in which milk in its original form can be employed. Dried skimmed milk would furnish a cheap and constantly available supply of animal protein. At the present time in the United States, however, dried milk, of whatever kind, can hardly be said to be available for home use. It is searcely known except to the large consumer and is sold chiefly to him. The State of Connecticut, for some unexplained reason, prohibits the sale of milk-powders except in the original package. Presumably the wise legislators had in mind the possible contamination of the milk after the opening of the package, but in a State where dipt whole milk may be sold without any restriction whatever, this seems like straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel.

"The sale of condensed skimmed milk is entirely prohibited in some States, and when sold it is generally in large containers, which are not suitable for family use. In the form of cheese, skimmed milk serves purposes for which whole milk is not suitable. American cheese of the Swiss type is best when made from skimmed or partially skimmed milk. Yet the label, 'skimmed-milk cheese,' which some States require it to bear, stamps it as inferior in the minds of persons not acquainted with this fact.

"Preference for whole milk as a beverage is said to be largely a matter of habit; but if the family does not care for skimmed milk in this form, there are many ways in which it can be employed in combination with other foods. Many appetizing and nourishing soups can be prepared with a basis of skimmed milk to which the pulp of some vegetable such as beans, peas, potatoes, corn, or celery is added to give flavor and body. It can be used in cakes, puddings, and custards, and in the preparation of cereals, while in bread-making it can be substituted with great advantage for water. In British experiments it was found that the use of skim-milk not only increased the nutritive value of the bread, but increased the yield from a given quantity of flour.

"At the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station it was found that bread made from skim-milk contained one-eleventh more protein than water bread, and that it was quite as completely digested as the latter.

There is, in fact, no end to the ways in which this valuable substance may be employed, and if fat is wanted, it can be added in the form of butter, which is often cheaper when separated from the milk than when sold as a part of it, or of some of the less expensive fats. Some dishes, of course, would be richer in flavor if whole milk were used rather than skimmed, but in other cases the difference is not appreciable. When the skimmilk is substituted for the water usually used there will be an improvement instead of a loss of flavor.

"A recent Government bulletin made it abundantly clear that the days of cheap neat are past and that this food is likely to grow searcer rather than more plentiful. It is plain, therefore, that we can not very well afford to let 30,000,000,000 pounds of an animal protein food go to waste every year, or serve only as a cattle food, particularly now when the nations of Europe are engaged in destruction instead of production, and are looking to us to supply their deficiencies."

MORE MATHEMATICS NEEDED

Science and mathematics is given in our colleges, thinks Prof. Thomas E. Mason, of Purdue University. The engineering student is skimped in his mathematics, and the mathematical student is given little chance to study the practical application of his formulas. By "mathematics," Professor Mason warns us, he means not the solution of problems, but the study of the principles underlying classes of problems. The sconer some plan is worked out whereby the engineering student of mathematical ability is given a chance to develop it, or the mathematical student with a tendency to applied mathematics is given opportunity in that direction, the sconer, he says, will come "the time of fulness of the development of applied science." Says Professor Mason in a recent address printed in Science (New York):

"Mathematics has been a well-nigh indispensable tool in the development of the natural sciences and their applications. On the other hand, the natural sciences and particular problems set by science have challenged the ability of mathematicians and spurred them on to the achievement of larger results in pure mathematics. Whoever can strike this flint of mathematics upon the steel of natural science and produce fire is doing the world service. The oftener fire is produced the greater will be the development of both mathematics and natural science.

"Can you realize what would happen, just what stage of eivilization we should be in, if all that is developed by the use of mathematics could be removed from the world by some magic gesture." Every branch of physics makes use of mathematics; chemistry is not free from it; engineering is based upon its developments; sociology, economics, and variation in biology make use of statistics and probability. Our sky-scrapers must disappear; our great bridges and tunnels must be removed; our









ASSEMBLING COMPLICATED CARRESTERS.

SKILLED WOMEN WORKERS IN AN AUTOMOBILE PACTORY.

transportation systems, our banking systems, our whole eivilization, indeed, must step backward many centuries.

"Mathematics and its symbolism appear in rather unexpected places. S. G. Barton, of the Flower Observatory, University of Pennsylvania, says that in the 'Encyclopedia Britannica,' written not for the specialist so much as for the general reader, there are one hundred and four articles which make use of the notation of the infinitesimal calculus, of which only about one-fourth are pure mathematics. You may be surprized to know that you need the infinitesimal calculus to read the articles on clock, heat, lubrication, map, power-transmission, ship-building, sky, steam-engine, and strength of materials."

WOMAN'S NEW JOBS

OST OF US KNOW that women are very largely taking men's places in those European industries from which their husbands and brothers have been removed by the necessities of war. We have all read of the women munition-workers of England, of the female train-crews in France, and of the increased employment of women in agriculture throughout Europe. And yet most of us will be surprized to learn that in this country also women are being called upon to do work ordinarily reserved for men. They are doing it well, too, so that it has become doubtful whether, with the return of normal times, they will be dislodged from the post of vantage that they now occupy in these unaccustomed industries. Says a writer in The Scientific American (New York, February 3):

"Because of the extraordinary industrial inflation of the past two years, skilled labor has become scarcer and scarcer. Employers have been forced, willy-nilly, to put women and girls to work at tasks formerly closed to them, and which it would never have been suggested, in ordinary times, that they were capable of performing. We reproduce on this page several views from the factory of one of our leading automobile manufacturers, showing the technical nature of some of the work which this concern is now entrusting to women. This work includes the assembling of all wiring, primer systems, and switch apparatus, the inspection of pistons and all other small parts, and the operation of drill-presses and other light metal-working machines.

"The officials of the company in question are in accord with

all other employers who have been forced by the condition of the labor market to employ women for men's work when they state that they would not willingly return to the old regime. This is not due to direct financial considerations, as is so often the case where women replace men in elerical work; for, in this instance at least, the women are paid the same wages or piecerates as were the men. But the statement is made, without reserve, that for all manner of skilled labor requiring close application, great accuracy, and considerable manual ability, but no extreme physical strength, women are superior to men. They turn out more work, and better work, in a given time,"

Why should this be so? The writer says he is not a psychologist, and he does not pretend to account for it. He continues:

"We do not know to what extent the claim is justified that labor-unionism makes for deterioration of individual work. We believe that the labor-union, under ordinary conditions, affords the worker who is naturally inclined to 'soldiering' more scope for the exercise of his talents in that direction than he would have under the old system of stricter individual accountability to the employer. But the importance of this factor would depend upon the proportion of such workers, and consideration of this point would promptly lead us back to the initial statement of this paragraph.

"It may be, of course, that the observed difference in favor of woman is due to the novelty of her new employments, and that in time she will wear down to the level of the men. Time alone can tell this. It is suggested, on the other hand, that woman is actually an inherently better worker than man. An even stronger probability is that she is a more conscientious one. We know of an errand girl, hired because boys were not to be had, who covers regularly in less than an hour a route from which her boy predecessors seldom if ever returned in less than two hours. In this particular case, if the novelty element were to enter at all, it would seem that it should make for reduced efficiency through greater interest in the sightseeing aspect of the job.

"Another suggestion which we have heard is that the trend of modern industrial development is such as to remove from most operations the strength factor, in which the male excels, substituting therefor the skill factor, in which, according to the hypothesis, the female has the advantage. If this view be actually justified, it is plain that we are moving toward an unparalleled economic upheaval. In any event, if woman shall ultimately be able only to compete with man on an equal basis in a large number of occupations formerly closed to her, the effect will be fundamental. The working out of the entire situation, both here and abroad, will be well worth watching."

LETTERS - AND - ART

A "HELLENIST" SCULPTOR DRIVEN HERE BY THE WAR

HE FLIGHT OF ARTISTS and art-dealers from the war-stricken art-centers of Europe to the peace of New York is compared by one fanciful writer "to a similar flight from Byzantium to Florence, after the Turks occupied Constantinople, in the fifteenth century." Strangely enough, some of the earliest arrivals were men representing the newest

stands Russian, Polish, French, or German, Nadelman, who is always ready to flame up with enthusiasm, will soon convince you of the essential simplicity of his enigmatic designs. He has a charming way of modulating his conscric with expressive gestures, and you quickly see the logical relation of the geometrical forms to those beautiful sculptures which in the first flush of unexpected pleasure are compared with Greek master-

> pieces and arouse the hope that here at last we have a man who has found at least a spark of the buried fire of the ancients. Nadelman's explanations are, indeed, so clear that they serve not merely as a vindication of his theoretical drawings and sculptures, but he even enables a layman mentally to transform the intricate curves and shadows into the subtle play of light on his polished marble, bronze, or mahogany statuettes.

"One of his most interesting artistic doctrines deals with the respect which an artist owes to the peculiar nature of the material in which he works. 'A rough stone, Nadelman says, 'will refuse all the positions we may wish to give it if these are unsuited to it. By its own will, it falls back into the position that its shape in conjunction with its mass demands. Here is a wonderful force, a life, that plastie art should express, and if this life of the material is not destroyed, but is cultivated and enriched by the artist, it may acquire a wonderful power of expression that will stir the world.'

A piece of sculpture, therefore, should be created like a crystal—physical laws should govern its fashioning, and the more of art there is discoverable in the work, the less the individuality of the artist becomes apparent."

Nadelman's drawings and his "researches in sculpture" inight entitle him to a place within "the vague group of artists known as Post-Impressionists"; but this designation Mr. Birnbaum finds "hopelessly confusing in the presence of his extraordinary portraits and the beautiful heads which for want of a better word we shall describe as Hellenistic." The artist declares that "noble abstractions like 'La Mysterieuse' are the flowers of his achievements." Nadelman, as contrasted with Rodin, has not displayed such constructive powers nor such wealth of imagination, but in comparing the smaller sculptures "the higher praise does not always fall to the lot of the older artist." In fact,

"The obvious difference here is the romantic emotionalism of Rodin as contrasted with Nadelman's intellectual calm or his purely decorative quality, and it is regrettable that his mahogany decorations in low relief which adorn a New York residence can not be publicly shown. His work often suggests a mood of musical melancholy, but we do not find here the



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ELIE NADELMAN, WITH HIS ASSISTANTS, IN HIS STUDIO.

Visitors who enter here are "astonished at the apparently conflicting works which greet their eye."

departures in European art—the Futurists and such. One not to be classed in any of the labeled categories is Elie Nadelman, the Polish sculptor. He is declared by Mr. Martin Birnbaum to have made his presence immediately felt. When one examines his achievements, so we are told, one is "so astonished at the apparently conflicting works which greet the eye that the critical faculties are at first in a maze," The sculptor was born in Warsaw, in 1885, and studied art there; but "it would seem that his early education conferred only irritation upon him," and he went to Paris, where he lived until the débacle. Whether the East and West of Europe failed to fuse or not, Mr. Birnbaum, writing in The International Studie, does not venture to suggest; he can not, however, conceal his mild bewilderment in the presence of the master and his work, when he says:

"Beside a serenely calm mask on the lips of which a strange smile lingers, there are distorted figures in impossible postures, and curious drawings which, when examined superficially, show no trace of obvious or delicate beauty. The average person will hesitate to laugh at these grotesque works, having recently heard of so many brilliant experimentalists whose creations should be approached with respect, and even reverence, and if one underquivering flesh, the cestasy of desire, the grappling men and women, the insatiable longing and force of sex, which are always present in Rodin's palpitating figures. The creatures of Nadelman's fancy are, indeed, often strangely sexless. Beauté plastique, according to him, should not be a matter of emotion. A sculptor must never be sentimental or didactic. He may, indeed, arouse your feelings-and Nadelman is often humorous, and even witty on occasions-but, primarily, plastic art is not concerned with love or patriotism or kindred feelings, and you find accordingly that his loftiest conceptions are almost cold in their austerity and severe simplicity. Even some of the fine mahogany sculptures which have the advantage of rich color lack the warmth of living flesh. Nadelman seems to put his keen intelligence and acquired Gallie taste, rather than native passion, into his work. His art savors at times of mathematical formulas, and, like the work of the great Belgian, George Minne, it is occasionally pure architecture in miniature. If, however, these are shortcomings, it is nevertheless refreshing to find a comparatively young man with such strong convictions taking his position, in spite of Rodin's supremacy, in the popular mind. The intellectual note and aloofness are intensified by the extraordinarily high polish which he gives to his surfaces, and which, he claims, enables his works to acquire tone without dirt, after the manner of antique marbles."

THE CLASSICS FIGHTING FOR LIFE

LASSICAL LEARNING is fighting for its life in England as well as in Germany, and it is not the young students who are trying hardest to keep the breath of life in its body. "Tom Brown" has had courage to speak out, and we find that the war has put him fully in touch with the needs of a practical training for his future career. At recent conferences of educational associations at London, Leeds, and elsewhere, views on the future utility of the classics for modern life were uttered by Viscount Bryce, Prof. Gilbert Murray, Dr. W. H. D. House, and others, and it is the views of these men that The Morning Post gives the "Tom Browns" a chanco to appraise. Viscount Bryce thinks it should occasion no surprize that the study of the Greek and Latin languages should now be disparaged. for "a reaction against the undue predominance they enjoyed in education a century ago was long overdue," How he explained the change is shown in these words reported by The Morning Post:

"The most striking feature in the economic changes of the last eight years has been the immense development of industrial production by the application thereto of discoveries in the sphere of natural science. Employment has been provided for an enormous number of workers, and enormous fortunes have been accumulated by those employers who have the foresight or the luck to embark capital in the new forms of manufacture. Thus there has been created in the popular mind an association, now pretty deeply rooted, between the knowledge of applied science and material prosperity. It is this association of ideas, rather than any pride in the achievements of the human intellect by the unveiling of the secrets of Nature and the setting of her forces at work in the service of man, that has made knowledge of physcial science seem so supremely important to classes of minds that never before thought about education or tried to estimate the respective value of the various studies needed to train the intelligence and form the character. To put the point in the crudest way, the average man sees that the diffusion of a knowledge of languages, literature, and history does not seem to promise an increase of riches to the nation or to the persons who possess that knowledge in a high degree, while he sees, or thinks he sees, that from a knowledge of chemistry or electricity such an increase may be expected both to the concaunity and to the persons engaged in the industries dependent on those sciences. Two other arguments have weighed with persons whose mental attitude is more reflective and their force must be admitted. Languages—not merely the ancient languages, but languages in general-have been too often badly taught, and the learning of them has therefore been found repulsive by most pupils. The results have accordingly been disappointing and out of proportion to the time and labor spent."

Professor Murray, reported by the London Times, shows quite an abject terror of the future, fearing that there may be "a

period like that which occurred during the Spanish domination in Italy," or the Napoleonic régime in West Germany when the situation, summed up in the words "simplification, democratization, and starvation," showed "two good principles murdered by a third." All the experts had their say during the "Education Week," says The Morning Post, editorially, save "the largest



"LA MYSTERIEUSE,"

Regarded by Nadelman, the Polish sculptor, as "the flower of his achievement." It is an odd contrast to the top-hatted gentleman before which the sculptor stands in the picture opposite.

and most important class of experts—the boys of England still at school." It goes on to point out that "the iron of a new age, which is sweeping away the pretty, pretentious 'ies' and 'isms' of a long period of peace and plenty, has already entered into the soul of Young England." For,

"It is a keener, harder, less sentimental generation which is growing up in our midst—a generation which sees the lean years coming, knows it must fight hard for a livelihood, and is even now clearing its mind for action. We do believe that the average intelligent schoolboy, the modern Tom Brown in fact, is a better judge of the larger issues of education than any of last week's star speakers. Let us, then, look at their messages through the eyes of this indigestible young patriot. A patriot he is indeed, the he never labels himself with the word. Let his elders, if they will, point to their patriotic buttons; he is content to be in the school training-corps and know that his kiddy brother is a Scout, and leave it at that.

"'Tom Brown' saw the necessity of making all teaching scientific, but his common sense forbade an unlimited increase in the output of science specialists until there was room for them. All

very well mugging up stinks (chemistry) if you could be sure of a billet at some works. But you couldn't be sure of it unless England bucked up and kept out German dyes and drugs and things. So, unlike nearly all the Education Week orators, he concludes that all educational reform, to be effective, must be part of a national policy. Not given much to words, he does not put it like that. But when it comes to deeds, he would know how to act nationally."

The day following, "Tom Brown" and "H. East" wrote to The Morning Post to say it was "rather fun" reading their ideas about education reform, and they offer a few more:

"Of course, we know we've got to buck up about education after the war. It does set a fellow thinking to go home for the hols and eat margarine instead of butter, and find relations forgetting tips and all the rest of it. It makes him begin to suspect that money's running out fast and that it will be his business. when he grows up, to make things right again. And we two really don't see why you should not work at things at school which will be really useful later on. They say Greek and Latin are the best subjects for training the mind. But it's a funny thing that nearly everybody who says that has been brought up on Greek and Latin himself. It makes a fellow a hit suspicious. Some masters—specially masters that want everybody to win Balliols and glorify the old school-seem to think that there's something wrong about the character of a chap that can't or won't mop up classics like a pig with his feet in the trough. Jones Major once asked old S - had it ever struck him the old Greeks and Romans didn't learn dead people's languages. And you do meet decent fellows doing quite well and not regarded as lost sheep who couldn't decline 4, 4, 74 for nuts. All the same, most schools now have decent labs where anybody who wants to manufacture smells and blow himself up can do it quite nicely, thank you."

THE FEARFUL MODERN SONG

HE REVIVED INTEREST IN FOLK-SONGS may have a reason other than one found in themselves. We may fly to them for relief from our modern songs. At least a writer in the London Times suggests this when he says that "the modern song is a product of our civilization we do not contemplate with pride." The ideal song, as he sees it, "emanated from one mind and has gathered associations; it is partly in ruins, for it has been often edited, and it is ivy-grown, for many singers have caressed it." No new song can be so picturesque; instead, what have we?—

"A song is now no longer the creation of one mind. If it is a real song it contains things which can not be put on paper, and of which the composer alone has the secret. But he seldom sings it himself. He may, indeed, write it for a particular voice, but it is as a rule cast forth like a Sibyfline leaf for anyone to pick up; and this picking up has itself become an art which is recognized, with several unpleasant and even iniquitous concomitants, in the royalty system.

"Secondly, the singer must call in another mind, seldom the composer's, for his accompaniment. There are three chances, therefore, of the thing going wrong, for the singer may not be a musician, and either the composer or the accompanist may

not be a singer.

"Thirdly, in the good old days the tune was the thing; words were written to 'the Tin tune,' 'the Vermilion tune,' the tune of greensleeves. This procedure is now reversed, and a race of minor or minim poets has arisen who will, for the appropriate consideration, provide words empty of any content, and therefore fit for a musical setting.

"Fourthly, a song was in its original conception a spell (mantra, carmen), the property of the wizard who could wield it, and appropriation of this spell was punishable with rendetta. But now, 'My brother, good-morning: my sister, good-night,' is a sort of foot-rule which can be bought in a shop, and its possessors are judged by the accuracy of the work they turn out with it. Hence there has arisen a caste of highly paid pundits whose business is to judge of this accuracy and to see that 'my brother' is sung with conviction, 'my sister' with color, that 'good-morning' is articulate, and 'good-night' in tune.

"Lastly, a song lives some months in a trance on the publisher's shelf before the voice comes to wake it to life; and these

sheets, damp from the press, with three or four names and, as follows from a most paternity, no date on the cover, are to the ideal song about third cousin twice removed, and have a birth-rate of two hundred a year. Such as they are we must try to discriminate their merits."

THE UNHAPPY LOT OF VENICE

OVERS OF VENICE will wonder how fares this city of dreams exposed to the air-attacks of a neighboring enemy. We have heard of the damage done to the Scalzi Church and the destruction of a ceiling fresco by Tiepolo, representing the "Translation of the Holy House." This occurred on October 20, 1915, and was duly reported by us. But it gives a shock to learn from an authority like Horatio F. Brown, the English writer and biographer of John Addington Symonds, that Venice has been attacked from the air twenty-one times since May 24, 1915. There has been, he says, "a crescendo in the fercetty of the attack and the size of the bomb." Some attempts have been made at specific points, like the arsenal, the railway station, and the cotton-mill, but the height at which the airplanes fly makes the incidence of the bombs a matter of chance. So far none of the monumental palaces have been hit; many private houses have been wrecked, but the churches have been the worst sufferers, with such of their works of art as are not removable. Last August the city was furiously attacked in revenge for the fall of Gorizia. Incendiary bombs were used and many fires followed. We read in Mr. Brown's letter to the London Times:

"The roof of S. Maria Formosa, the Shrine of Palma's Sta. Barbara, was completely burned, except for a fragment over the north transept. The hombardment of the 9th was followed by another on the 10th, at 10 r.m., when the lantern of S. Pietro di Castello was struck and burned, and the cupola injured.

"On the 13th and 16th of the same month there were further attacks, during which a bomb fell outside the wall of the sacristy, near the foot of the Campanile of S. Francesco della Vigna. The bomb exploded in the ground, blow in the sacristy wall, cracked the foundations, and made a crater at least six feet deep and ten feet wide, now filled with water. These August attacks wrought the greatest havoe; but since then a midnight raid on September 11 sent a bomb through the southern clearstory wall of SS. Giovanni e Paolo; it crossed the church diagonally, exploded in the air, drove a hole in the northern clearstory wall, blew out all the glass in the church—Vivarini's great windows bad already been removed for safety—damaged Piazzetta's ceiling, representing S. Dominic in glory, and, by the violent displacement of the air, stript every scrap of plaster from the walls. On September 4, an incendiary bomb had fallen in the Piazza, only a few yards from the façade of S. Mareo.

"This progressive menace naturally roused great alarm for the safety of such monuments as the Ducal Palace and the Basilica. The design of the Ducal Palace, a lower and upper areade earrying a heavy block of masonry above, renders it peculiarly liable to fatal injury should an angle-column, or indeed any column, of the areade be blown in. The angles have now been completely encased and buttressed in brick, and the need to protect all the abundant and projecting sculpture has given rise to some engaging episodes in these protecting reenforcements. The Judgment angle is now a round tower, the Adam and Eve angle a square tower, with angle-brackets, the Neah angle a short, heavy tower, with sloping roof; each arch of the lower areade is supported by, and nearly filled in with, brickwork strengthened at the keystones by inner and outer buttresses; the lighter areade of the second floor is fortified by heavy balks of timber; in short, it looks as the the Dural Palace were trying to turn itself into some medieval castle, the great keep of the Este family at Ferrara, for example. The bronze horses from the façade of S. Mareo are stabled in the Atrium, and covered with sand-bags; so, too, are Alberghetti's and Niccolo de Conti's bronze well-heads in the courtyard. Upstairs the great balls are bare; not a picture on wall or ceiling. In order to protect the roof of the Palace from fire, the beams have been coated with a non-inflammable wash; sand is stored in abundance, and water-mains lead to the roof."

The Basilica is receiving no less anxious thought and care:

"THE BULL."

One of Nadelman's clever sculptures in bronze.

"The facade has already disappeared behind a huge screen of double balks of timber, filled in with innumerable sand-bags; the outer face of the screen is further protected against fire by slabs of eternite. Inside, the church, on sunless days, is almost pitch-dark; it takes some time before the eye can distinguish the huge piles of sand-bags that smother altar, ambo, pulpit, and font, the swaddled figures on the chancel-screen, the muffled columns that seem dwarfed and shrunken and misshapen, and

vaguely recall the proportions of some early Egyptian temple. The inner, shallow cupolas of brick earry the mosaies. It is proposed to spread a screen of thick cloth over their whole surface, at a distance of five inches or six inches, thus forming a cushion of air that, it is hoped, would lessen the impact of an explosion should a shell fall inside the church. Meantime, the windows of the cupolas have been removed. and, during a raid, windows and doors are all left open. But to prevent rain from entering the church, the windows have been filled with screens of rough, brownish stretched on iron frames hinged so as to fall outward. The effect on the interior is most When the sun surprizing. is shining the light coming through the cloth is of a soft, diffused yellow, a light brighter, perhaps, than the light transmitted through the alabaster

windows of such a church as St. Antimo, in Tuscany. This glowing light exactly hits the key of the mosaics, which catch it, reflect it, are illumined by it, till each cupola shimmers and gleams like an inverted saucer of molten gold. It is a revelation of the mosaics of San Marco; they have never been seen

like this before."

TRYING TO SAVE ENGLAND HER MASTERPIECES

UR ABSORBENT MILLIONAIRES with a taste for art find these joyous days. Not so much space is given to a lucky purchase by Mr. Frick or his confrires of an old master as in the piping days of peace, but they buy them for all that. And by the same token they seem to cause as many sleepless nights to the art-patriotic British citizen who, by the way, never owned a masterpiece, but feels himself a necessary guardian of those who do. The trustees of the National Gallery have been proposing a bill to enable them to sell off superfluous possessions and buy some works that are plainly too great to be lost to the nation, but whose owners find too unproductive a luxury in days of war-taxes. The effort "is denounced as monstrous and grotesque," says The Saturday Review, which puts a clear light on the situation:

"Without uncharitableness we may say that every owner of great pictures has his price, and, given tact and compliance, can easily avoid all fuss and outery when succumbing to temptation. Indeed, the last few weeks have shown that frail owners may be deflowered of capital pictures without a sound, and that we may wake any morning to find ourselves famously foiled, and the masterpieces safely in America. Time was when the Alnwick 'Bacchanal' was ear-marked as a picture indispensable for us. The other day, however, under cover of political excitement and the din of war, it was spirited across the ocean, to be followed hotly by the Denbigh group of Van Dycks. Next week, who knows what still more precious treasures, whose names we dare not whisper, will be passing through the New York customs? Another and more sinister fate, of course, might close over them; for, if rumor and probability are not misleading, a so-called neutral syndicate is hanging about the English market waiting to invest German war-profiters'

ill-omened money in commodities which would not benefit the Fatherland's exchequer."

Facing these enemies, armed by notes and not by guns, the trustees undertake what the Saturday Review writer finds a really sensible move only to meet enemies within their border who are classified as "professional obstructors" or "senti-

> mentalists whose real feeling of regret at what all admit to be regrettable unfits them to face facts." So-

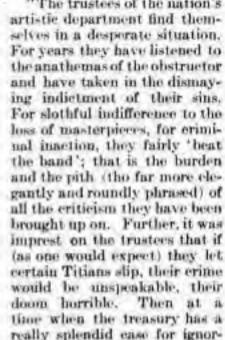
"The trustees of the nation's artistic department find themselves in a desperate situation. For years they have listened to the anathemas of the obstructor and have taken in the dismaying indictment of their sins. For slothful indifference to the loss of masterpieces, for criminal inaction, they fairly beat the band'; that is the burden and the pith (the far more elegantly and roundly phrased) of all the criticism they have been brought up on. Further, it was imprest on the trustees that if (as one would expect) they let certain Titians slip, their crime would be unspeakable, their doom horrible. Then at a time when the treasury has a really splendid case for ignoring art, and when war-objects,

profitable and otherwise, attract all the spare cash in the Kingcom. the entrance of these indispensable treasures into the market is threatened."

The reviewer sees but one remedy with any hope of effect, and that he is forced to call "a forlorn hope, a visionary's dream." Thus:

"Nothing but a sort of fanaticism, something akin to the sporting and indomitable resolution that drives men to the polar seas, will really help us. Material suggestions have been made: prohibition of export during the war, the imposition of an export duty on foreign sales, the institution of a stamp-duty on all sales, and, lastly, this now famous National Gallery Bill. Of these, only the first is a preventive suggestion; the others are reprisal or munitioning measures. As for an English version of the Italian Pacca Law, whereby owners would be forbidden to sell works of art and Shakespeare folios abroad. I am afraid that there is no earthly likelihood of the House of Lords letting that go through. Indeed, the very mention of vinculation has sharpened noble owners' wits so well that altho there is no chance of such a prohibitive law in England, they have already brought the art of swift and secret transaction to perfection. Export and stamp-duties would be, of course, quite ineffectual in preventing foreign sales, and the consolation of exacting toll for mortal losses would not be very comfortable. That leaves us with the National Gallery Bill, which in other important ways would give invaluable powers, and which in its ambition to equip the nation with the means of putting up a light for the departing treasures is admirable.

"There is, I fear, and if I may be pardoned for facing the situation without illusions, no hope but that forlorn hope hinted at above. If the country possesses a dozen patriots primed with the determination and the means to intercept the dozen or twenty masterpieces which should not leave our land, we can, as far as this menace is concerned, sleep easily. There are patriots enough, no doubt, and more than enough men with the needed money. But have they the enthusiasm, the imagination, and spare energy to drive them forth on an adventure of this sort? In peace-time they could not be found, we know; has war wakened the spirit and the vision that such men would possess? The event will show. But this is certain now. Only by men inspired with this enthusiasm and resolve, and fortified by belief in the rightness and the largeness of their mission, no less than by vast resources, would the needed initiative, mobility, and sustained keenness in pursuit be shown."



RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



Coperigated by Uniterwood & Underwood, New York.

OUR ONLY SOLACE IN THE EVENT OF A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

This hospital-ship, the Solace, new does the work for our entire Navy. A second ship is commissioned, but forty such vessels followed the Entente fleet to Gallipoli, and "it was believed that every one would be needed."

OUR CRIPPLED NAVAL RED CROSS

10-DAY our Navy boasts one hospital-ship. When our Greater Navy is a reality we shall have but two. With an admonition to "Think it over, Americans!" the editor of The Red Cross Magazine (February) reminds us that "with but a few units of their fleet during the Gallipoli campaign, the Entente Allies had not one, two, ten, or a dozen hospital-ships-but forty." They were large ones at that; and "were all there because it was believed every one would be needed." The words are but the prelude to what Mr. William Harper Dean has to say of the relief conditions that would confront the Red Cross Society in the event of our Greater Navy giving battle. The magazine sounds, "with all its strength, the warning that proper war-relief preparedness for either the Army or the Navy is time-consuming, costly, and difficult even in tranquil, normal times, and a herculean, wellnigh impossible thing to accomplish when war has brought its confusion and chaos." Before allowing Mr. Dean to have his say, the editor goes on in a strain like this:

"The cost of equipment alone for one auxiliary hospital-ship would not be under \$200,000, and the work requires much time. One naval-base hospital in the piping days of peace could not be organized and completely equipped to care for so few as 500 men in several weeks' time. But sea-fights and land-battles do not wait for hospitals to be equipped. The quivering bodies of sorely wounded men are brought back in everlasting streams. Are they—our own boys—to die wretchedly under our eyes for lack of facilities and trained personnel to give them necessary expert attention? They can't be housed in barns; they can't be operated on by blacksmiths.

"Too many of our good people harbor a state of mind which would have more appropriately existed in the days when the beardless Captain Oliver Perry, with a handful of Rhode Island sailors and Kentucky riflemen for his seamen, was ordered to Lake Erie to build a fleet out of green timber, after cutting down the trees, 'and attack the enemy.' We can not wait to-day for the great crisis to come before devising ways and means to meet it. We are not living in an age when an Old Ironsides can destroy a Guerrière with a loss in killed and wounded

to our side of but fourteen men, nor can another battle of Santiago Harbor or of Manila Bay be fought with a negligible easualty list for us. The modern battle-ship carries approximately 1,200 men; and combat between these floating monsters with their incalculable destroying power is short, furious, deadly.

"Organized, completely equipped naval-base hospitals should dot our long and winding coast-lines, and civilian hospitals should be prepared and listed to serve as auxiliaries in case of emergency—to help save the lives of thousands of American lads who some day may be brought home mere shreds of humanity, Every scaport of the United States should, as a simple act of patriotism and humanitarianism, if not of local pride, take a hand in this laudable and most urgent movement to give aid and comfort to our Greater Navy which is to be. And Mr. Dean here tells you how you may best do this in an interesting article which is authoritative from beginning to end, and which every citizen owes it to himself and to his country to read."

One day—how soon none can tell—our great Navy may give battle; and "it will be a cataclysm of steel against steel," where the fittest survives. There will be bloodshed, for "the price of liberty always has been paid in blood." Then will come the "opportunity for one of the greatest humanitarian efforts in all the grim business called war: the efficient care of the ineffectives." Mr. Dean continues:

"We are, or rather we feel, quite certain that when America is threatened with invasion it will be our Greater Navy that will decide for us whether the struggle will be over in a few hours or rage on for cruel days and days until finally the alien is driven from our shores. Our seaconst is extensive. To a strong foe an attempt to force a landing at some point on our thousands of miles of shore-line would in all probability appeal as immensely logical.

"Our first line of defense, then, is our Navy. Preparedness in the Navy demands an adequate number of efficiently manned fighting units and a sufficient number of efficiently organized units for the care of ineffectives.

"During the recent campaign of the Entente Allies on the Gallipoli Peninsula there was published a statement to the effect that seventy British hospital-ships had been sighted in



Copyrighted by International Plan Service, Now York.

BRINGING A WOUNDED MARINE ASHORE.

Our present equipment would not answer the needs of one day a fighting of a single squadron of the Navy.



Copyrighted by Japansational Film Service, New York.

DISPATCHING HIM TO THE NEAREST BASEROSPITAL.

But we lack "an adequate reserve corps of surgeons and nurses for marines here employed would be otherwise engaged.

the Mediterranean, fringing the fleet and daily bearing their cargoes of sick and wounded to base-hospital units. The British Admiralty, on scanning this report, issued a withering denial. It was absurd—seventy hospital-ships! The public should be more accurately informed. The Admiralty begged to state that there were but forty of these. Forty hospital-ships! And only a relatively small number of units of the Allied fleets operating in that particular zone. True, there were sanguinary engagements ashore that delivered their toll of wounded to these ships; but as grim indices of the inevitable mortality attending large-scale military and naval operations, this incident and others which could be cited from the war in Europe stand out with most compelling force.

"We strive, but after all it is a difficult matter for a people at peace to grasp the true significance of a war between two or more great Powers. Figures dull the brain. 'A regiment annihilated; forty vessels sunk.' What does it all mean? The elimination of so many fighting units from the field of

operations?

"No, it means more. It means more than death. It means mutilation and suffering beyond the power of tongue to tell; it means shattered limbs and shell-gouged trunks; it means blood pouring in streams from the living—the living! It means that for every dreadnought, every destroyer, of which our Greater Navy will boast, there must be patient, steady surgeons; sacrificing nurses; soft, clean things for the painwracked bodies of men who have served the guns of the Greater Navy and now must surrender to the skill of trained hands in order that they may live again.

"Whatever there is of preparedness against that day when our Greater Navy will give battle must be ready on the instant to serve. The stroke of that hour will not be heralded by a slow pealing of bells. It will come in a flash. The Navy must give battle—now! Little time to equip hospital-ships and coast hospital-units, no time to instruct surgeons and doctors who have followed their professions in strictly civilian life. While the casualties resulting from a clash between two great sea Powers could not possibly equal in number those that are the price of long-drawn battles between land forces, yet they will

be so sudden that the utmost in preparedness from a humanitarian standpoint must be on hand and waiting or it will be

"What have we done in this cause? To-day there is one hospital-ship afloat—the Solace. Another, recently provided for by Congress, will shortly be under way. Then we shall have two.

"I asked an American naval surgeon of high rank this question: How many hospital-ships would be required to serve the Greater Navy in event of its giving battle?

"'God only knows!' said he."

It would require several weeks of furious work to convert the most likely craft into a hospital-ship; the cost of providing medical equipment alone for a converted vessel would be in the neighborhood of \$200,000. Mr. Dean's informant added:

"Remember, a fleet's requirements are vastly different from those of an army. The fleet is isolated, so to speak. Whatever it requires in the way of facilities for earing for sick and wounded must be immediately available—part and parcel of the great joint unit itself.

"The fleet can not send a call to the rear for civilian volunteers to help in hospital work for those lying on the decks. It can not commandeer a public building here and there to care for its ineffectives as the line of battle changes. The fleet is a law unto itself, and the civilian who confuses its medical and surgical requirements with those of an army never can render it effective service."

A hospital-ship, it is emphasized, does not in any sense replace a base hospital in a coast town. On the other hand:

"The hospital-ship acts as a hospital-transport by which ineffectives are transferred to fixed base hospitals. The hospitalship is a fleet base-hospital, a unit capable of moving from base to base, as the fleet's position changes on the sea.

"When men are wounded or fall siek, their effectiveness for the time ends. They are ineffectives. They must be removed, both because it is the only humane thing to do and they have a right to expect this, and then because their presence in no

measure stimulates the morale of the effectives.

"What we need, then, are organized units for rendering medical and surgical aid to the men of our Greater Navy. There is a crying need of the Greater Navy for base-hospital units along our coasts. There is no telling what section of our coast the fleet will be called upon to defend. What then will that section offer to the men who are sent back sick and wounded?

"At this writing the Navy Department has asked the Red Cross to organize five base-hospital units—three on the Atlantic Coast and two on the Pacific. For south of Norfolk we have

not a one. They are under way.

"Every civilian hospital located within reasonable distance of a coast city to which a division of the fleet would return with its ineffectives should create in itself a potential, efficient auxiliary to the general scheme of medical and surgical prepared-

"The Red Cross is also deep in the task of organizing Emergency Detachments of Nurses which can be quickly mobilized and used to supplement the service of both the Army and Navy Nurse Corps. It is organizing Sanitary Training Detachments for the purpose of instructing men so that they may be able to serve efficiently in the Sanitary Service of the Army and Navy. These individuals are required to enroll in the Red Cross service for a period of two years. They are also asked to signify their willingness to enlist in the Medical Service of the Army or Navy in case of war, but are not required so to obligate themselves.

"The ery is for organized efficiency!"

If any would know how they can be of service, let them try to fit themselves into one of the categories here presented:

HOW YOU CAN HELP YOUR NAVY

ARE YOU A PRACTISING PHYSICIAN OR SURGEON?

Then you can join the Navy's Medical Reserve Curps, volumeering now to serve when your country needs you.

ARE YOU CONNECTED WITH A CIVILIAN HOSPITAL SIT-UATED ON OR NEAR THE COAST!

Then you can begin a movement to make your hospital available for the needs of the Navy in time of stress.

ARE YOU AN INTERN, ASSISTANT, OR OTHERWISE AN ACTIVE FACTOR IN THE PRACTISE OF MEDI-CINE OR SURGERY?

Then you can write to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Navy Department, Washington, volunteering new your service in such capacity it time of war.

ARE YOU ONE OF THE MILLIONS WHO ARE NOT TRAINED IN THESE SPECIAL LINES:

Then you can help the Red Cross establish base hospitals on our cousts, equip bespital-ships, and in a hundred other ways strengthen the preparatiness of our Greater Navy

THE MOTION-PICTURE AS PEACEMAKER

If MOTJON-PICTURES had reached their present development half a century ago, so the president of one of our large film corporations is convinced, the world would not be at war to-day. That is, to quote the words of Mr. John R. Freuler, in the February World Court, "the educational influence involved would have been so valuable in general dissemination of international friendliness and understanding that war would have been unthinkable." But if the "movies" were too late to head off the present war, will they not help to prevent future ones? Mr. Freuler is inclined to think they will, "provided due liberty is permitted by governments for the proper development of this tremendously powerful instrument." As he writes:

"There appears excellent ground for the conviction that the rapidly growing universality of the motion-picture, through interchange of the best productions, their world-wide exhibition in cities, towns, villages, and hamlets, is rapidly bringing about a feeling of international fellowship such as has never hitherto been approached.

"In fact, I am impelled to the paraphrase, 'Let me make the

world's films-I care not who wages its wars."

"The power of the motion-picture should become infinitely greater than that of the press in composing international differ-

ences. The press of each country reflect its biased point of view, and therefore aggravate rather than ameliorate, . . . The principal trouble with the world has been a lack of neighborly feeling—an aloofness toward the family next door. It is the tendency of human nature to be suspicious of and antagonistic to the unknown—to attribute all sorts of evil practises to such as are, by racial or local custom, offenders against certain preconceived notions of correct human conduct.

"The work that is being done by the motion-picture is the very great work of breaking down false barriers, smashing imaginary embargoes—making neighbors of peoples immemorially at enmity—displaying them to each other on the screen and convincing each group, to its intense astonishment, that the other doesn't wear horns. This is the educational process which, carried to its proper extent, will abolish war.

"If it is the desire of the nations, as they all insist, to have the truth about thems-lves spread before the eyes of the world, what medium exists so ready to their hands as that of the

motion-picture?

"The motion-picture film attained its world-wide circulation just too late to be decisive in prevention of this war. I believe that it will, if sanely used, prove the deciding influence against wars for the future. That it has had a large influence in redirecting public opinion in all countries toward peaceful ideals can not be doubted."

THE SUNDAY EVENING "FORUM"

The "FORUM IDEA" has come to displace the former program for Sanday evening service, and The Northwatern Christian Advocate (Cincinnati) finds considerable to say in its favor. "It is the logical outworking of the spirit of democracy that must pervade the Church ere she measures up to her opportunity." Only one church in five, this journal finds, is able to maintain the old-fashioned program of sermon and hymn, repeating even in a more popular form the features of the morning service. "The regular sermon will not suffice as in other days, just as the old-time stereotyped conduct of the prayer-service meets with but slight response. The new day demands a new approach." Before dismissing the old form, this Methodist paper offers a hint as to the responsibility of the pastor himself for the diminishing evening attendance:

"That he is not altogether blameless is evident. Three pastors out of four will place the preponderance of thought and preparation upon the morning sermon when they know they will have their larger congregation and face their chief members. The pastor is not conspicuous for his isolation who says in substance, 'My evening audience will be made up chiefly of young people with a few of the faithful, and I need not go deeply into my theme or give much time in its development.' As a result he either extemporizes or presents some 'popular' subject in racy fashion.

"It has come about that in many churches no one thinks of going to church at the evening hour with the expectation of

receiving serious instruction in spiritual affairs."

The "forum" is declared to be "the product of the times, the democratic spirit of the day, as well as the modern concept of the Church in the different phases of community and national life." For—

"Subjects that formerly were all but tabued in the pulpit are now listened to eagerly when treated by professional men of wide information and positive thinking. The public schools, labor, amusements, the housing problem, public playgrounds, child welfare, socialism, military training of our youth—the list can grow indefinitely. Here are matters that Christianity may claim as her own. If the application of the teachings of Christ to these and all other vital issues of life does not produce a proper and healthful reaction, then Christianity fails at that points.

"The forum is quite practical in cities where professional men of large experience can be easily procured. More and more the layman is losing his abnormal dread of the pulpit, and his presence therein is looked upon as a delightful and profitable variation. If wisely managed by the pastor, and a true spirit and expression of honest search after truth are engendered, the good

effects therefrom may be far-reaching."

"FREELY YE HAVE RECEIVED, FREELY GIVE"

THE CLOUDS ARE CLEARING from the skies of Belgian Relief; Americans remain in charge of it: its administration will go forward with the same wonderful care and certainty as during the past long, sore months of hunger and want. In proof of it, Brand Whitlock's American flag still flies over the Relief Headquarters at Brussels; and Lord Ceeil says, for Great Britain and her blockade, "we will not place the slightest obstacle in the way" of Belgian Relief ships. There can be no reasonable doubt that the Belgian Children's Fund will accomplish the purpose of its donors, and will serve Belgium's future generations by conserving her childhood of to-day. The LITERARY DIGEST's wide-spread constituency recognizes this fact, and from all points of the compass come proofs of restored confidence and philanthropic spirit, in spite of the break between this country and Germany.

Small cities, or individuals in them and for them, are munificently pledging to care for the children of towns in Belgium with about the same population. Citizens of Franklin, Pa., which has but 10,000 inhabitants, under the leadership of Mr. George W. Feldman, acting in cooperation with local newspapers, have adopted Hongene, with \$15 children, assuming a responsibility of over \$9,700, and have shown their earnestness by already forwarding draft for \$5,000. Petersburg, Va., led by F. M. Martin, Superintendent of Schools, has adopted Zerkeghem's 300 children, with responsibility of \$3,600.

And look at Laneaster, Pa., which days ago, through C. B. Hollinger and The New Era, selected Sainte Cimi as its benefleiary, and has just made a third remittance, of \$1,000, making Laneaster's contribution up to this writing \$10,000 - with more coming! Tueson, Arizona, sends draft for \$2,613.50, largely from the novelist Harold Bell Wright, as first instalment of a popular contribution which will increase. What these towns have done and may do, other towns can do and will. Hats off to the Western spirit! Hats off, again, to the persistent liberality of the East, and to the newspaper push and spirit East and West!

Yes-and to the same spirit and push shown far on the south of us. For here is another evidence of these, coming from Nicaragua, in Central America-a check for \$500, with more promised. Bluefields sent this, and The American there helped on the work with a full-page insertion of The LITERARY Disest's original appeal, while an influential citizen led the movement.

One letter, remitting \$24.00, bravely says: "This represents a new suit which I thought I needed-the old one will do for another four or five months (it is my wedding suit, bought in 1910)."

NLY \$1.00 APIECE WOULD MEAN \$100,000,000 for the people of Belgium from the inhabitants of the United States. It is not a large per capita contribulion from this country. It can be made up easily in thousands of communities. The Mayor of Lake Forest, Ill., Hon. N. M. Lewis, proposed it to us, and asked if under existing conditions it would be safe for his town to proceed on that per capita basis. Under date of February 17 he wrote again as follows:

"Upon receiving your telegram yesterday morning I at once made definite arrangements to carry out the \$1.00 an inhabitant campaign in Lake Forest. The aldermen have entered into the plan enthusiastically, announcements are to be made in the churches to-morrow, and through the local papers, and the actual collection of funds carried out a week from Monday. I hope that we will turn over to you shortly thereafter \$4,107, which is the number of inhabitants in Lake Forest.

"I am also going to send out letters to the mayors of four hundred other small cities in the United States. With what attention you can call to this 'SMALL CITIES' MOVEMENT, I believe that a sum of money can be raised which will justify the effort.

It is a generous and wise movement, and reflects honor upon Lake Forest and its chief executive. Many unselfish and noteworthy suggestions come to us, which excite our admiration and call for acknowledgment in these columns, but which would unduly consume space. We must mainly leave methods and their application to individuals and localities; their impulse and inspiration may be recorded in particular cases, as common to American life and faith.

Signing himself "Yours for service to Humanity," after asking that his name be not used, a Pennsylvanian suggests "a program of real self-denial in the interest of the helpless innocent little ones in Belgium," for the Lenten season, and says:

"Here is my Lenten resolution: For the next two months I am going to give 50 per cent, of the gross receipts of my ness for Christ's little ones in Belgium. I will have to for some fondly anticipated summer pleasures in this resolve, but the little hardship that I will undergo is not to be compared to the sufferings of the unfortunate ones of Europe. I enclose money-order for \$15.80 as first payment. Others will follow.

"If I might make a suggestion," comments a Pennsylvania insurance agent who remits \$96, "it would be that in your next advertisement you request each individual who reads it and is interested to bring the matter to the attention of two or three friends who might not be readers of THE LITERARY DIGIST. Let his suggestion pass along the line.

Make all checks, money-orders, or other remittances payable to Belgian Children's Fund, make them as large as possible, and address all letters to Belgian Children's Fund, care of THE LITEBARY DIGEST, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Contributions to THE BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND—Received from February 14 to February 20 inclusive.

\$5.000.00—From the Ultizens of Franklin, Pa, who, in her the leavership of George W. Feldman, acting in conqueration with the newspapers of the city, have adopted the town of Hingens with \$15 children, assuming a responsibility of over \$9,700.00 and have shown their earncotness by this remistance.

\$4,006,00 Prom the Citizens of Lancaster, Pa., through the fact; an haptring sum.

\$2,513.50—Sent by the "Tueson Cilizen" of Tueson Aris., \$2,000.00, contributed by Harold Rell Wright, the distinguished author, and \$213.50 by other citizens of Tueson. This is the beginning of the campaign by that enterprising paper.

St. 109.00—Citizens of Omaha. Neb., tihrough Carrie Millardi, rodicated by the Omaha Was Relief Society: Omaha Society: Omaha Was Relief Society: Omaha Miland Society: Omaha Society

\$800.06-- From the Citizens of Pittings, Mont. being that of all magazinesses where the children of Billings plus to cond." Mrs. Lou W. Chajque, Chairman, or J. timer, Treas.

\$300,00 Cars—It France, Mrs 2 D. Brown, Datt-

\$400.00-American Community, Cardenia, Cala.

\$339,00-Ladies of City Point and Depoved, Va.

\$324.60-Energinoman's Class. Behatel, Come.

\$320,00-4 Prizers of Calveri, Total, Collected by the

\$343.00-" to Memory of T. E. E."

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Patiers

\$227.56-"A cuch authorization on a fund approximating title ever from 66-by some orthogon of Atlanta, Ga." \$272.30-Proceeds of Victories (Miss.) Chiefty Ball.

1204.00-"A Friend of the Beiglans."

\$190.25-People of Sprague, Wash, and tirinity.

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(Continued on page 602)



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THE AUTHOR OF "ROBINSON CRUSOE"

Trent, William P. Daniel Defoe: Bow to Know Him. With portrait. Pp. 329. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, \$1.25 net. Postage.

If Defoe had never written the story of adventure that has given him world-wide, permanent fame he would probably be lost in the crowd of eighteenth-century writers. It is the immortal story of which he himself probably thought least that has given him a secure place among those whom the world estimates as its great writers. Comparatively few persons realize that the author of "Robinson Crusoe" was an important politician as well as an influential journalist; that he was, as the authority who writes this book asserts, one of the best known of all Englishmen during the reigns of William III., Anue, and George L. In addition, he was a historian, a biographer, a poet, an essayist, a political economist, a sociologist, a religious controversialist, a moralist, a topographer, and a writer on occult subjects. His latest biographer, well arquainted with this notable period, styles him a "Proteus both in literature and in affairs" and an "almost titanic genius."

Mr. Trent has written his interesting and instructive volume partly as a protest against this eclipse and effacement, by a single romance (however precious in itself), of a great and serious author's just fame. He expresses the hope that his little book may revive interest in the serious side of his hero's literary achievements. With this object in view, he has presented a very complete and realistic picture of one of the representatives of the period so favored by students of literary history. It is, of course, the age which the genius of Thackeray has stamped for us with such vividness-that of Swift, and Pope, and the rest -which forms the setting for the portrayal. In Defoe's day the pamphleteer held the important and influential rôle in public affairs which is now reserved for the journalist. And it was in that professionstrangely enough as it will appear to his readers of to-day—that the genial author of "Robinson Crusoe" shone at his brightest. He seems to have exercised in his time the intellectual and political sway that was to characterize the great editor or publicist of a later period. He became, in fact, an editor and publisher (in 1704) when his newspaper, The Review, appeared. The biographer has brought to light some interesting details of this pioneer in the fourth estate.

"For the most part each number consisted of four pages of two columns, distributed between an essay on some serious topic of the day, political, ecclesiastical, economic, and a lighter department, generally entitled, "Advice from the Scandalous Club,' in which a supposititious society discust various matters-frequently the editor's own affairs, or else the blunders committed by other journalists, or cases of matrimonial infelicity. Advertisements, chiefly of publications and quack medicines, filled a portion, rarely the whole, of the last page. The essay did not greatly exceed in length a leading editorial of to-day, and the total amount written by Defoe in a week—there is little indication of outside help—would not tax a prolific modern journalist. Fellow journalists waged war upon him; cultivated readers affected to despise him; Steele, Addison, and Swift, all of whom learned from him, gained far more applause from contemporaries and have been more honored by posterity; but in influence upon the evolution of journalism and in range of information and practical mental powers Defoe stands without a real rival among the editors of his time."

GENERAL GRANT'S CHIEF OF STAFF

Wilson, Major-General James Harrison. The Life of John A. Rawlins. With two portraits. Octavo, pp. xiii-514. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. \$3.00 net. Postage, 15 cents.

In writing this life of Grant's Chief of Staff and Secretary of War, General Wilson has made a notable contribution to the literature of the Civil War. The subject of the biography, Major-General John Aaron Rawlins, while ineligible for the first rank of military fame, was none the less an important figure in the great events of his time. His biographer, himself an experienced soldier and certainly an authority on the subject, speaks of him as the most remarkable man he met during the Civil War. "Altho he came from the plain people," as General Wilson expresses it. "and always held a subordinate position in the Army, it was his good fortune to exert a tremendous influence not only upon persons of high rank but upon events of trans-cendent importance." These are words of high praise, especially if the reader recalls that he who utters them knew intimately most of the chiefs of the Union armies-McClellan, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and the rest. The man to whom this tribute is paid by a brother officer, fifty years after the events described, never commanded troops in the field nor "became charged with the supreme control of great movements." Whatever he did, avers his biographer, was upon and through others, as aid, counselor, and Adjutant-General to General Grant, as Chief of Staff of the Army. and as Secretary of War. His association with Grant, both personally and officially, was of the most intimate nature, and this influence, always beneficent, had important results in molding that unequaled career.

The portrait of this distinguished soldier, who deliberately effaced himself the more effectively to further the fortunes of Grant, furnishes a unique and striking type of the American at his best, in the time "that tried men's souls." Early habituated to surroundings of poverty and hard work, he developed many of the traits that stamp Lincoln's early manhood. It was, as his biographer states, "an active, earnest, intense, and robust life" into which he was born in East Galena, also the birthplace of Grant. "The struggle for existence," writes General Wilson, "was sharp and discouraging: poverty and hardship were the lot which confronted this typical family, and the only consolation was that they were not worse off than their neighbors.' It is indeed a picture of Spartan simplicity which the biographer brings before us in his description of the milieu that was to produce the greatest soldier of the Civil War. The little community was practi-cally isolated; communication with the older States was by steamboat and the canvas-covered wagon; the implements of industry were the plow, the ax, and the spinning-wheel; the food of the people





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was mostly Indian corn and bacon, while their clothes were of homespun cloth. Church and school were "costly luxuries" that came later. A large family, early taught to labor in field and forest, was the poor man's greatest wealth. Charcoal-burning was the chief occupation. The monotony of life in the Illinois of that day must have been complete. It had one interruption, however, the Black Hawk War, in which the elder Rawlins took part as a transporter of supplies to the Government troops.

General Wilson's story of his hero's successful battle to lift himself out of the narrow and sordid environment into which he was born reads like a romance. It is, in fact, a romance, but one in the sphere of reality, a story quite as inspiring as that of Lincoln or Garfield, and enhanced to no small extent by the author's method of intertwining it with that of Grant. The personality of Grant, indeed, haunts the whole narrative. It is the author's deliberate conviction that Grant's career could not have been what it was without his adjutant's cooperation and beneficent influence. After the conclusion of the war, when Grant became President, the influence, luckily for the nation, was continued. As Secretary of War, General Rawlins was a tower of strength in Grant's Cabinet and Administration. He was the only member of the Cabinet who thoroughly understood the President. The others stood in awe of "the victorious and taciturn soldier," and were prone to overrate his capacity.

The political career of this distinguished soldier, as sketched by his friend and biographer, is quite as important and interesting as were his military achievements. He early became imprest with the importance of our relations with Cuba and openly championed a Cuban republic during the rebellion of 1868. Intensely American, he believed in the Monroe Doctrine and held that we, as chief of the American republies, should encourage and help those that were endangered by foreign aggression. "He sympathized with the desire and efforts of Ireland to throw off the British yoke." writes his biographer, "and looked hopefully to the peaceful acquisition of the newly confederated British colonies in North America. Nor should it be forgotten that these were the views of the President-elect (Grant), as well as of Rawlins and the Republican party, at the time they were uttered."

RECENT FICTION

Dodge, Henry Irring. Skinner's Dress Suit. Hustrated. Pp. 165. Boston and New York: Houghton Millin Company. \$1. Postage, 12 cents.

One would not suspect a sermon from a book with the above title, but, underneath, a laughable account of how "Dearie Skinner" covers up his failure to get a "raise" by lying to his wife and paying the raise out of his hard-earned bank-account with the terrible consequences of his rashness, become a sermon and a fine one on the text: "Any man who wears clothes like a door-mat will let you make a doormat of him." On the strength of that "raise" Honey insisted that Dearie buy a dress suit, and then the fun and complications begin, because dress suits presuppose attendant luxuries, and in living up to its demands, Skinner ceased to be a "cage man" and became one of the firm. It is a book full of amusing situations, but there

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are many grains of common sense in all the fun. It shows very plainly that opportunity and self-respect often rest on the consciousness of being well-drest.

Dickson, Harris. The House of Luck. Pp. 452. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.35. Postage. 12 centa.

We are all familiar with the Mississippi River gamblers, but this story is woven around a less familiar theme: the organization of gamblers and unprincipled adventurers, known as "speculators," of the "lower Mississippi of the thirties," whose leader planned a slave insurrection, a pillage of the entire South, and a flight to Mexico with all the booty. The "House of Luck," or the "Kangaroo," was the notorious meeting-place of these conspirators, and around this most of the story's action centers. Mr. Dickson claims that his narrative is "a faithful portrayal of burly-burly days through our great Southwest, in the days when laws were feeble and men were strong." The lovestory of Adrien de Valence and Cécile Kinlock is closely interwoven with the dramatic pursuit of the murderous gang. the foiling of their nefarious designs, and the recovery of the box of treasures which had been stolen from Adrien's father. Tragic and dramatic scenes, thrilling and intricate scenes, follow one another, growing more and more involved and brutal. The hero goes through some very dangerous experiences. There are almost ton many thrills. The story is a little too long-drawn-out, but the reader will follow with interest the complications furnished by the inconsequent appearance of the witless "Will of the Woods," who perceptibly influences the happy and satisfactory outcome.

London, Jack. The Turties of Tasman. Pp. 265. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25. Postage, 12 cents.

Mr. London's new volume is a collection of eight short stories, which portray widely different characters and touch emotions from grave to gay. Mr. Loudon is at his best in tales of virile men and wild out-of-door life, especially the life of the extreme North and West. Readers will find something appealing in these stories. The title is taken from the first and is followed by "The Eternity of Forms," "Told in the Drooling Ward," "The Hobo and the Fairy," "The Prodigal Father," "The First Poet," "Finis," and "The End of the Story," "The Turtles of Tasman" is the most ambitious of all, and presents a psychological problem as to which is better; to stay at home, following convention, duty, and commercial gain, or to wander over the world acquiring a fund of adventurous memories and friends, but no fortune. Illustrative of this theme are presented two brothers. Mr. London makes the wanderer much more attractive than the man of conventions, but we wonder what would have happened if there had been no stay-athome brother from whom to borrow, and to whose home to come when all had failed. "The End of the Story" is also dramatic and subtle, while the "Prodigal Father" furnishes comedy and "Told in the Drooling Ward" gives fun of a pathetic kind.

Ward, Mrs. Humphry. Lady Connie. Pp. 434. New York: Hearst's International Library Company. \$1,50. Postage, 12 cents.

There is nothing new or startling in Mrs. Ward's new novel, either in plot or treatment, but there are that perfection of



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technique and completeness of detail which make her books so satisfactory to read. Whether or not her characters are lovable, they seem a vital part of the story and move in and out of its pages with convincing smoothness. It is a simple plot of love, jealousy, and final regeneration, but the episodes, experiences, and dramatic situations are handled with skill. When Lady Constance Bledlow came to her uncle's house in Oxford to spend a year, she found misunderstandings which she did not attempt to dispel, not being especially drawn to her aunt or her cousins Alice or Nora, but, by virtue of her personality and wealth, she had the masculine world at her feet and soon made friends with Nora. Among her adorers were Otto Radowitz, a Polish musician, and the arrogant but fascinating Douglas Falloden. When, in a fit of jealousy, Falloden joins drunken students who are "ragging" Otto, the young Pole's hand is hopelessly injured and the story becomes serious and tragic, The joint responsibility for the terrible accident and the attempt on all sides to alleviate the young musician's suffering. both mental and physical, bring out all the latent goodness and strength in Falloden. The overhanging clouds are finally driven away. It is too bad that Nora Hooper does not figure more prominently in the story, she is such an honest, staneh, and lovable character, as she fights to pay the family debts and keep their honor unsullied. Mrs. Ward has drawn a clear picture of university life.

Martin, George Madden. Emmy Lou's Road to Grace. Pp. 305. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.30. Pestage, 12 cents.

Emmy Lou was originally created by Mrs. Martin to illustrate the child, as affected by a prevailing stupidity in public schools. The new Emmy Lou, supposed to be the same kind of little girl, illustrates the bewilderment of a small child under the influence of parents, relatives, and teachers, and her failure to grasp the connection between ethics and facts, the ideal and the real. The book is interesting, sometimes humorous, sometimes pathetic as Emmy Lou struggles to understand why "Christianity" excludes from the Sundayschool, little black "sister" and neighbor "Israel." There are a series of chapters in which different phases of Emmy Lou's development are chronicled. Each is mildly amusing and really seriously significant. If we may venture to criticize, we should say that Mrs. Martin's points are too subtle and intellectual, even psychical, to make this a child's book. The problems are too simple to appeal to the general reader, the teachers and parents might be awakened to a reasonable recognition of the limited power of the child mind.

Tagore, Rabindranath. The Hungry Stones and Other Stories. Pp. 271. Translated from the original Bengali. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25. Postage, 10 cents.

Strange that from countless styles of short stories, all good, some will stand out, whose fascination is indescribable and whose methods are subtle but absolutely convincing. Such are the stories of Rabindranath Tagore, the mystic Indian philosopher, and these stories, of which "Victory" alone is his own translation, touch our hearts, stimulate our intellects, and excite our sympathies. He is especially delightful in his understanding and portrayal of children in "Cabuliwallah,"

"The Home-coming," and "My Lord, the Baby." Then there is the wonderful love-story. "Renunciation"; the mysterious spiritual influence in "Hungry Stones"; the satire of "The Kingdom of Cards"; the personification of conscience and repentance in "The Devotee," and the psychological question in "Living or Dead." The translations are all good, but Tagore's own version of "Victory" is exquisite in its diction, its imagery, its poesy, and its human comprehensiveness, in fact, all the tales are manifestations of the author's idealism. and belief in the simplicity of the universe. "Ah! How we all love to be deluded! We have a secret dread of being thought ignorant, and we end by being ignorant after all, only we have done it in a long and roundabout way."

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Van Vechten, Carl. Music and Bad Manners. Pp. 243. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

Mr. Van Veehten is well known in the musical and literary worlds, and, while "elever," he is just and sound in his eritical verdiets. He inspires students and entertains general readers by amusing comments on the vagaries of great musicians. First in the book comes the title story, then "Music for the Movies," "Spain and Music," "Wagner's Ideals," "The Bridge Burners," "A New Principle in Music," and "Leo Ornstein." The author has not hesitated to criticize adversely either an artist or an organization, and dwells on the bad taste of ecrtain performers and their ill-chosen habits, He is as frank in condemning Geraldine Farrar as Vladimir de Pachman. His theory about the development of music appropriate to and especially for the "movies" is unique. His knowledge of the Spanish influence in music is extensive, and his despair at trivial and inadequate efforts to realize Wagner's ideals for the stage is quite honest. There are many elever suggestions one can cull from a careful study of the book.

Cousins, Frank and Riley, Phil. M. The Woodcarver of Salem. Pp. 168. Boston; Little, Brown & Co. 17.50. Postage, 16 cents.

For thirty years Mr. Cousins has been making a photographic record of fine old houses which typified the history and architecture of his native city, Salem. Five years ago it was suggested that Mr. Riley, who is the architectural editor of Country Life in America, should write the text of a book devoted to the life and work of Samuel McIntire, the "master craftsman of the third period of Colonial architeeture." This book is the result. It attempts to make a true estimate of MeIntire's achievements and, by "impartial criticism," "to interpret its value and significance in modern home-building." It appears as a limited edition, earefully and elaborately prepared. Salem, next to the oldest settlement in Massachusetts, attained eivie and commercial importance because of its seacoast situation, but "the wheel of progress turned and Salem now lives chiefly in the glory of its illustrious past, reminders of which are to be seen on all the principal streets." Ship-builders and carvers of the period of maritime supremacy turned their intelligence and ingenuity to home-building with great success. Doorways and porehes, mantels, stairways, interior and exterior decoration, as elaborated by Mr. Melatire and his





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WATSON WAGON COMPANY 41 W. Center St., Canastota, N. Y. followers, make a book beautiful from every standpoint as well as instructive and withal deeply interesting.

Tarbell, Ida M. New Ideals in Business. An Account of Their Practise and Their Effects upon Men and Profits. Pp. 349. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.75. Postage, 12 cents.

Will ideals in business pay? This book answers that question. Its affirmative evidence is convincing. Such evidence Miss Tarbell found in four years of personal observation at industrial centers, studying "a silent revolution," as she terms it, in the relations of employer and employed, in the producing methods whereby capital seeks to better itself and assure greater results through the capitalization of manhood. Her pages are good reading for any pessimist. They show how scientific organization may protect labor, conserve life, lessen hours of toil, and increase profits. They contradict many old false notions-as, for instance: "There never was a more foundationless tradition," says Miss Tarbell in her chapter on "Experiments in Justice," "than that workingmen and -women do not respond to efforts to make the conditions under which they labor more wholesome, decent, and just." She looks as much, perhaps, to the effects of new ideals upon the employer as to their effects on the employed, for she says they "are making a new man of the employer. He is discovering not only that his business may be handled in a scientific way, which hitherto he has denied, but that husiness so handled is far more interesting, as it is far more profitable."

Brann, W. C. A Collection of the Writings of W. C. Brann, In two volumes. With hiegraphy by J. D. Shaw. Each vol. pp. 464. Waco, Texas, Pers. Brothers. The two volumes, in cloth, \$3.50, delivered.

The author of these "Writings" (now before the public for many years, and a new printing of which has recently appeared liked to be known as "Brann the Iconoelast," and such he is pronounced at the head of every page of the twin volumes. Of himself he says, on page 178 of Vol. I, in an address on "Beauty and the Beast," delivered before the Ladies' Reading Club of San Antonio: "I have been frequently called an iconoclast, and, bad as the title is popularly supposed to be, I trust it is not altogether undeserved. I have striven to break foolish idols and shatter false ideals. to burl unclean gods from their pedestals in the public pantheon. A work of destruction is not, I admit, of a high order. Anybody may destroy; it requires genius to build up." He started a periodical, Brann's Iconoclast, twice-the second time at Waco in 1894 and made it finally a financial success. He struck at everything, in its columns, until an assassin shot him down. "The wizard of words," he was declared by Elbert Hubbard, who spoke of his life's end as "fitting and poetic-a life that was ever at white heat, a life that burnt its way through the years, leaving behind a blazed trail-but one strewn with wreckage."

Ranous, Dora Knowlton. Good English in Good Form. Cloth, pp. 248. New York: Sturges & Walton. \$1 net. Postage, 10 cents.

The purpose of this little book is to guide those who have to study by themselves the delicate art of writing good English. It contains many valuable suggestions, but the proportions are spoiled by the overelaboration of some sections and the sketchy character of others. Nearly one-half of the book is filled with materials for a study of words derived

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The Edwards Manufacturing Company 1887 87 Eagleston Ave. Concinnati, Ohio from Latin and Greek. While handy for those interested, this overshadows other important matters—especially since it contains such negligible words as "android," "otaeoustic," "cachexy," 'epispas-tic," and since also the extensive use of Latin and Greek derivatives tends to a heavy and somewhat pompons style. The test of a word's meaning is never its derivation-which may, of course, be a elue-but always its usage by contemporary writers whose work receives wide critical approval. One wishes that the sections on "words and phrases to be avoided" and on the use of reference books had been much enlarged. The discriminations in the former are excellent and worth careful attention. One section is devoted to forms of correspondence and others to paragraphing, punctuation, proof-reading, illustrating, and other matters of importance to authors.

Kerfoot, J. R. How to Read. Pp. 297. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.25. Postage, 10 cents.

Mr. Kerfoot, the literary critic of Life, has given us a brilliant dissertation on how we read and how we ought to read. Each thought is followed out to its logical end through varied ramifications and modifications. It is all interesting, but we wish he had made some of his statements with more directness and fewer explanations. He calls attention to the necessity for alertness, "mental movies," and "idea distillery"; says reading is only an application of facts and experiences in our own consciousness, and says we read always either to get away from ourselves or to find ourselves. "Reading is a form of living," he claims, and if living ceases to be an adventure and becomes a habit, reading will, naturally, follow suit. It would be difficult to give the reader au adequate idea of the spirit in which Mr. Kerfoot has analyzed and discust his subject. "How to Read a Novel," will be the most generally practical help to the lay reader.

Escuwein, J. Berg. Writing for the Magazines. Pp. 276. Springfield, Mass.: The Home Correspondence School. \$1.50 pet. Postage, 12 cents.

If, as stated, "the population of the United States consists of one hundred millions, most of whom seem to be ambitious to write," the reason for this book is clear. It tells about all that can be told about writing for print, the marketing of manuscripts, editorial service, etc. It is one of "The Writer's Library."

Shelton, William H. The Jumel Manaion. Pp. 257, Illustrated, Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$10. Postage, 18 cents.

The author of this exhaustive volume is the curator of the famous Jumel or Morris house, now preserved as a historical museum by the Daughters of the American Revolution. To write the book, he has examined a countless number of manuscripts, letters, and records, and as a result has produced a thorough history of one of the best known historical landmarks of Manhattan, a house known for its association with Washington, General Clioton, of the British Army, and with the story of a woman about whom the truth was stranger than fiction. Mr. Shelton endeavors to correct many unauthentic and mysterious tales about the house itself, and especially the fantastic stories which are current about Madame Jumel, whose disordered mind in later years was responsible for many of the wild statements that have



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In the smaller cities and towns such a paving program is occasionally prepared by outside consulting experts.

They come in and make scientific studies of the traffic on various streets—the grades, the kind of materials that are available, etc.

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Roads should not be built in a patch-work, haphazard fashion, for the only result of such a policy is stretches of good roads interspersed with stretches of bad roads.

As a chain is no stronger than its weakest link,

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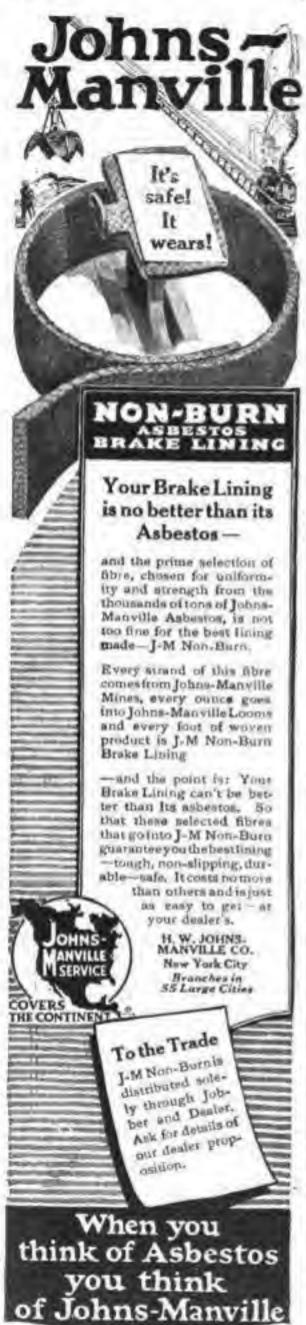
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been made about the place, its guests, and its varied career. The house was built in 1765 by Gen. Roger Morris, of the British Army, and was later used as Washington's headquarters. The author gives a complete account of Madame Jumel, who, as Betsy Bowen, began life in Providence, R. I., among squalid surroundings, became the mistress of Stephen Jumel, a French merchant in New York, and succeeded in foreing him to marry her and bestow on her his large fortune. The account of her life and varied experiences in this country and abroad, her marriage to Aaron Burr when she was fifty-eight and he seventyeight, her gradual mental decay, and theatrically dramatic existence even, to days of madness and dissolution at the age of ninety, make racy reading. There is much that is pathetic and incomprehensible in the legal bickerings which followed her death.

Hamel, Frank. Human Animals. Pp. 295. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, \$2.10. Postage, 14 cents.

This is a serious and comprehensively exhaustive work dealing with old superstitions, beliefs, and traditionary legends concerning the transmigration of soulsthe human soul in the animal body or animals appearing as humans. The ceremonial dances of various countries, such as the "Hopi snake-dance," are recalled and described, the legends of werwolf and witches, fairy-tales of swan-maidens and transformed knights, and especially mythological romantic tales such as "Circe and the Swine," "Leda and the Swan," which deal with "human animals." The seeker after facts about animal metamorphosis will find this a helpful means of clearing up an obscure branch of occult science. Hypnotism and thought-suggestion have played an important part in many mysterious manifestations. "Even the wildest superstition enshrines something of reality. and a stratum of truth underlies most wide-spread beliefs."

Montgomery, Robert H. Income-Tax Procedure. 1917. Pp. 471. New York: The Rotald Press Company. \$2.50, Postage, 16 ments.

Not a history, not a treatise, not a digest, this book aims to answer a multitude of questions about the income-tax law which are annually asked. Its answers are all clear, and can be easily understood. On what kinds of income a man should pay tax, what incomes are taxable and what are not, what deductions he may properly claim, collection of tax at the source, judiciaries, inequalities and defects, corporation taxes, etc.-all these, and more, are lucidly set forth by an expert accountant who is also a lawyer that has made a thorough study of this whole income-tax matter, and who has had able assistance. It seems probable that the taxation of incomes will continue for a long period; and until it ceases, or the law authorizing it is better understood, this work must be indispensable in the preparation of returns and to save needless overpayments. Its advice definite and down to date.

McPherson, Logan Grant. How the World Makes Its Living. Pp. 435. New York: The Century Company. \$2 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Its publishers speak of this work as "a simple and intelligible exposition of the economic life of society." So simple indeed is it that it is largely elemental, and therefore quite intelligible. In it the sometime student of economics will find

little new to his thinking, despite the fact that it does present clearly the development and meaning of Utility, Property, Value, Capital, Interest, Wages, Prices, and Profits, outlines the functions of Insurance and Speculation, and shows the cause and effect of crises and panies. It states, also, how acquisition has been modified, and by what influences, and indicates how and why benefits must be reciprocal. Mr. McPherson has written much on economics, finance, and transportation; has held responsible railroad relations, and has been a lecturer at Johns Hopkins University; has written several important books on transportation and freight-rates in this country and in Europe; and after four years of service as director of the Bureau of Railway Economies, which he established in Washington, retired to write this book. Its closing chapters teach the necessity for brotherhood and peace as these must be taught to assure general productiveness and make acquisition widely beneficent.

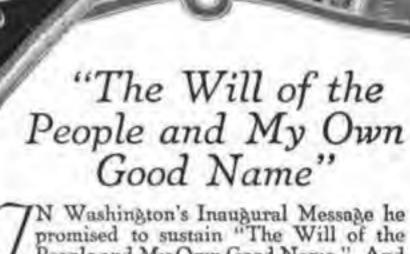
Wilstach, Frank J. A Dictionary of Similes. Pp. 488. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 8vo, cioth. \$2.50 net; half leather, \$3 pet. Postage, 18 cents.

Mr. Frank J. Wilstach is to be congratulated upon having made a valuable contribution to English literature in his "Dictionary of Similes," Such a book as this will undoubtedly find favor with writers of all classes and speakers of all kinds, from the pulpit orator to the platform politician. In the 488 pages before us there are nearly 15,000 similes - a veritable cade mecum on the subject-which are bound to be suggestive to the men and women for whom the work is designed. The arrangement of the book is practical: the authorship of the similes is indicated; but, alas, that the author should have overlooked the desirable feature of stating when or where the similes which he cites were used or may be found. Take, for instance, the famous lines from Dryden-

"Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow;
He who would search for pearls must dive below."

Some reader may wish to know where to find this simile. It seems hardly fair to require him to consult a book of practical quotations to learn that they occur in the prolog to Dryden's play, "All for Love; or, The World Well Lost," written in 1678. This is the only defect in this otherwise useful compilation. The value of locating literary extracts can not be overestimated in an age when nine-tenths of the people require to be "shown." There has been recently going around the press a claim that Wyclif and Hereford were the fathers of the expression, "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people," used by Theodore Parker in 1850 and by Abraham Lincoln in his famous Gettysburg Address, November 19, 1863. One authority who attributes the quotation to Wyelif and Hereford's preface to their translation of the Bible has quite overlooked the fact that the word government did not come into the language until two hundred years after the translation referred to was made.

On the jacket of this work is a quotation from George Moore which is likely to provoke a smile from any one familiar with this author's works; it suggests that Moore himself has been hard up to it when searching for similes. He says: "It is hard to find a simile when one is seeking for one." Imagine George Moore searching for a simile!



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CURRENT POETRY

ENUINE emotion, exprest without r elaborate artifice, is the distinguishing charm of Ruth Guthrie Harding's "A Lark Went Singing" Minneapolis, Edmund D. Brooks). Perhaps the most interesting poem in the book is "At the Old Ladies' Home." The poet treats an unusual subject with such restraint, and yet such imaginative power, that what with less deft and sympathetic handling would be merely a tour-de-force, becomes a sincere and noble utterance. rich in romance are artfully introduced in the first part of the poem, and the intensely personal appeal of the climax is most effective.

AT THE OLD LADIES' HOME

BY RUTH GUTHERE HARDING

There in a row of chairs upon the porch I saw them, women alien from the world, Set in a niche to watch the world go by; A few, born saints, , , but some had outworn sin;

Sisters at last from having done with life,
Here Joan of Arc. grown past her soldier-dream,
And Marianne, spared her Herod's wrath.
Forgetting Herod, goodped for an hour:
While calm Francesca, once knowing Paolo's love,
Sat knitting peaceful in the noonday sun,
And Nicolette, with Aucassin long gone,
Made painful writing with a wrinkled hand.

"Ab, let me die," I prayed, "before the glow shall leave my body, and before my tears shall buy me patience; take me while I feel The fure-of-things that blesses with its hurt— Dear God, give me not age!" (For I would keep You in my heart of hearts . . , for whose sad eyes These lines are set, O Dearest . . , to the last.)

Just then among the many faces there, I glimpsed a face most delicate and pale, And very lovely with that wistfulness In which the shadows of long sorrows lie; Meeting my look, she smiled, and, with that smile, Somehow the liliam by the iron fence, The plumed grass brushing low across the path, Brought back to me an afternoon in May And a sweet garden where I sometimes played When I fared forth in gingham phafore: I saw another idead so many years, Her name I could not in that hour recall): Old she had been as ashes in a jar She kept upon a high, old-fashioned chest In an old-fashioned room in her still house . Now I remembered with what passionate warmth A check had once been prest against my check, What frail and trembling arms had lifted me To touch that silvery dust within the jur.

Perhaps it is God's will I shall grow old
And none may read beneath my quietness.
Gardens in May, or any memory
Of you! And yet for very shame to-night
I change my prayer, and ask for strength to give.

In the following lines we find the author in a lighter mood. She has made a beautiful picture, tender, yet not sentimental.

> THE CALL TO A SCOT BY RUTE GUTHER HARDING

There came an ancient man and slow Who piped his way along our street— How could the neighbors' children know That to her ears 'twas passing sweet?

With smilesothey spoke the ragged kilt.
And jeergh the pipes, in mirthful file;
But, strangely moved she heard the lift
That railied Carrick and Argyle.

A stroller playing in the street, Half-hearted, weary, out of placeBut his old measure stirred her feet. My baby with the Gaelic face:

She squared her shoulders as she stood.

To watch the piper 'round the turn.

Nor dreamed what heat within her blood.

Was Robert Bruce and Bannockhum!

Aviation has been the theme of much excellent verse, and it has inspired several poems likely to endure. From "The Last Line and Other Poems" (London, T. Fisher Unwin, Ltd.) we quote the following composition, not because it is high poetry it is marred by many trite and awkward phrases), but because it is, for the most part, so admirably realistic that the reader can not escape the feeling that he is listening to a recital of actual experience.

THE FIRST FLIGHT

BY E. VINE HALL

"I will try the first flight at my own hazard."

Johnson's "Rasselas."

At the breaking of the day.
Loosed from land we start away.
With unbesitating leap
Launebed upon the tideless deep.
And dizzy spaces of the air;
Sailing on an ocean bare
Of breakers, yet disturbed and crossed
With crazy currents, whereon tossed.
E'en the stoutest aircraft reels,
E'en the bravest earthmen feels
The impotence of wing and wire,
Of strut and stay, as ever higher
To circumnavigate the blast
He soars, and deeps each mile his last.

So at my hazard I essay
To pierce the liquid light of day:
Swiftly upon the sky we creep.
Surely on our voyage eweep.
Up the pure unbroken height
Denizened by cloud and light
Only, and no living thing
Save ourselves upon the wing.
How my heart with rapture fills.
And with exultation thrills!

Borne with wild, unfettered pace.
On a strange, resistless race.
To no port that eye can see.
Through the desolate country,
The unpopulated plains.
Where primeval silence reigns.
Of mid-air. At first with fear
I beheld the pilot steer
Upwards, till my soul was wrought.
Kapt as one is rapt in thought.
Out of space and out of time.
Unto altitudes sublime,
Where the sight falls, and one wes
Spiritual mysteries.

Here upon our dazzled eyes, We might see the towers rise Of the city of the saints; Here, where nothing earthly taints, Nothing unsubstantial seems Of man's visionary dreams. Souls might hither fly and fare, Spirits haunt this upper air.

Aht but how shall I sustain To breathe the lower air again? After the rapture and the race. How resume a mortal's place? After the height the dusty day. After heaven the common way?

We are inclined to doubt the soundness of the poet's judgment in these lines, which we take from Mr. Gilbert Thomas's "Birds of Passage" (Chapman & Hall). True, there was no world-war when the



"The first twenty-five miles we climbed to an elevation of 6700 feet, or an altitude of about a mile and a quarter. The road over which we traveled was covered with sharp granite and quartz boulders.

"Our car was equipped with three different brands of tires, two being brand new and two that had run less than a thousand miles. In addition to this, we carried two extra tires. In climbing over the steep ridges, sometimes at a grade of 25%, we completely stripped the rubber off the rear tires, with the exception of your QUAKER, which stood the trip hoth ways without any apparent wear and without change. On the opposite rear wheel we changed tires three times and wore them out completely. Your QUAKER has run since then 1800 miles and is still in good condition. We are today ordering three additional QUAKERS to fully equip the car. You sure have converted us."

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grandfather clock was made, but human nature was no less selfish then than it is to-day, and probably no fonder of home. Nevertheless, the poem is charming: its dignity and mellowness suggest the poetry of Oliver Goldsmith.

TO A GRANDFATHER CLOCK

BY GILBERT THOMAS

When through the darkness of a winter's day
I watch the firelight flashing on thy face;
Or when a moonbram, on its merry way.
Illuminates thy form with mellow grace;
What voices from the long-forgotten years.
Call down the opened corridors of time;
What springs and fountains of unbidden tears.
Are loosened by thy slow and stately chime!

O lone survivor of a former age
When life ran gently as a tranquil stream;
Before the fever of our fretful rage
Durkened its golden and unsuilied gleam;
Our hearts are weary of the greed and guile,
The shoutings of the crowd that never cease;
Oh, charm us back—oh, charm us back awhile
Unto the long-departed days of peace!—

Unto the days of purer love and joys,
Of beauty unusurped by low desire;
Ere yet man quitted for a world of noise.
The cloistered quiet of the settle-fire.
Or left his cherished flower-beds, to fight
For selfish ends which, gained, dissolve in foam;
But found for consolation and delight.
The simple hospitality of home.

Here is another sample of Mr. Thomas's slight but genuine talent—a street seene illumined by the poet's sympathy and imagination. In reading such verses as this, we understand how it was that Mr. Thomas won John Masefield's commendation.

THE TOY-SHOP

BY GILBERT THOMAS

Lean, ragged, yet their eyes after—
Their raw and freezing noses prest
Against the gleaming window, drest
To meet a pampered child's desire—
In the bleak night two urchins stand,
And lo, they are in Fairy-land!

Itank upon rank the people flee.

Like leaves before the keen-edged wind;
But they, but they, with hands entwined,
Care not, for through the glass they see
Of wealth and wonder such a blaze
That their hearts kindle as they gaze.

Majestic craisers they behold,

Sweeping triumphant o'er the seas;
Aeroplanes swaying on the breeze;
Horses at pasture on the wold;

Carts on their round with morning milk,
And maldens all arrayed in silk!

Lank, look! cries one, that engine there
Is driven by steam; and instantly
They both are journey-bound to see
Some far dream city's masic fair.
By town and hamlet, hill and mead.
Their train roars on with lightning speed.

And see, the other cries, that forth
And on their ears the bugles blow:
Regiments of redecats come and go.
And guns discharge a flerce report.
The walls are won, and lost—and then
Within a moment won again.

Rank upon rank the people fice.

Like leaves before the keen-edged wind—
Are their souls dead, their senses blind.

Well clad, they pass dejectedly

Where two lean, ragged urchins stand

Gazing far into Fairy-land!



SOIL FOODS FOR MAXIMUM CROPS

This year, when intensive culture is being given so much attention and is so necessary, the question of fertilizers has added importance. Correct and adequate feeding of the soil is a necessity for obtaining maximum crops.

SOURCES OF PLANT AND SOIL NOURISHMENT

All growing plants derive their nourishment from two sources, the air and the soil. The first cannot be regulated by man, but substances in the soil. from which plants derive food, may be supplied.

Four chemical elements are necessary to successful plant nourishment—nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash, lime.

The chief chemical enemy to plant growth is scidity. A sour soil means a sterile soil. The most accurate way to determine soil deficiencies is by analysis. Such an examination may be made by any amateur with the litmus paper test, or more accurately by the expert in the laboratory.

Two physical aspects of the soil must be also correct—its texture and condition. Clays and heavy loams must be made friable. Loose sandy soils must be given bulk to enable them to hold moisture.

Humus, the essential element of soil fertility, must be present in all soils, or growth will be deficient.

VARIETIES OF SOIL FOODS

Having determined in what particular elements your sail is deficient, the problem is to select fertilizers which will contribute these elements and in addition generally stimulate plant growth.

Barnyard manure, thoroughly rotted, is a contributor of humus and moisture, an undenstured, nutritious sail food. But well-aged barnyard manure is difficult to get, especially in suburban communities. "Green" manure is full of weed seeds and lacking in qualities held by the rotted.

There are now on the market a number of bumus-supplying preparations consisting of dried sheep and stable manures which are wholesome soil foods, inexpensive, and unobjectionable. Every owner of a garden or an estate should investigate these and order supplies for early application.

There are also chemically compounded fertilizers made up for special or general purposes, accompanied by printed analyses.

You may also purchase nitrogen-gathering bacteria with which to inoculate seeds of the clovers and legumes.

Lime is the great sweetener of acid soils and pulverizer of caky soils. Bone meal is a most valuable all round fertilizer.

Hardwood ashes and soot from chimneys, fireplaces and stoves are excellent foods for the soil. Sifted coal ashes soften heavy soils.

A compost pile, made of leaves, ashes, barnyard manure, rubbish, etc., allowed to age, is invaluable.

THE STUDY OF THE SOIL

Only the briefest outline of this broad subject can be given in this short chat. The response of nature to those who give the soil care and nourishment is one of the marvels of horticulture. Those who would study this subject will find such books as the following suggestive:

"Cyclopedia of Agriculture," Bailey (\$20.00), and "Grops and Methods of Soil Improvement." Aggee (\$1.25), published by the Macmillan Company, N. Y.; "Soil Management," King (\$1.50), "Fertilisers and Crops," Van Dyke (\$2.50), and "Soils," Hilgard (\$4.00), published by Orange Judd Company, N. Y.

GARDEN DEPARTMENT

The literary Digest

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

PASSING THE WHITE FEATHER

In Great Britain they are all on the warpath for "slackers," the young men
who could go to the front if they would,
but prefer to stay away. They called them
cowards at first, until some one with a
facile mind replied that he feared he would
not have the courage to stay at home and
live according to his pacifistic ideas. That
seemed to take some of the sting out of the
verbal lashings given to the slackers. So
now they have a new plan; they pin on the
white feather.

It is a bad thing to get the white feather; nothing that can be said goes as deeply as the pinning of that badge of cravenhood upon the lapel. Yet sometimes enthusiastic feather-pinners are liable to go wrong. Enthusiasm can be carried to fanaticism with little trouble. The Milwaukee Free Press tells a very human tale of how a girl made the error of her life in pinning the feather on a supposed slacker at the watering-place, Brighton. The observation is made:

You can't always tell from where you sit.

There's the case of Miss Somebody, down at Brighton. She sat on the beach in one-piece bathing-suit holding court to a cluster of gray-clad Tommies from

the big military hospital.

Francis William Sankey limped down the beach and sat down alone on the sand. Drest in "civvies," without even a badge to show he had offered himself to fight, Sankey looked the part of the stacker. At least that's how he looked from where Miss Somebody sat. But you never can tell. She detests slackers, whether they're conscientious objectors or men who evade service through technicalities.

"Excuse me a moment," said the girl to her circle of war-invalids. "I'm going

to decorate the gentleman."

She scurried up to the bathing-machine and took a white feather out of her hat. Then she walked over to Sankey.

"You look rather nice," said Miss Somebody, "but you'd look better in khaki." With that she stuck the white feather in his lapel.

Sankey rose painfully to his feet. The erowd gave him a roar, the girl laughed derisively, and the Tommies backed her up.

"I was tongue-tied," said Sankey later.
"I didn't know what to do. Every time
I opened my mouth they only roared
louder. At last I asked them to give
me a chance.

"They did, and you should have seen them melt away. The white-feather girl disappeared first, but she didn't apologize. That's what makes me sore."

And yet here is the man's record—a series of services to his King which might be a source of pride to any man:

Gunner in the Royal Field Artillery, he fought at La Bassée, Givenchy, "Plug Street," Festubert, Ypres, three times; Neuve Chapelle, Dickebusch, Kemmel, and Hill Sixty.



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And in addition to all that, he had been sent back to England, wounded, four times. We learn moreover:

After his twenty-second trip to the operating-table the Army discharged him on pension.

"I volunteered on the third day of the war," said the gunner. "In a few weeks I was in France.

"I was shot in the left hand and knee at La Bassée, hit in the back by a piece of shrapnel at Kemmel, gassed and hit in the forehead by shrapnel, and shot in the hip at Ypres, and also knocked over twice by 'Jack Johnsons' at Ypres. The last time I lay for dead twenty-four hours, bleeding from the back of my head and my left arm.

"Four times they sent me home, and after it all I get the white feather from a girl who won't even make munitions."

Sankey's left hand is useless and he limps from his hip wounds. At the base of his skull there's a silver plate, and in various parts of his patched-up body 124 stitches have been taken. One doctor told him he couldn't be killed, and Sankey, on a pension of \$6.25 a week, believes it.

AMERICANS IN THE ALLIED ARMY

N the heart of the Franco-British Army on the Western front is a large body of troops recruited from the great Dominion lying to our northward. But they are not all Canadians. Among them are thousands of Americans who entered the service of the Allies from the very beginning of the war, and who have already engrafted themselves into the army as naturally as if they had come from Piccadilly itself. Without knowing it, perhaps, they are repaying the debt of fifty years ago, when 20,000 or more Canadians fought under the Stars and Stripes. Lord Northeliffe, writing in a series of copyrighted letters to the New York Evening Sun, pays a great tribute to these Americans in the Allied Army and their influence upon the European soldiers. It is only another of the revolutions in warfare produced by the United States, he remarks, speaking of the American share of soldier-life, Of these other revolutions, he continues:

The first and most important was the peroplane, invented by the Wrights; the second is the machine gun.

The third revolution is one I would hardly believe had I not had ocular demonstration. It is the conversion of the British Tommy to faith in park and beans instead of the beef on which he has fought since the time of the Norman conquest of England.

These Americans in the British Army with whom I have just spent a day are a part of the topsylurvydom in which we are living, and when I saw them marching back from the trenches to such tunes as "My Country, "Tis of Thee" and "The Star-Spangled Banner," with less classical and more modern ragtime music, it was wonderful.

I propose telling you what the Ameriean soldiers in the British and French armies are doing, where they come from, how they live, and why the Germans are



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particularly bitter toward them and say that these splendid Americans were hired by the Allies. From the German point of view the pay of Americans who are fighting against Prussianism is doubtless princely. It amounts to exactly a dollar and a quarter a day. I leave people in the United States to judge whether that would be the sort of remuneration calculated to draw American university graduates, some with considerable private fortunes, business men, real-estate men, clerks, lumbermen, engineers, across the Atlantic.

The falsehood is one of the bits of German boomerang propaganda with which neutrals are becoming acquainted.

The Americans now serving were enlisted in divers ways. Some went directly to Great Britain to enter the ranks at the outbreak of hostilities, some, who were residents or travelers in Europe, allied themselves with French or British residents, forming small corps of their own. There were some who came over later, adds the author, and went in for flying. The sporting side of airplaning has proved a great drawing card. Then, too, it is the sort of thing, which, among many who were not personally touched by the moral side of the conflict, would be considered "smart." We read, furthermore:

Early in the war, during the Battle of the Marne, I was billeted with a number of our dispatch-riders and was much surprized to find the particular company with which I was spending the night were almost entirely from the United States.

It is almost impossible to estimate the number of Americans in these two armies, but including those engaged in the noble work of the Ambulance Corps in Paris, and its numerous automobiles and convoys, it has been estimated at quite a sufficient number to have made the American language, American music, and Boston baked beans familiar.

A great feature of the war on the Western front at the moment is the day- and night-raids. This dash and desperate form of individual fighting is encouraged by the British leader, Sir Douglas Haig, and it is in this that the Canadians and the British who have considerable forces of Americans with them are adepts.

Each one of these raids is a miniature battle, and it was in studying this form of warfare that I had the pleasure of seeing Americans who are serving with a Canadian regiment reviewed by a general on their return from the firing-line for rest and a festal dinner.

By a curious coincidence, the setting of the scene was that of a thousand such in American and Canadian lumber-camps -even down to the log house. We were just out of shell range of the German guns, the the British artillery was talking all the time. As the men came down the hillside through tall pine-trees, it did not take long for one who has visited most of the States of the Union to detect, despite the mud and fatigue, from which of the world's continents they came. They were in high spirits. Released from the cramped tension of always shelled and waterlogged trenches, they came tumbling over each other like schoolboys. All are in pleasant and happy relations with their Canadian and British officers -which make for good fighting and do not derogate from strict discipline.



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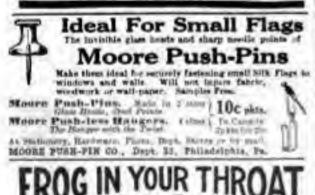
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They were paraded for a moment or two for inspection, and as company after company formed into line I could not but admire the quickness—encumbered as they were with all sorts of equipment and an extra suit of caked mud—with which they came to attention and "eyes right."

If I had any doubt as to the home of these stalwart fighters for freedom it would have been settled by the steady movement of their jaws, betokening a habit which is rapidly spreading among the English and French, and which is said by the doctors to be quite a useful relaxation when under the fire of trench mortars and mine-werfers.

Before each company was dismissed I was allowed to make them a short speech and to mix and mingle with them as freely as I chose. I had brought with me newspaper clippings from a German source, in which it was said that the Americans complained of their treatment. I had only to read it to the first group to have it hotly denied.

"We are having a perfectly corking time despite the mud," voiced a Californian with a tall figure and a voice as resonant as Roosevelt's. "You'll not find a grouch in the whole outfit except that we had not expected to have to learn mudswimming and that we don't see enough home newspapers."

"As for that," replied another, "I don't want to see mine. The folks sent it along at first, but I stopt it, for it gave only Fritzy's side of the case."

I find lack of home newspapers to be a general complaint, and any American who sympathizes with these fine boys fighting out here might do worse than mail a newspaper every week—preferably one not giving the German side. Such newspapers should be addrest "American Soldiers, care Commanding Officer, Royal Canadian Regiment, British Expeditionary Force, in France."

I should say that chewing-gum, magazines, woolen comforts, tobacco, cigarets, and any portable and preservable little luxuries would be welcomed—the there is no lack of anything except, as I have said, of home papers.

These American boys are proud, and rightly proud, of the deeds of their own American men and officers. 'In the midst of this vast army—the British Army in France has now been publicly stated to exceed 2,000,000 men-they occupy an anomalous if a proud position. Among the heroic dead there is no greater story than that of a gallant officer, for twelve years in the American cavalry, who joined in the great Canadian attack on the Regina trench-named after the Canadian town of Regina. Tho not engaged in that particular operation, he could not resist the temptation to dash over the parapet with the ery of "Come on, boys!" Terribly wounded he endeavored to struggle forward against the Germans, but was carried back and then killed by shell-fire.

He was one of the many Americans whose daredeviltry has endeared them to their Canadian and British associates.

A blue-eyed American from Wisconsin, with, I should say, Swedish blood in his veins, said, "Our people at home do not seem to realize that talking peace-terms with the Germans still in France means a German victory. The home-folks do not know what we know. In the matter of a fight the Prussians, brave as they are, are down and out."







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IN OLD NEW HAMPSHIRE

EVERY day, somewhere close to eleven o'clock in the morning, a train sweeps in through a valley in the mountain region of New Hampshire with a thin, drawn-out whistle that sends the "creeps" up the spines of the passengers. It is a mournful signal, and it recchoes back and forth between the hills until the last fragment is lost in the ravines and rocky shelves. To the traveler it is like the wail of an exhausted banshee about to breathe her last amid lonely scenes, but to one little old woman it is only a sign of coming joy.

For it means that a new slice of the outer 'world is coming to her, to keep her active old mind in touch with the doings of men. Just how this happens is detailed by the Boston Herald, one of whose special writers visited the old lady in Wentworth, N. H. It is when the train reaches a curve two miles below Wentworth that the whistle blows, and, according to the account:

At the sound of the whistle a wrinkled, white-haired old lady drops what she is about inside her peak-roofed little house and bustles out into her front yard to receive the bundle of newspapers and magazines which for the last fourteen years has been dropt daily into her open arms as the train sped past.

Just when Conductor Mann discovered that Aunty White, who lives in the peakroofed house, had literary tastes is beyond the recollection of either of them. Some kindly instinct prompted him to begin collecting the magazines and papers which are left in the train and throwing them off to the cheery-looking old lady whom he usually saw bending over a wash-tub in the shadow of the vines which serecu her back porch. For years there was no other exchange of greetings between them than a wave of the hand and the morning offering of papers, but between them the kindly old conductor and the hard-working old lady have brought a large share of interest and pleasure to the little community thereabouts.

For the eleemosynary work does not stop with Conductor Mann's share of it. Along about half-past seven every evening Miss Wealthy, up the road about a quarter of a mile, decides that a pan of her remarkably fine apples should be taken down to Aunty White, and Maria Tuck, who lives farther down by the bridge, is reminded that "Aunty'd like them two brown eggs Betsy laid yisterday," and dons her shawl to carry their down.

By the time that Aunty White has adjusted her spectacles in front of eyes that are remarkably bright and twinkling despite her eighty-one summers, and she has turned up the wick of her kerosenelamp preparatory to reading the day's happenings, the little group in her spotless "settin'-room" usually numbers about five. She reads aloud and they comment on every bit of the happenings from soup to nuts.

"We're real int'rusted in the war," declared Aunty White briskly, "but, law sakes, I can't pronounce none o' them furrin names no more'n 's if they was Greek. They wasn't in no geography we ever studied when I was a girl,



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They Conflict? natural son of a human Did our Lord rise from the dead with the same body that was laid in the tomb

of Joseph of Arimathea?

And other questions in the new book, "RATIONAL ORTHODOXY," by a well known thinker who signs himself "A Member of the New York Presbytery."

Funk & Wagnatis Company Tey Agree?





"Wasn't it turrible about them Dennisons, too? I never slept a wink the night I heard they was lost.

"Did that Mis' Warren ever get back her jewels that was stolen? To think of her losin' the presents her husband gave her before they was married. I felt real sorry for her, poor thing!"

The visitor continues with an account of how all this rapid-are of comment was launched as she was calling on the old lady. They were sitting in the old-fashioned kitchen, for all the world like two characters out of the famous Wallace Nutting prints. Sunshine was sifting in through the window-panes, a hum of a boiling kettle was in the air, the crackling of the stovewood was as a brittle obligato to the talking, and-what thrilled the visitor's urban senses the most—a spiced aroma of fresh fruit-stewing arose from the stove in the corner. The narrator exclaims heartily:

Now, Aunty could receive the President in that kitchen with the utmost propriety, and I would wager the experience would be enjoyable for him.

It certainly puts the modern scientifieally planned kitchens, aseptic, efficient, and uninteresting, to the blush. seem built to convey the impression that there are favored classes who subsist exelusively from the delicatessen and the eorner restaurant and possess a kitchen for the sole purpose of having its stainless irreproachability photographed for the magazines.

In Aunty White's kitchen last summer's tomatoes were ripening behind the tiny panes of the windows, ruddy apples were heaped high in a pan on the table ready to be pared for pies, and somewhere a steaming loaf of gingerbread, hot from the oven, mingled its spicy fragrance with that of the pickles. There were florid geraniums blossoming every bit as lustily in their shiny tin cans on the window-sill as tho rooted in expensive wicker boxes. The tea-kettle steamed, the fire in the cracked old stove roared merrily, and a striped cat, which was performing the morning ablutions of her large and frolicsome family of kittens in the depths of a cushioned rocker. added a throaty bass solo to the genial hum and bustle of the room.

But Aunty White was the cheeriest, liveliest thing in all the place.

"Yes, I work hard," she said happily.
"It's a real joy to have yer eyesight and hearin' and to be able to work. Everybody's good to me. I get six washings to do at the village every week." The magnanimity of the public in supplying her with washings was greatly to their eredit, she seemed to feel. "And usually they bring it one way, and that helps, for I used to be some spryer when I was on earth the first time." She laughed heartily. for Aunty White enjoys her little jokes as well as any one.

"We have some real nice times, tho. Last week there was a spellin'-match to the Grange, and I spelled every one of 'em down, normal-school teachers and all, even the minister. Yes, sir, I was the last one left standin', and I didn't half try, neither." Her delight in her achievement was as naive as a child's.

"Law sakes, here I bin talking for fifteen minutes without my teeth." Her feet fairly twinkled as she sped into the little bedroom to procure the "teeth."

She emerged wearing a string of gold beads also, and a quaint old breastpin, showing that Aunty White was not too old to appreciate fully the prize for which Eve sold her freehold in Paradise. Her figure is as erect as a girl's, her blue eyes are gay and full of merriment. I began to feel positively decrepit beside such energy and bacchanalian spirits.

Aunty White has evidently had to find most of the sunshine of her eighty-one years for herself, but she is certainly sugar-cured in the gospel of love and patience, as any who are ill, or in trouble, or fallen from grace in the little community know. She has held the hands of the dying and helped usher in most of the little souls which have arrived there during the past twenty-five years.

"My boy was took when he was only twenty," said the old lady, "just a little after my husband. He was the happiest dispositioned, lovin'est boy. I say nobody can't sit down and mourn about the past

tho, because yer won't enjoy the present

none if you do."

This piece of philosophy seemed to remind her of the Civil-War times, for that was evidently the "past" she had in mind to mourn. The mention of her son brought her back to the days of his childhood, and as she gave a striking account of the hard days of the conflict, the years seemed to drop from her, we read, and she scarcely seemed to be the octogenarian she really was. The grand old survivor of America's early women called up more than one reminiscence, among which we read:

"I can remember the winter the war broke out. If folks could remember clear as I can what war was like there wouldn't be so much talk about it, I guess. Well, we was pretty poor that winter, but we took little John and moved way over in the woods on the other side of North Dorchester mountain to a log cabin. I tacked up sheets over the logs so 'twas real clean, and we kept a barrel of flour and pork down through a trap-door in the floor.

"Twas the worst winter I ever remember. The big trees used to blow down in the woods all around, and once one fell right across the eaves of the cabin. And once there was a blizzard that lasted three days, and we wuz buried clear up over the tops

of the windows in the snow.

"Long in the spring I remember little John's shoes wore out. There wa'n't no shoemaker in those parts and I took the top off an old pair and half-soled 'em myself. We kept warm and fed somehow till spring and we was real happy." Some memory brought a suspicious glitter of tears to Aunty White's blue eyes. She brightened immediately, however.

"Somebody sent me them 'gloxinies' there in the window. I wa'n't sure which end to set 'em when I got the plants, but they come up and they're blossoming fine. Everybody is good to me. Mr. Mann's been a good friend for years. Them papers helps us all out a sight up here during the winter. Sometimes I read pieces that are funny to the Grange meetin's, and then the magazines have some fine stories.

"We can't hardly wait sometimes ter see who the heroine's goin' ter marry, and then I stop and make 'em all guess.



so the furnace man slammed the iron door and was off for home without noticing that the door had bounced open. The babies were asleep upstairs. Soon all the lights were out. A hot coal dropped. Then a little spurt of grey smoke spiraled from some papers on the floor. Later came a tiny tongue of flame which crawled away doubtfully-and went out. Then another stronger. Suddenly there was a mass of flames—then the near-by barrels burst into a blaze, Like lightning the fire spread. It reached

the walls - flared fiercely for a while - licked up greedily - faltered died down-went out. The walls and floors were of

TCO:HOLLOW:TILE

Next morning down came the man whose whole heart was wrapped up in the family which had slept unsuspecting over destruction. And when he saw that blackened cellar, he blessed the name of the architect who had advised fireproof Natco Hollow Tile.

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It's funny how they all end with a marriage. Maria says she read once in a book that marriage was a safe harbor, and that she thinks the writer likes ter leave 'em there at the close, but I said most generally in the stories 'twas any old port in a case of storm. Most everybody around here gits married plain when the time comes tho, and we all like ter have a wedding in the story ter read about the fancy fixin's. Once it took four pages ter describe the bride's weddin' outfit." She sighed reminiscently. "That wuz a good story."

It's social service on a small scale, but there is no more kindly bit of charity performed in all the world than the daily bit of interest and happiness which a whitehaired old conductor and a cheery-hearted old lady are helping to bring to the lives of the dwellers in this isolated little com-

munity among the hills.

"I hope I won't never be called on ter live after I can't work no longer, that's all I ask," said Aunty White, as I left her, but it is certainly true that the work of cheery, helpful souls like hers is never finished in a world that so sorely needs them.

I left her singing happily in a cracked soprano as she stirred the fragrant brown kettle of fruit, and the song was the good old Methodist camp-meeting query, "Will there be any stars, any stars in my crown?" It seems extremely likely to me that Conductor Mann and Aunty White will receive halos liberally besprinkled with stars or whatever other symbol of reward is accorded the faithful and kindly of this earth.

THE CLUBBY WAR IN THE BALKANS

T'S quite a neighborly sort of affair, I the war in the Balkans, at least as far as the Servians and Bulgarians are concerned. No idealistic image of Fritz and Gaston swapping pipes of tobacco across barbed-wire entanglements can compare with the actual realization of the entente existing between the troops of the two Balkan nations. When the trenches are close together, as they often are, especially when the scene of the fighting is in a narrow place, Herbert Corey, writing in a copyrighted letter to the New York Globe. tells us that there is an almost continuous correspondence going on between the men on each side. There is, moreover, a kind of understanding about gun-fire, and neither side, it is said, will fire, as a rule, before breakfast. It is a very elubby affair, much like the fraternity existing between the players of two rival football teams. We read:

Each side knows the other side through some centuries of fighting and trading. The individual knows the idiosyncrasies of the individual on the other side and respects them—and sometimes takes advantage of them. One rarely bears gunfire before breakfast, for example. That sort of thing is bad for the digestion. Each side takes its siesta at noon and knows perfectly well that during that siesta the other side is making use of the informal truce. Neither side destroys the Macedonian villages. I have ridden through scores of towns in which not a tile is out of

place. Yet most of these villages were held by the Bulgarians before they were driven back and the inhabitants are beyond question friendly to the Bulgarians to-day. Only one town showed signs of punishment. Part of it had been burned when its comitjadis fired on troops.

"It became very annoying," said the lieutenant in command of a trench section on Vetternik. "The Bulgarians fired on our dinner-pails,"

There is no outrage which quite compares with that for the soldier. The peculiarity of the Servian is that he never asks the other side to let up. He just fights harder. So that for a time the Bulgarians were treated to a hot mess of bombs and rifle-firing, with occasional butt and bayonet interruptions, at the mealhour. This wearied the Hulgarian soul. The cook corvée would come along with its clinking cans and its savory odors of paprika soup, and immediately the Servians would get so busy that all thought of eating was out of the question. One could stand for that for a time, but when it became apparent that the Servian was specializing on meal-hour war the Bulgarian ealled quits.

"Let up on this," he said in complaining fashion one day. "My gosh, almighty, man"—or whatever may be the Balkan equivalent for that—"have a heart. We haven't had a stew in four days that wasn't as cold as Pharaoh."

"All right," said the Servian, "only you let up, too."

So that nowadays the two sides fight industriously all night long, take a rest at breakfast-time, fight some more, and when the elatter of the cook's pans is heard, the fighting automatically ceases. There is no need to remind the other fellow of the agreement. The fragrance of hot coffee and the adorable outgiving of konpos dispose each man to tender peace. It is only after good digestion has sufficiently waited upon appetite that the lighting begins again.

And then a new chummy spirit came into being among the ranks on both sides when somebody in the Servian Army discovered the deep truth that a live Bulgarian was just as good as a dead one, provided he was in the right place. Obviously then, the right and proper thing to do was to invite him to come over and surrender, in the most hospitable manner possible. Wherefore, as we are told:

The word was passed along the line, and all the Servians began writing affectionate notes inviting the Bulgarians to cross the line. As the trench-lines are in many places only a few meters apart, and as the neighborly fighting-men have long been in the habit of exchanging books and newspapers, it was not difficult to get the invitations in the hands of the potential guests.

"Yah," said the Bulgarians, incredulously. The Servian has no respect for the ethical quality of the Bulgarian. He insists the man has no comprehension of honor. "Yah," said the Bulgarians. "You want to get us over there and kill us."

"Fools," said the Servians, indignantly.

"Do we look like men who would do that sort of thing? Here—we'll show you."

Whereupon they rounded up a recent catch of Bulgarian prisoners from this







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section of the front and photographed them, and passed the photographs into the other lines. I have seen these photographs. They show large bodies of Bulgarians lolling about on the grass with the air of guests at a lawn-party, rather inelined to be amused by the new entertainment. They are fat and comfortably drest. A prisoner's life is assuredly one to be envied by a man who must sit in the unsanitated trench the Bulgarian affects, to be posted at by Servians.

"But what do they say about it?" insisted the cynical Bulgarians, want to know how they like it?"

Whereupon, the situation was outlined to the Bulgarian prisoners, and those obliging young men immediately sat themselves down and began to write notes to their particular friends on the other side. The translations I have read were couched in the most glowing terms. The inside of the Servian lines was described as flowing with milk and honey, and the prisoners asserted they were thoroughly enjoying themselves. Now and then a stubborn Bulgarian would refuse to ask a friend to desert, but would express a wish to send news of himself to his home. Whereupon the Servian, who is distinctly a good fellow, told him to go to it. The across-the-lines post is now in full operation. Every day a small mess of Bulgarians trickles into the Servian lines.

Of course, all this, as we are told, gets on the nerves of the Bulgarian officers. It is very annoying to have a lot of men to command, and then find some one, who ought to be making life miserable for them, seeking to lure them away. The officers attempted to put a stop to the traffic of notes, but as they are usually stationed at some distance behind the trenches, activity as censor is well-nigh impossible. Mr. Corey remarks:

Even when the officer sees a note fall in the trench, the man who picks it up is apt to read it before he turns it in. The orders are strict that deserters shall be shot as they leave the trench, but, even so, ingenious soldiers find a way to escape in safety. The other day one Bulgarian found himself in a short length of trench with four companions.

"Let us stack our rifles here," said he, pointing to a convenient place. "Then you can sit down and smoke these eigarets

while I stand guard." When the four eigaret-smokers heard the clatter they looked up, but the accommodating comrade was then on his way out of the trench, his arms filled with

walked calmly over to the Servians. They were amazed that he was not shot at by the men in the trench he had abandoned. "You see," said he, "it is this way. I

five rifles. In one instance a deserter

represent the other men. If I all right, they will come in, too."

There have been persistent stories that the Bulgarians take no Servian prisoners. That is an exaggeration, of course, and I have been unable to find out how much truth there is in the tales that the Servians are very frequently killed when they give themselves up. I am more inclined to think that the Servians are killed before they give themselves up, for the men of this Army do not surrender easily.

HINTS FOR CABLEGRAM-WRITERS

THE first thing we all learn about a cablegram is that it costs its length in platinum wire. Then we perceive that all the important firms have printed on their letter-heads a curious combination of letters—reminding one strangely of a Pullman car—called a cable-address. So we gather, since we have all learned to apply the Montessori system and see things for ourselves, that you have to condense your cablegrams, and often turn them into code. The New York Sun takes a humorous turn out of this in a recent editorial counsel to its readers about sending cablegrams in war-time—and particularly to Russia. It would seem that we may do most anything without risk in other countries, but in Russia one needs have constant guidance to avoid being elapped into prison. This would appear from the recent actions of the Russian war-censor, of whom the Sun says:

The Department of Commerce has received from the Russian war-censor five rules for those Americans who send cablegrams. All exporters to the Museovites, whether they send munitions or machinesfor counting caviar, will do well to assimilate the instructions;

"Make your messages absolutely-clear, so that a perfect stranger can make sense of them."

As perfect strangers abound everywhere and, in fact, make up a large part of the earth's population, be careful. O. Henry had a hero who foiled a South-American censor by sending a telegram in slang, but manifestly this will never do for the Russian eable. "Kick in, or nix on the stuff," will not reach the Russian from whom you wish advance payment.

"Do not use too many figures in comparison with the amount of text. A cipher story can be told in figures."

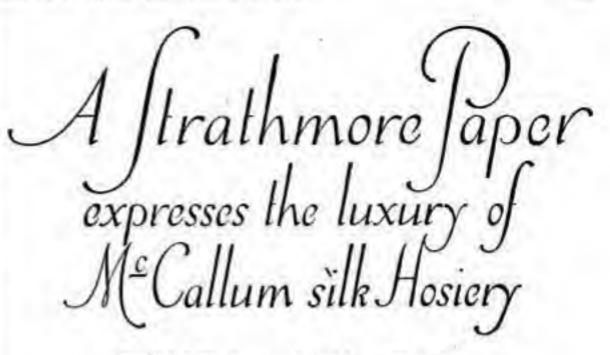
To cable "Ship 2,987,642 sables, 14,-444,982 otters, and 98,745,932 arctic foxes," would be to court suspicion. The censor, looking in his book on the fur census, would know that there are not so many arctic foxes and he would see at once that your telegram meant "Now is the time to blow up Vladivostok." Cut down your orders when the numbers are suspiciously large or frequent.

"Do not be laconic. Short messages sound very mysterious to the censor. Spend a little more money and make the story complete."

This rule will have the unreserved approval of stockholders in cable companies. Be chatty if necessary. An "Off agin, on agin, gone agin, Finnigan" cablegram might produce brainstorms in the Czar's secret-service bureau.

"Do not use highly technical terms, i.e., words not generally known or which can not be readily found in the dictionary."

If you are making up an order for a Russian house and want to know whether it wants the dimethylanilin mixed with methylanthraquinone or prefers a compound containing a dash of nitrotoluolene-diamin, put it in words of one syllable. Better still, after making over the query into its simplest form, have your stenographer translate it into Russian.



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The Wrong Line. HE-" Each hour I spend with you is like a pearl to me."

SHE-" Aw, quit stringing me,"-Jester.

Necessity.—Hr.—" People are saying you married me for my money."

SHE—" Well, I had to give them some reason."—Chicago Herold.

Well Combined.—" Do their lives blend

"Very. She has the gray matter, and he has the long green." - The Lamb.

Particular.—BOARDING-HOUSE MISTRESS.

"What part of the chicken do you wish?"

FRESHMAN—" Some of the meat, please."

—Pelican.

Slight Error.—" What is the price of this embroidered skirt?"

"Madam will find the skirts on the next table—that which she has is the new cape collar!"—Chicago Herald.

Egotism,—UNLUCKY MOTORIST (having killed the lady's pet puppy)—" Madam, I will replace the animal,"

Indianant Owner-" Sir, you flatter yourself,"-London Opinion.

Bringing Trouble,-" That fellow certainly is a dub,"

" For why? "

"I told him I bossed my wife, and he went and told my wife." - The Lumb.

Not Her Job.—He was a young subaltern. One evening the Sister had just finished making him comfortable for the night, and before going off duty asked: "Is there anything I can do for you before I leave?"

Dear little Two Stars replied: 'Well, yes! I should like very much to be kissed good-night."

Sister rustled to the door. "Just wait till I call the orderly," she said. "He does all the rough work here."—Landon Opinion.

His Plan.—An Irishman who was rather too fond of strong drink was asked by the parish priest:

"My son, how do you expect to get into Heaven?"

The Irishman replied:

"Shure, and that's aisy! When I get to the gates of Heaven I'll open the door and shut the door, and open the door and shut the door, an' keep on doing that till St. Peter gets impatient and says, 'For goodness' sake, Mike, either come in or stay out!"—Tit-Bits.

A Recipe.—An Irishman who is noted for his wit went into a public-house the other day and called for a glass of beer. The tumbler was not full enough for Pat's satisfaction, so he quietly asked the publican how many barrels of beer he sold in a week.

"Ten," replied the publican.

"I think," replied Pat, " if yer stand me a pint I could put yez on a plan to sell eleven barrels a week."

"Agreed," said the landlord, handing him a pint. "How now am I to do it?"

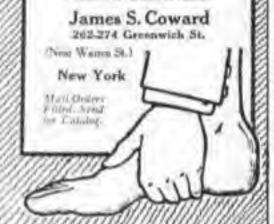
Pat, taking a big drink at his new pint,
"Always fill your glasses,"—Tit-Bits,

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Candor.-Fiance-" And will Bobby be sorry when I marry his sister? "

Bobby-" Yes, I will, 'cause I like you." Boston Transcript.

Watchful Waking .- PATIENT-" What would you recommend for somnambulism?

Doctor-" Well, as a last resort, you might try insomnia."-Indianapolis Star.

Precaution.- "You make your heroines singularly unattractive, old chap."

"Well, I don't like to do it, and I presume it hurts my vogue. But my wife is a trifle jealous and -you know-safety first." -Louisville Courier-Journal.

Broke Even,-" While I was watching the ticker some of my stock went up twenty points."

"Then you made a lot of money?"

" No. I came out about even. You see, my wife was at the milliner's at the same time."-The Lamb.

Effective.-PA-" At last I've found a way to make that young scamp of ours stop winking his eyes."

Ma-" Really?"

PA-" Yes; I'll show him the article in this science magazine where it says that every time we wink we give the eye a bath."-Buffalo Express,

New Disguise.- "I was preparing to shave a chap the other afternoon," says a head barber. "I had trimmed his bair, and from such talk as I had bad with him I judged him to be an easy-going, unexcitable sort of fellow. But suddenly his manner changed. Out of the corner of his eye he had seen a man enter whose appearance upset him.

"Hurry, George!" he muttered to me. " Lather to the eyes-quick, quick! Here

comes my tailor!"-Tit-Bits,

Unfair .- The employer of a Polish servant maid who has learned to speak English was telling of her experiences with the telephone. After its use was explained to her she was eager to answer every call. One day a ring came and she jumped to the instrument.

" Hello I" came from the receiver.

"Hello!" answered the girl, flushed with pride at being able to give the proper answer.

"Who is this?" continued the voice.

"I don't know!" exclaimed the maid. "I can't see you."-Philadelphia Public Ledger.

One on His Honor.-A police magistrate in Cleveland was disposing of cases at the rate of about two a minute, with great exactness and dignity, being judge, jury, and attorney, all in one.

"Then you are sure you recognize this linen coat as the one stolen from you?" he said to a complainant.

"Yes, your Honor."

"How do you know it is yours?"

"You can see that it is of a peculiar make, your Honor," replied the witness. "That is the way I know it."

" Are you aware, sir," shouted the justice, turning to a closet back of him and producing a similar coat, "that there are others like it?"

"Indeed I am," replied the witness, still more placidly. "I had two stolen."— Case and Comment.

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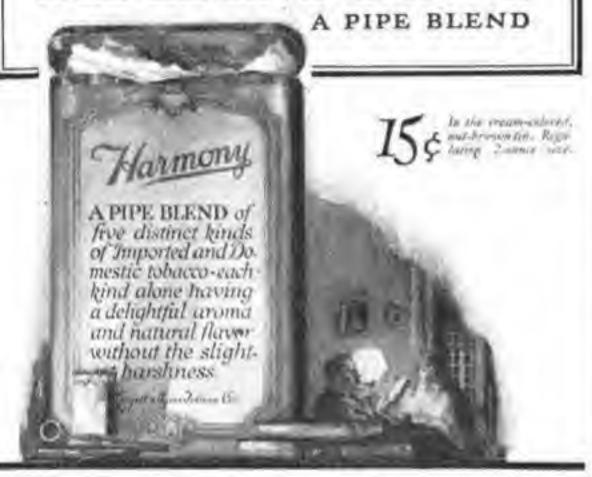


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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

WESTERN FRONT

February 15.—London states that British trench-raids in the West have netted a gain of three-quarters of a mile along a six-mile front since the beginning of the new year.

February 16.—Four lines of French trenches, on a front of a mile and a half, and a half-mile deep, are taken by the Germans near the Butte du Mesnil, in Champaigne. The Crown Prince's army takes 858 prisoners in the operation. A big offensive is believed to be near at hand.

February 17.—The British strike the German lines on both sides of the Ancre, and achieve an advance of half a mile on a two-mile front. A number of prisoners are brought in.

February 18.—After a desperate battle in the Miraumont region, the British succeed in repelling three German attacks on recently won ground. Heavy losses are reported from both sides. The number of prisoners taken the day before is announced as 773 German officers and privates.

February 19.—Verdun is the scene of another artillery-duel as the French guns shatter the German fortifications at Damloup, near Fort Vaux. Many Allied raids are reported from Armentières, Messines, and Souchez.

February 20.—A British attack in the vicinity of Messines is unsuccessful, says Berlin, and a few prisoners are taken by the Teutons. On the other hand, the British report damaging German defenses near Armentières and Ypres, as well as near Hill 304 in the Verdun sector.

EASTERN PRONT

February 15.—In Galicia, east of Lemberg, the Russians thwart a German move to blow up a number of trenches. The mines, which were in readiness, were seized by the Russians and the occupants taken prisoners.

February 17.—Fighting on the Roumanian front is resumed in an indecisive battle in the Karpathians, near the Trotus Valley

Valley.

February 18.—Russian troops capture a hill near Tergu Ocna at bayonet point without firing a shot, says London, reporting the day's events in the East. A number of prisoners are also taken.

February 20.—Konitza, near the Albanian border in western Greece, is occupied by two Italian battalions, since the Greek authorities move southward to Janina.

GENERAL

February 15.—Word is received at Rio de Janeiro concerning a sea-fight in which the British cruiser Amethyst met three German raiders. After a short fight the raiders withdrew damaged. The action is said to have taken place about 125 miles off Fernando de Noronha.

The day's losses in the German U-boat campaign are set at 6 boats, of a total

tonnage of 7,042.

The Italian troops operating in Macedonia win back Hill 1050, northeast of Monastir. It was lost to the Teutons a few days before.

February 16.—Great Britain announces a newly mined zone off the coast of Germany. Holland, and Denmark, and warns ships to avoid that territory as dangerous. The exit to the Atlantic of German U-boats is blocked by the spreading of mines here.

Seven more ships are sunk by German U-boats, bringing the tonnage loss for

the day up to 9,536.

Talaat-Bey, the new Turkish Grand Vizier, announces in an address that the Turks are ready to fight to the last man to retain Constantinople. A large loan from Germany is reported to have been floated by the Porte.

February 17.—Only three ships are reported sunk to-day by U-boats, with a total

tonnage loss of 6,469.

The British tighten their hold on Kutel-Amara by taking more fortifications on the Tigris, with 2,000 prisoners, and much war-material. The fall of Kut is believed to be near.

February 18.—A tonnage loss of 12,000 tons is reported for the day, altho only three ships are sunk. One of them was the large British liner Worcestershire.

It is unofficially announced at Berlin that one submarine in the North Sea sank three cruisers and a transport of an aggregate of 51,800 tons in a single day.

Casualties in the German Army since the first of January are totaled at 77,534 troops, exclusive of Colonials. Since the beginning of the war the German losses have been 4,087,692 killed, wounded, and missing, according to English compilation from official German lists.

The Greek legation at Washington hears that due to the Allies' blockade many Greeks are starving, and a number of deaths from lack of food are reported from the various provinces. The population, it is said, are forced to live on grass and herbs, and epidemics are rapidly spreading throughout the country.

February 19.—The British attack the Turkish troops at Sannaiyat, and occupy two lines on a frontage of 300 yards and 540 yards respectively, on the left bank of the Tigris. The Turks launch two counter-attacks and ultimately drive the enemy back to their original positions.

Geneva hears that the German Zeppelinraids on London have been discontinued as unprofitable, as was done some time ago in the case of Paris.

The day's losses due to U-boats total seven ships, of a gross tonnage of 16.196.

New war-measures are reported passed by the Indian and Australian governments prohibiting the departure of women or children for Europe under any circumstances whatever.

February 20.—The British War Office takes possession of all the leather in the United Kingdom, as well as seizing all unsold stocks of raw jute.

The exploit of a Russian submarine, operating in the Black Sea, and sinking nine vessels, is reported from London.

The number of ships sunk by U-boats during the day is announced as but four, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,729. The grand total of tonnage losses since February 1 amounts to 252,621 tons, vested in 128 boats.

The British take a Turkish garrison at a post near Bir el Hassana, on the Sinai peninsula.

February 21.—London announces that the port of Plymouth has been closed to neutral vessels.

THE TEUTON-AMERICAN IMBROGLIO

February 15.—The arrival of former Ambassador Gerard is announced from Paris, with the added news that he will start for home as soon as arrangements can be made.

Minister Whitlock notifies the Administration that the American flag was not ordered down in Brussels, but that the German authorities merely "requested" its removal from the Legation.

Berlin reports the liberation of the American seamen who were brought in by the



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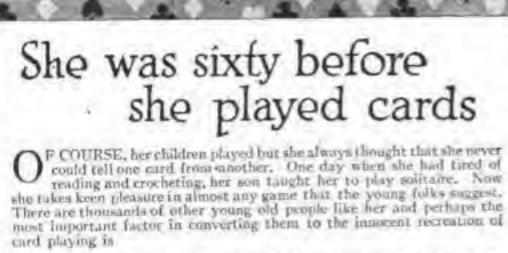
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steamer Yarrowdale. The American Government had sent repeated demands for this action.

February 16.-London avers that Americans have been told to leave Austria, but Washington denies the report, and makes every effort to avert a break with the Dual Empire.

February 17.—Capt. Charles A. Polack, of the German-Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, admits that the vessel was disabled by her crew under secret orders, when all were in the custody of a United States marshal. The order was received from Hoboken on January 31, before the German-American rupture.

Sceretary Lansing informs Swiss Minister Paul Ritter, in charge of German affairs, that it can not indorse the supplement to the treaties of 1799-1828 as proposed by the German authorities. An unfair advantage to Germany in the event of war is given as the reason.

February 18.—The entrance to New York harbor is reported closed by a steel protection net to be in use during the night and so arranged that no ships may pass during the dark period. The barrier is located in the Narrows. A similar net protects the harbor at Norfolk, Va.

Warning from the German Government reaches Washington to the effect that arming of American merchantmen will be regarded as a warlike move at Berlin. The German aim is construed to be a general tie-up of American shipping.

February 20.—Ambassador Penfield is reported to have delivered to the authorities at Vienna a request for a restatement of Austria's position on the U-boat question, with special emphasis on whether the Ancona pledges are to be kept or not.

It is unofficially said that the Austro-Hungarian Government is one with Germany on the submarine question, and will carry out her unlimited warfare in the Mediterranean.

FOREIGN

AFFAIRS IN CUBA

February 15.—Several vessels of the Cuban Navy escape from Santiago and remain loyal to the Administration. Hope is entertained in Havana that the rebels may soon be driven out, as battling is reported in progress between the factions in the Province of Camaguey.

February 16.—The Cuban rebels are twice beaten by the Government troops at Hoyo Colorado, near Hayana. rebels are now said to be in retreat, after several have been killed. Four American war-ships are reported to be on the way to the island to aid restoring order and protect American interests,

February 17.—Havana announces a series of unimportant engagements between the rebels and the loyalists, with the general effect of quieting the uprising in a measure,

February 18.—The American mine-layer San Francisco arrives at Santiago de Cuba. An agreement with the Military Governor is made by the Commander not to permit Menocal vessels to enter harbor, providing that it is not mined or blockaded by a sunken ship.

February 19.-An American note is sent to the President of Cuba to the effect that the Administration will support the legally constituted government under General Menocal, that the insurrecta government will not be tolerated, and that the rebels will be held responsible for property damages due to fighting or rioting.

GENERAL

February 16.—Octave Mirabeau, the noted French author, dies in Paris, aged 67.

The death of Mme. Rodin, one-mouth bride of the sculptor, is also reported from the French capital.

February 18.—Col. Benjamin Puente, War Minister of Peru, submits his resignation to the President of that republic. No reason is published.

Emile Carolus - Duran, noted French painter and member of the Institute,

dies in Paris, aged 78.

February 20.—Berlin reports that 1,500 persons were killed and more than 3,000 injured in a munitions-factory explosion at Archangel, Russia. The damage is set at 50,000,000 rubles.

DOMESTIC

February 15.—By a vote of 10 to 24 the Ohio Senate kills the move to reconsider the recently passed suffrage bill. The measure is reported in the hands of the Governor for signature,

Three men, later identified as the American cowboys recently captured at Hachita, N. M., by Mexican raiders, are found dead and mutilated on the Mexican side of the border a few miles away from the

scene of the raid.

The first legislative move as a result of the border mobilization dissatisfaction is reported from New Mexico as the State Senate receives a bill to abolish the National Guard in that State. The Guard is characterized as a "failure.

February 16.-The chief railways in the United States vote an embargo to relieve the car-shortage and traffic-congestion in the East because of the curtailment of shippings due to the German

submarine campaign,

The tie-up in the New York Postmaster situation is broken as President Wilson sends to Congress the name of Thomas G. Patten for the appointment. The suggestion is said to have caused widespread approval among New York busi-ness men and members of Tammany Hall.

The construction of another Government wireless plant to link the United States with Tutuila, Samoa, by way of Honoluln is reported completed. Both plants are now in connection with the wireless

at San Diego, Cal.

The annual Post-Office Appropriation Bill passes the House. It is reported to be of aid to the prohibition movement, since it probibits sending liquor or publications carrying liquor advertisements into "dry" States.

February 17.—The rush to obtain citizenship papers establishes a record as more than 50,000 applications are entered in a single day. The German-American situation is considered the cause.

Coincident with the opening of the Ameriean Embassy in Mexico, the remainder of the National Guard now at the border is ordered home. The movement of 53,000 militiamen is to begin in two days, and will occupy two weeks for completion.

February 19.-The antialien land bill, recently killed in the Idaho State Legislature on advices from Washington, is reintroduced for consideration.

Major-General Frederick Funston, commander of the Southern part of the United States Army and famous as the captor of Aguinaldo, dies suddenly of heart-disease, at San Antonio, Texas. He was fifty-one,

Governor Lister, of Washington, signs the State "bone-dry" bill, which, unless referred by petition to the 1918 election, becomes effective early in June of this year.

The House votes to continue temporarily the present rule in the Danish West Indies, and to appropriate \$25,000,000 to pay Denmark for the islands.





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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

THE AFTER-THE-WAR OUTLOOK

CONOMISTS still discuss, with vary-L ing degrees of pessimism or optimism, the condition of trade and general finance in this country, as well as in Europe, after the war. A notable recent expression of views came from Mr. F. C. Schwedtman of the National City Bank of New York, who contended for an optimistic outlook. What has been known as the "war after the war," he declares, will be "not so much an economie war between countries as a war within countries themselves against waste, extravagance, obsolete methods, class prejudices, and economic ignorance." A war of that kind will be waged in every country, our own included, the objects against which it will be directed being outworn educational theories, waste in the most precious of national resources, which is men and women, against waste in distribution. national and individual extravagance, and neglect of the farm. In this country the loss will not be in more money, of which we have not been drained, but in things far more valuable than money, such as cattle, hides, wool, steel, oil, copper, and other kinds of our real national wealth. Mr. Schwedtman declared that the cattle now available for food in this country amount to 20 per cent. fewer than they were in 1907, and that the number of sheep has declined 10 per cent. Meanwhile, the population has increased 18 per cent. We can not blind ourselves to the fact that we now have, and shall continue for some time to have, less food, less shelter, and less protection from the cold than we had before the war.

During this coming period, when the productive forces of the world are to undergo readjustment to meet the new conditions after peace returns, we shall find that selfdenial and finer kinds of economy, heretofore despised by us, will have to become the rule rather than the exception. Mr. Schwedtman does not believe that competition between this country and Europe after the war will become the bitter struggle which some writers have predicted it would be, but rather that we shall have this sharp war within ourselves and have it just because we shall emerge from the present war handicapped by extremely high wages and high costs of production, accontuated by habits of national extravagance.

As for the condition of Europe, Mr. Schwedtman believes that, on the whole, the productive power of the belligerent countries will be greater than it was before, altho they will all have to struggle under great burdens of taxation. The idea set forth in some quarters that the producing power of Europe will be prostrated by the war, because of the waste of human life. the destruction of property in war-zones, the colossal debts, and the neglect during the war of all industries except munitions and army transportation, he does not accept. Should the war last until August of this year, about 4,000,000 men will have been killed or hopelessly disabled, but in the belligerent countries at the same time there was a gain in population averaging annually about 5,000,000, of whom onehalf were males, which means that in three years the male population has increased by more than 6,000,000, so that there was a

gain of at least 1,000,000 more in manpower for industry than these countries had when the war began. Furthermore, to these figures must be added the stoppage in those countries of normal immigration to foreign countries, the return of former immigrants to their native lands, the remarkable success that has attended the use of women in occupations formerly pursued only by men, and the tremendous stimulus given to the invention of labor-saving machinery, to improved methods, and to higher organization. Mr. Schwedtman believes from these figures that the outlook is for an increase rather than a decrease in the producing power of the belligerent countries. He notes that it has already been asserted with some emphasis that since the war began the industrial efficiency of Russia and Italy has actually been doubled.

RUSSIA DEVELOPING HER TRANS-PORTATION METHODS

Professor N. Kouznetzoff, now stationed in this country as a special trade representative of Russia, recently discust with a writer in The Journal of Commerce Russia's need for better systems of communication and the steps she is taking to secure them. It appears that activities are already going forward to secure an extension of Russian railways and the improvement of roads and water-routes for transportation. Out of these conditions many opportunities have arisen for American industries to secure sales of material needed in Russia and which Russia herself can not produce while living under war-conditions. Following are points in the statement made by Professor Kouznetzoff:

"The Russian Empire extends over a territory of about 400,000 square miles, nearly one-sixth of the earth's territory. The territory of the United States, with its colonies, takes up only 177,000 square miles, something only half the Russian territory. The Russia has a population of about 180,-000,000, its system of communication is still much undeveloped. Until very lately little attention was paid to this question. The present war proved conclusively how essential and important it is for Russia to have more improved and more convenient systems of communication.

"The first railroad in Russia was constructed in 1838, between Petrograd and Pavlovsk, a distance of about 965 miles. During the latter half of the 19th century over 2,500 miles were built at the average of about 93 miles a year. Between 1896 and 1900 construction reached its highest development, a length of about 10,000 miles. In 1914 there were 46,000 miles of railroads. Nearly 33,000 are in possession of the Russian Government and the rest are private property. The United States in comparison with Russia possesses a net of railroads ten times longer, while Russia is almost twice as large. Among the intended new constructions, some of them deserve particular attention, namely the following:

Ina	rticular attention, namely ti	te fol	lowi	ng:
1	Moscow-Shterowkt	About	700	Miles
2	Ktorkof-Penes-Inea.	4	600	44
3	Ord-Nevgorod	4	450	66
4	Rybinsi-Kishtym-Mishkino	10	1,000	146
	Uman-Nicolaev	10	240	
	Kertch-Tokapee	100	200	**
7	Sarator-Asolr-usa	14	600	**
	Kief-Gitomyr.		450	44.
9	Alexandrovsk-Gay-Caardy	**	1,200	**
10	Kars-Borgoto-Oity	49	400	

"In order to complete this plan the Russian Government will appropriate about

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500,000,000 rubles yearly for three years, and has raised the price of railroad tickets. To bring this plan to completion considerable capital and an immense amount of supplies will be necessary. It would be very hard to get these from Russian factories at present, as they have to be pro-duced in immense quantities and in a very short time. American capital will find an opportunity for investment in this direc-

"The length of the water routes in Russia is about 180,000 miles, of which only about 60,000 miles are navigable for general purposes. The rest can be used only for shipments of lumber. The best water communications are in the provinces of Archangel, Vologda, Perm, and Olonetz. Notwithstanding the fine conditions for the development of a commercial fleet in Russia, the latest statistics show that this fleet consisted of 3,700 vessels of 783,000 registered tons. Of this number only 1,044 were steamers and the rest sailing-vessels and motor-bonts.

"Simultaneously with the development of railroads in Russia the Government has planned a long program of development of water transportation, which, until the present, has been entirely neglected. The objects to be attained are defined as follows: 1. The creation of exits into seas by water routes. 2. Our cheaper freights, such as lumber, anthracite, and grains, must be brought to the ports of exportation without reloading. As a result of this develop-ing problem another arises—the connection of artificial irrigation and the various river systems. Our main river, the Volga, flows into a closed sea, and therefore it is necessary to give her an outlet toward the north (which has been done), and also to give an outlet toward the south into the Black Sea. In a similar manner it is necessary to give an outlet toward the west to our Siberian rivers, at least as far as the White Sea. 3. The third problem is to provide a systematic betterment and the opening of new navigable rivers for the transportation of freight, such as grain. lumber, and, especially, coal. It is of special importance to transport coal from the Don basin into the western parts of the country by way of the Dnieper, and to the north to the Baltic Sea and the Ural; but in view of the expected rise in the freight charges it will be necessary to replace part with English coal after the war. Harbors and docks will be constructed in twenty localities. The completion of this work will require about one billion rubles.

"The territory of European Russia has only about 25,000 miles of roads. The development of the automobile industry has proved how essential more highways are for Russia. The present war has proved how the undeveloped system disturbs regular communication. In the Russian system of road-making the work is given to contractors, each of whom superintends a certain specialty. Here is another field for American enterprise. Structural committees will have to be organized on a large scale. By applying to Russian labor modern American devices great development and lucrative business will be secured. The following supplies will be needed: Tracks, locomotives, cars, pumps and supplies for water-stations, various lathes for new railroad factories, various machines for earthwork, road-rollers, and many other articles, which naturally will be bought from America.'

WHAT OUR WAR-LOANS COST DURING THE CIVIL WAR

A writer in The Wall Street Journal presents data to show that the prices which England and France are now paying for money are not exorbitant. At the opening of the Civil War our national credit found itself reduced to a 12 per cent. basis. At one time, owing to the depreciation in our currency, the actual cost of money was equal to 15% per cent. Two of the greatest loans made by the North were at 6 per cent. and 7.3 per cent. Following are parts of this writer's article:

"Many people are inclined to look upon the rates of interest which Great Britain and France are now paying for borrowed money as the rates of a bankrupt. But they forget that these are war-times, when the ordinary standards of credit must be disregarded. They also forget that the United States Government had to 'pay through the nose' for its loans during the Civil War. In fact, compared with the rates of interest in those days, the 5 per cent. and 6 per cent., which it is now costing both England and France, are conservative. It is of interest at this time to recall what it cost the United States Government to finance the War of the Rebellion. At the opening of the Civil War, the United States Treasury was depleted and the national credit reduced to a 12 per cent. basis. In 1860, failing to place a 6 per cent, loan, the Government borrowed on one-year treasury notes at from 6 to 12 per cent, discount; while in 1861, the Secretary of the Treasury sold a small amount of twenty-year 6s at 9½ per cent.

"The great popular loan at the beginning of the Civil War was the 6 per cent 5-20-year loan of 1862. This loan was placed directly with the people through one general agent and 2,850 sub-agents. There were \$514,771,600 of this loan placed at par in currency. The other great war-loan was the 7,30 per cent. three-year loan issued in 1864 and 1865, of which \$829,-992,500 were sold at par in currency. The Civil-War loans (with the exception of the 6s of 1861, \$18,415,000 of which were sold at an average price of \$9.03 per cent.) were all placed at par in currency, but commissions ranging from ½ per cent, to 1 per cent, were allowed to the bankers distributing the bonds.

"However, it is worth noting that while

"However, it is worth noting that while the average interest nominally paid by the Government on its bonds during the warperiod was almost exactly 6 per cent., the fact that payment was received in currency made the rate of interest actually paid much higher. The average gold value of United States notes in 1862 was 88.03 per cent., resulting in an actual interest-rate for that year of about 6% per cent. In 1863 the value of a currency dollar fell to 68.9 per cent., consequently the interest-rate rose to about 8% per cent. In 1864 the Government's credit reached low-water mark in an average market value in gold for its notes of 49.2 per cent., resulting in an actual interest-rate of about 12 per cent. At one time during the year the gold value of the notes was only 38.7 per cent. At this valuation the interest-basis was about 15% per cent. In 1865 the notes averaged 63.6 per cent. In value, bringing the interest-rate down to about 9% per cent. In the three following years the currency dollar was worth around 72 per cent. in gold, making the interest-basis about 8% per cent."

THE ELECTRIFICATION OF THE ST. PAUL ROAD

The success which has already attended the electrification of the St. Paul road in its far-Western parts has led to a decision by the company to extend the system through the Cascade Mountains to the Pacific Coast. For at least five years the management of the road has had electrification under consideration. Operations









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are already carried on by the new system over a certain part of the line and have shown that for Western railroads electricity is the most practical of powers. A writer in The Wall Street Journal believes it is not a far-fetched statement to say that all railroads eventually will come to use electricity, at least those whose lines are able to avail themselves of water-power. This writer says further on the subject: "To say that an electric locomotive will haul over a mountain-grade 30 per cent. more trainload, at a cost approximately 40 per cent. less than a steam locomotive, and that it is guaranteed to perform this unprecedented feat at sixteen miles an hour, as against nine miles for heavy freight-trains under steam, often with two locomotives to pull and one to push, means that the singletrack road increases its facilities to a doubletrack standard in the matter of speed, weight, and length of train, to say nothing of enormous sayings in the cost of operation." He then quotes C. A. Goodnow, assistant to the president of the St. Paul:

"The outstanding feature of the success of our electrification is the case with which heavy freight-trains are handled on the mountain-grades. Five trains of about sixty-two cars each are moved daily each way across the mountains by the big electric engines, and estimates are that four hours are saved by each train on each 100 miles. Recently, Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern, and J. M. Hannaford, president of the Northern Pacific, took a trip over 339 miles of our electrified line, and they were greatly interested in the sight of electric engines hauling heavy freight-trains up the steep mountain-grades at a speed of fifteen miles an hour or better, where formerly three or four steam-engines strained and puffed to move small trains at half the

speed. "The railroad presidents were even more interested in the success of regenerative braking. They saw the heavy trains coast down the grades at an even speed without jarring, or jolling, or grinding of brakes. There is no delay while brake-shoes are cooled or replaced or draw-bars repaired. Then, too, electricity is generated and turned back into the wires for use, for under the regenerative braking system the motors of the engines are reversed and turned into generators which make use of the great force of the trains going down grade. The comfort and the case of the regenerative braking is especially noticeable on the passenger-trains. The engine which hauled Mr. Hill and Mr. Hannaford took them 339 miles without a stop for overhauling, coaling, or watering, on which hours would have been spent on a steamengine on a similar trip. We have had no trouble in maintaining schedules over our electrified lines this winter, for cold weather helps rather than hinders electric engines, which also buck through snow-drifts which stall steam-engines. The time we save on the mountain divisions has helped insure delivery of freight and passengers on time. Electrification, with its increased comforts has brought a marked growth in our business. The ease of operation, the timesaving, and other advantages already brought out have led the management to take up the extension of electrification. It is hoped that soon the difficulties of the Cascade Mountains will be solved as have been those of the other ranges. Power can be developed in the Cascades just as it has been in the Rockies. Engineers are now at work on other problems of the improvement. It is a big undertaking, but the St. Paul system hopes to push it to completion soon."



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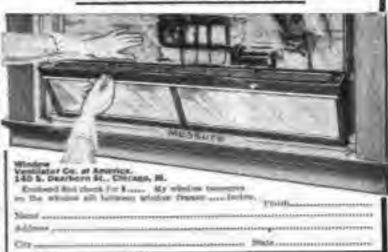


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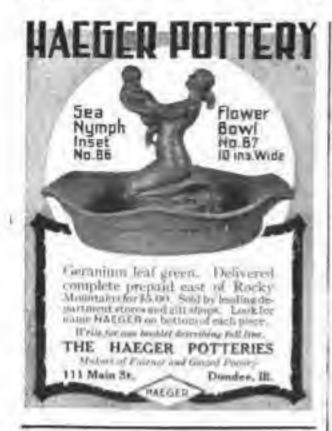


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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"E. H. D.," Auburn Mo.—" Please answer the following: (1) Did the United States pay tribute to Algeria until 1830, when the French began their enoquest of Algeria? (2) What is the meaning of the word Boche, sometimes Beache, used by the French to signify a tierman, and is it a French until [1]. word? (3) Is a hydroplane used in air? Is a hydroacropiane ever correctly called a hydro-plane? (4) Is that prominent German general named Hindenberg or Hindenburg?

(1) No. In 1795 the United States refused to pay further subsidies. In 1815 they defeated the Algerines and dictated terms to them. See the "New International Encyclopedia," vol. I. p. 405 (1914). (2) The word bosche has been traced as from two sources; (a) from German Burnels, fellow or lad; (b) from Burnels, the act of shooting with a ride. Carlyle, in his account of the Battle of Prague, says that Prince Henry of Prussia brartened his men with "Bürsche, this way!" (3) A hydroplane is not used in the air as is a hydroneroplane, and a hydroneroplane is not correctly called a hydroplane. The hydroplane is a gliding bout, driven at great speed so that its how is frequently out of the water while its stern is submerged. Practically, it may be described as skimming over the surface of the water, and does not rise out of it, as does a hydroaeroplane, which, rising from the water, floats through the air at such altitude as its motive power and supporting planes will permit. (4) The correct spelling of the name of the general you have in mind is Hindenburg.

"K. O. C.," Java, S. D .- The word cuff is a French word and is always correctly spelled with an accented "e".

"R. B. H." Grand Rapids. Mich.—"(1) Is it permissible to use appropriating in the sense of exasperating? (2) Is courty permitted, as 'exasperating? (2) Is courty permitted, as permissible in the sense of Sibe come on for a visit? And the use of on in such expressions as 'Come on up'. 'Come on in'? (4) Is the use of had had' good English, as in 'The good times she had had'? (5) Is 'actual fact' a redundancy?"

(1) The dictionary marks the word opprerating in the sense which you mention as "colloquial," which means that it is permissible in conversation. but not in writing. (2) Such use of the word ceverty is archaic and colloquial. (3) "Came in" is better than "came on." "On" should be omitted in such expressions as "come on up," etc. (4) "Had had" is correct, but it would be wise to avoid it when possible, for repetition of the same sound does not commend itself to the ear. (5) Many a so-called "fact" having been characterized "a lie and a half," there is now room for the phrase "actual fact." but the form is in general condemned.

"H. R. M. "Hamilton, Fla.—"In the War of the Roses in England, one side used the emblem of the white rose and the other the red rose. A long time ago, somewhere I read the legend that as this long war ended, a rose was found that was both white and red. The house of York and Lancaster did intermarry at the close of the War of the Roses, but I would like to verify, if possible this pretty little story of the red and white rose. Is there any foundation of fact upon which to base it, or is it just an invented tale?"

Please refer to Shakespeare's I. Henry VI., act 2.

"Plant. Let him that is a true-horn gentle-

merset. Let him that is no coward no flatterer.

But dare maintain the part of the truth. Pluck a red rose from off this thorn with me.

Warwick plucked a white rose and loined the Yerkists. Suffolk plucked a red one and joined the Lancastrians. There is a legend that when the Wars of the Roses reased by the marriage of Henry VII. to Elizabeth of York, a rese-bush in the grounds of a certain monastery in Wiltshire. which had been bearing both red and white roses, now bloomed with petals of mingled red and white.

See Brewer's "Historic Note-Book," Green's "History of the English People," Collier's "British Empire," and Sidney Low's "Dictionary of English History."



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Menotomy is the old Indian name for Arlington, a town in Massachusetts. In addition to the fact that it is a suburb of Cambridge, it is the name given by Cyrns E. Dallin, the sculptor, to the bronze statue which he designed and which has been placed in that town. The picture on the calcutiar was made from a photograph of the statue.

"E. H. R.," Fort Madison, Iowa.-"The word canapé is French for sofa. It is used in cookery to designate a slice of bread fried in butter and used as a support, or "sofa." that is, a serving base for sturgeon, caviar, anchovies, or other relish.

"P. M. R.," Dover, N. J.-The hattle of Marathon was fought by the Greeks against the Persians. The battle was fought on the plain of Marathon, p.c. 490, and the Greeks defeated Datis and Artaphernes, the generals of King Darius. Callimachus and Miltiades, the Greek commanders, drove the Persians into the sea all along the line and they left 6,400 Persian dead as against 192 Athenians.

"M. F. H.," New York.—"Somewhere in Ruskin's writings he made use of the expression 'peace and prosperity.' Can you tell me in what work this phrase appears?"

The LEXICOGRAPHER fails to find the phrase referred to in Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations," Walsh's "Encyclopedia of Prose and Poetical Quotations," Stoken's "Encyclopedia of Pamiliar Quotations," edited by Treffry, and Wilstach's "Dictionary of Similes." In Hoyt's "Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations" (p. 471, col. 1), however, he finds the following, from Ruskin's "The Eagle's Nest," lecture ix—"People are always expecting to get peace in heaven; but you know whatever pears they get there will be ready-made. Whatever making of peace they can be blest for, must be on the earth here." This is the only quotation on peace to be found in the reference-books. There is, however, an address which was delivered in England by John Rusida shortly after the Civil War (1865) in which the following passage occurs. Perhaps this is what is referred to:

is referred to:

"As peace is established . . . the arts decline. They reach an unparalleled pitch of costliness, but lose their life, culist themselves at last on the side of luxury and various corruption, and among wholly tranquil nations wither utterly away. . The common notion that peace and the virtues of civil life flourish together. I found wholly untenable. I eace and the rices of civil life only flourish together. We talk of prace and tearning, and of peace and plenty, and of peace and tearning, and of peace and plenty, and of peace and civilization; but I found that those were not the words which the Muse of History coupled together, that on her ligs the words were peace and sensuality, peace and selfishness, peace and corruption, peace and death. I found, in brief, that all great nations learned their truth of word and strength of thought in wae; that they were nourished in war and wasted by peace; trained by war and betrayed by peace; trained by war and betrayed by peace—in a word, that they were born in war and expired in peace" (Journ Ruskin, The Crown of Wild Olive: War).

"J. T. M.," Hickory, N. C.—"Does one inch

"J. T. M.," Hickory, N. C.—"Does 'one inch of rainfall' mean one inch according to our neasure of length, or is it some other neasurement?"

The inch used in measuring rainfall is the ordinary measure of length.

"E. H." Stanberry, Mo.—"Which church has the largest membership in the United States, Methodist or Presbyterian?"

According to the latest statistics, there are in the United States, 7,472,108 Methodists and 2:104,030 Presbyterians,

"E. I..." New York, N. Y.—"Stevenson writes, 'An old oak that has been growing where he stands since before the Reformation, taller than many spires, more stately than the greater part of mountains, and yet a living thing, liable to sickness and death, like you and me.' Should not this last be you and II. not this last be you and I?

"Like you and me" is correct, the preposition "to" being understood before "me."

"A. B.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"Which is correct, the word mask or mai, when used to describe the pasteleoard form placed on a picture in order to make it lead artistle?" make it look artistic?

The word mat is the one to use: for a "mat." in picture-framing, is a plate or card of thick paper, pasteboard, etc., either white, tinted, or gilded, in which a picture is displayed, and which surrounds the picture as a border or frame. generally under glass; a passe-partout. The word mask is not correctly used in this sense.



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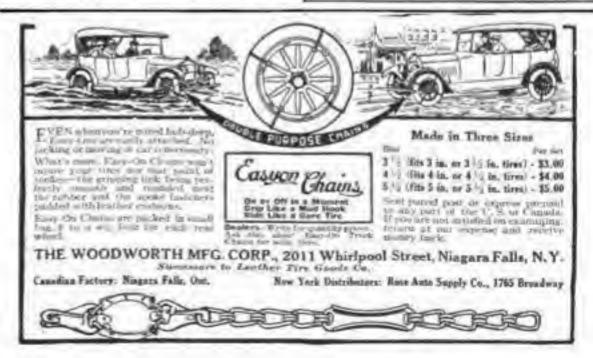
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(Continued from page 558)

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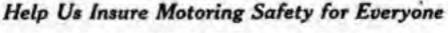
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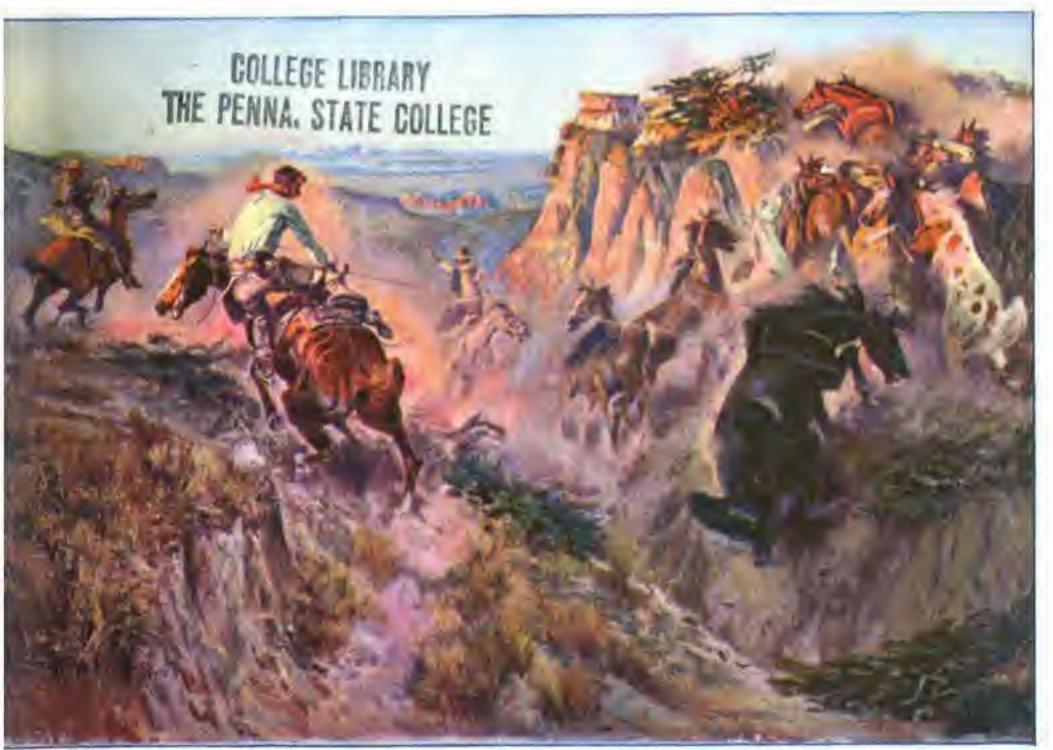




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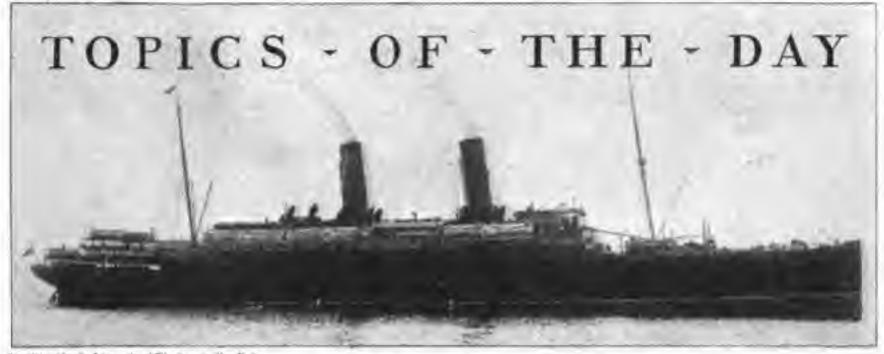
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Vol. LIV, No. 10

New York, March 10, 1917

Whole Number 1403



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TORPEDOED BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE, WITHOUT WARNING, ON FEBRUARY 25.

Thirteen persons, among them two American women, died when the Laconia was sent down in the night, 150 miles from the Irish coast.

IMMINENCE OF WAR WITH GERMANY

HAT COURSE is this nation to take in the face of Germany's torpedoing of the Laconia, the paralysis of our overseas commerce by her U-boat threats, and the revelation of her amazing plot to embroil us with Mexico and Japan? That of "armed neutrality," says President Wilson; a course which would permit us "to supply our merchant ships with defensive arms" and "to employ any other instrumentalities or methods that may be necessary and adequate to protect our ships and our people in their legitimate and general pursuits on the seas." It is "America's time to strike," exclaims the Richmond Times-Dispatch. "Declare war," urges the pro-Ally New York Tribune, which sees no other "honorable and sensible way to end this humiliating condition." American citizens traveling on the Laconia, it reminds us, "have been murdered under exactly the same conditions as those under which American citizens were murdered nearly two years ago on the Lusitania and the Arabic," and "Mr. Wilson has said many times that he would not tolerate any more such murders." "It would be ruinous to try to go to war a little and not much," declares Colonel Roosevelt, who points out that "a light must be won by hitting," and therefore, "if we go to war with Germany we must strike hard with the most formidable expeditionary force that can be raised. If we prepare our strength to the very utmost at the very outset, and subordinate everything else to this one end, we shall absolutely assure our safety and we shall immeasurably shorten the war."

"Germany is already waging war against us-cruel, relentless war-and we can do nothing less than defend and protect ourselves," affirms Col. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal. When she announced her campaign of "unrestricted" submarine warfare on January 31, says the Philadelphia North American, "Germany declared war against the United States, and since that date this country has been subject to every hostile activity of which Germany at the moment is capable." The uncovering of Germany's efforts to incite Mexico to war with the United States, with New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona as bait, moves the Galveston News to remark that now "even the pacifists must see the folly of half-measures." Even Mr. Hearst's New York American now concedes that "the hours are short, the days are few, in which we may make ready for our defense." On the other hand, we still find in some sections of the press the view exprest that our Government, and not Germany's, is to blame for the present crisis. Thus an Illinois paper, quoted in The Congressional Record, scolds the Administration for its failure to sever diplomatic relations with England as well as Germany, and points out that we could bring this worldwar to a close by stopping shipments of ammunition to the Entente Allies and by putting an embargo on the exportation of foodstuffs. And Mr. Amos Pinchot, a pacifist leader, is quoted as saying:

"In my opinion the public will not be much imprest with the Zimmermann disclosure. Dr. Zimmermann's proposal to

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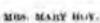
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"THE PRESENT OF THE SEAS."



MISS ELIZABETH HOY.

— Kirby in the New York World.

Mrs. Hoy and her daughter died of exposure in an open boat after the torpedoing of the Laconia. Austin H. Hoy, in a telegram to the President, offers his services to his country for the averaging of his mother and sister. "foully mardered on the high seas," He says in part: "As an American citizen outraged, as an American some and brother becaved. I call upon my Government to preserve its citizens' self-respect

turn Mexico and Japan against us in case of war is as fantastic as it is discreditable. If it represents official Germany, it shows that official Germany is distinctly up against it and has cracked under the strain. The United States should not be drawn into war on account of the Zimmermann memorandum."

and save others of my countrymen from the grief I now feel."

By slow and reluctant steps the United States Government has approached the brink. When President Wilson told Congress on February 3 that he had severed diplomatic relations with Germany he exprest confidence at the same time that the German authorities, despite their threat, would not be guilty of "actual overt acts" against American ships and American lives. Later, two American vessels, the Housestonic and the Lyman M. Law, were sunk, but the conditions of these sinkings apparently did not place them in the category of overt acts. But on February 26, almost at the moment that he again stood before Congress asking authority to arm our merchant ships for defense "if occasion should arise," word reached us that a German submarine had torpedoed the big Cunard passenger-liner Laconia at night without warning and without provision for the safety of the passengers or erew. Of those on board, thirteen perished, among them two American women. The Laconia was sunk in the war-zone off the Irish coast, in rough weather. She carried seventy-five passengers and a valuable earge, but no ammunition or explosives. Here, editorial writers and Washington correspondents agree, was an actual overt act. But public opinion in Germany, according to a Berlin dispatch, seems to be "reconciled completely to any eventuality" that may result.

The President told Congress on February 26 that, diplomatic protests having failed, "there may be no recourse but to armed neutrality, which we shall know how to maintain and for which there is abundant American precedent." He went on to say in part:

"I am not now proposing or contemplating war or any steps that need lead to it. I merely request that you will accord me by your own vote and definite bestowal the means and the authority to safeguard in practice the right of a great people who are at peace and who are desirous of exercising none but the rights of peace to follow the pursuit of peace in quietness and good-will—rights recognized time out of mind by all the civilized nations of the world. No course of my choosing or of theirs will lead to war. War can come only by the wilful acts and aggressions of others.

"I request that you will authorize me to supply our merchant ships with defensive arms should that become necessary and with the means of using them, and to employ any other instrumentalities or methods that may be necessary and adequate to protect our ships and our people in their legitimate and general pursuits on the seas."

Armed neutrality seems to find much favor with the American public, altho here and there a voice is raised in criticism. As the New York Herald reminds us, "the oldest known right in the world is the right of self-defense," and the Pittsburg Dispatch argues that the adoption of armed neutrality, being a purely defensive act, need not lead to war. "We are merely going to provide our merchantmen with the means to defend themselves or with protection against lawless attack, precisely as we should do if our ships of trade found it necessary to pass through some part of the sea infested by pirates," explains the New York Times. The President's proposal, says Henry Weismann, president of the German-American Alliance, "is a warning to Germany that unless the present method of warfare is ended, war is caused by her own desire." While armed neutrality does not necessarily mean a state of war, says the Springfield Union, "it may easily lead to that eventuality." The Brooklyn Eagle also sees us "moving toward war," and the Brooklyn Times "can see no end to the road President Wilson has taken other than a state of recognized war with the German Imperial Government." To the Newark Star-Eagle "the President's particular kind of armed neutrality" seems to be "simply another word for preparation for war he has come to believe inevitable." This view finds echo in the French and British press. Thus the Paris Temps remarks that "the measures for protection asked of Congress constitute a new step which brings the United States to the verge of war," and a cable dispatch to the New York Tribune summarizes the opinion of the London press as follows:

"The President's address is considered here to mean the bringing of the United States into the war or the withdrawal of the German submarine policy.

"Germany's efforts to make the seas another Belgium has drawn a protest from America which will help the Entente cause in many ways and prove a boomerang for the Kaiser and his people."

In Washington, according to C. W. Gilbert, of the New York Tribune, "armed neutrality" is interpreted as "nothing more than armed watchful waiting." Mr. Gilbert goes on to say:

"'Armed neutrality' will normally be succeeded by 'acts of war,' 'acts of war' by a 'state of war' and 'a state of war' by war itself. 'Drifting into war' is the figure of speech most constantly used in Washington to describe what is happening to this country. It is on all lips. Even members of the Administration use it—to state a fact, not to criticize a policy. Fault-finders alter it into being 'dragged into war' or being 'kicked into war' by Germany. But a satirist revised it after listening to the debate in the House to-day by saying Congress was for 'crawling into war.'

The voices of those pacifists who were calling upon the President not to insist too strongly on the recognition of American rights on the seas and of those American friends of Germany who were echoing the Chancellor's complaint that our Government had been unfair and "brusk" in its severance of diplomatic relations, were abruptly silenced on February 28 by the Associated Press's publication of the following amazing document, dated Berlin, January 19, 1917, addrest through Count von Bernstorff to German Minister von Eckhardt in Mexico City, and signed by the German Foreign Minister, Dr. Alfred F. M. Zimmermann:

"On the 1st of February we intend to begin submarine warfare unrestricted. In spite of this, it is our intention to endeavor

to keep neutral the United States of America.

"If this attempt is not successful, we propose an alliance on the following basis with Mexico: That we shall make war together and together make peace. We shall give general financial support, and it is understood that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona. The details are left to you for settlement.

"You are instructed to inform the President of Mexico of the above in the greatest confidence as soon as it is certain

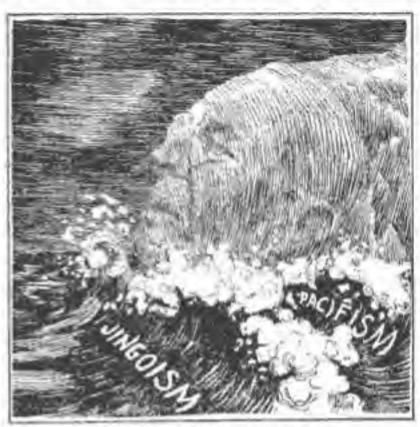


ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS.

—Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

that there will be an outbreak of war with the United States, and suggest that the President of Mexico, on his own initiative, should communicate with Japan, suggesting adherence at once to this plan; at the same time, offer to mediate between Germany and Japan. "Please call to the attention of the President of Mexico that the employment of ruthless submarine warfare now promises to compel England to make peace in a few months."

The authenticity of this note was confirmed by the White House and the State Department, and its publication was hailed by Washington correspondents as evidence that the Adminis-



THE DASHING WAVES AND THE IMMOVABLE ROCK.

—Barclay in the Baltimore Sun.

German insults and aggression." "Even the agents and sympathizers of Germany in this country must now be convinced that their efforts to restrain and fetter the President must have all the consequences, if not the purpose, of disloyalty," exclaims the Dallas News, published in one of the States to be "reconquered" by Mexico, and it goes on to say:

"Germany has offended against us unpardonably. It has murdered our citizens, it has employed conspirators to violate our neutrality, it has made dynamite an agency to effect what its persuasions and threats could not accomplish, it has conspired against us while professing sentiments of respect and friendship, it has corrupted our citizens into its service, and in doing these things heaped upon us indignities which a self-respecting nation can no longer endure. It is a situation which calls for the employment of thorough and bold measures,"

This revelation of Prussian militarism "writhing in the slime of intrigue," remarks the El Paso Times, "is Germany's answer to the pacifists in this country who claim to be American":

"It ought to be interesting reading to those who want a war-referendum—to those who doubt the sincerity of the Administration when it asks for authority to use the armed forces of the country to meet possible eventualities. This ought, moreover, to be thoughtfully scanned by those who believe we have no use for military training in America—who believe that the gentle art of persuasion by word of mouth can turn the tide of caronge away from our shores."

And in another Texas paper, the San Antonio Light, we read:

"The people of Texas view with complacency the coldblooded proposition by Germany that the State should become Mexican territory provided Mexico joins Germany and Japan in a war against the United States. They have no fear that such a thing will happen to them. They know that even tho left entirely to their own resources, they will be able to avoid compulsory Mexican citizenship. It is conceivable that enormous Japanese and German armies advancing through Mexico might, for a time, occupy Texas, but Mexico would gain no population thereby. It can be asserted with quiet modesty and simple truth that when Texas had been overrun such Texans as were still living would be beyond or on the border fighting their way home."

A MONTH OF "RUTHLESS" U-BOAT WAR

E STAKE EVERYTHING," said the German Chancellor in offering unrestricted submarine warfare as Germany's answer to her enemies' challenge to fight to the end. In view of such declarations, interpreted by many in this country and England to mean that the new campaign is Germany's last resource, the results of the first month of the campaign are well worth noting as an indication of probable success or failure. If successful, say some observers, the German U-boats may next appear off our own coast. One million tons a month was looked for as the "wreckerop" of Germany's submarine harvesters, the Chicago Evening Post remembers, and it joins with other observers in pointing out that the estimates far exceeded the actual returns for the first month of "unrestricted" warfare. True, February is a short month, but this is not held to justify the 40 per cent. discrepancy our editors find. The first month of the ruthless under-water campaign ended, reckons the New York Journal of Commerce, quoting figures slightly in advance of those printed in other dailies on March I, with a total of 187 ships, aggregating 479,087 tons, lost, as follows: British, 115; American, 2; other neutrals, 48; other belligerents, 20; not identified, 2. The New York Times prints this table of losses for the past five months:

	EN	TENTE-	NEUTRAL			
October November December	Ships 140 152 125	7005 366,500 230,000 235,000	Ships 72 68 37	\$7,000 \$2,000 60,000		
January February	170	336,000	54	97,496		

While this attrition is serious, comments the Chicago daily just quoted, "it is not serious enough to achieve the original intent of Germany—the paralysis of Great Britain before her West front offensive begins." Using British Admiralty figures, the New York Evening Post calculates that the daily average of U-boat "frightfulness" was 17,000 tons last month as against 12,500 in December. Against such a drain The Evening Post does not think that England can cope indefinitely, but if the process of British collapse should be prolonged "public opinion in Germany will have to be prepared for another disenchantment." To the Louisville Post the fact that Great Britain imported more cereals during the first ten days of February, 1917, than during the corresponding days of 1916 or 1915, means that the submarine campaign is probably a failure.

But when we turn to the utterances of German officials, we find a supreme confidence in the success of their submarine campaign. Vice-Admiral Capelle, present head of the German Navy, told the leaders of the Reichstag on February 14 that the results achieved had "surpassed expectations." He declared it "very satisfactory"; that there was "no reason to reckon with the loss of even one U-boat since the beginning of the unrestricted submarine war." And he continued, as quoted in the London dispatches: "There is practically no shipping in the North Sea. Neutral shipping is clearly as good as stopt." The Philadelphia Record quotes a German Foreign Office official's remark that "our aim i to destroy tonnage, not buman life; and every ton of shipping that we can compel to tie up in port is as good as sent to the bottom of the sea."

Even in London, if we may believe a dispatch to the New York Son, the late February lull in submarine operations is discounted by the belief that the new U-boats will not reach their highest efficiency until some time this month.

But the very seriousness of the submatine menace would seem to be rousing Britain to mighty efforts to cope with it. The pessimistic strain in the recent speech of the British Premier, quoted on another page, has been widely commented on by our press. But the Boston News Bureau points out that Britain's threefold answer to the threat is also outlined in that speech. Britain replies through "the Navy, the shipyards, the sweeping away of needless burdens on tonnage." No more ships are to be wasted in importing luxuries into Britain, and merchant ships are to be built more rapidly than ever before to make up for those sunk. As for the Navy's part-"Admiral Jellicoe and those who have been with him are not dissatisfied with what has been done," Lord Curzon tells the House of Lords: "they are not dissatisfied with the number of German submarines that will never return to their own shores." Fresh testimony, both to the gravity of the threat and the activity of the defense, is borne by Mr. F. H. Simonds, of the New York Tribune, who returned from England on the Finland last week. He found the new submarine campaign "everywhere recognized in Great Britain as the most serious challenge the Empire has known since Trafalgar, if not since the days of the Spanish Armada itself." On the other hand, Mr. Simonds learned that "in the first fifteen days of the new German submarine campaign the toll taken by the British fleet was twenty-five."



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NEAR-RIGHTED OLD LADY TO UNCLE SAMUEL - "Quit your crowdin't Don't you see what you're doin'!"

-Darling in the New York Tribune.



HOLDING UP THE HANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

-Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

OUR FELLOW CITIZENS IN PORTO RICO

T HAS TAKEN nearly twenty years for the Constitution to follow the flag to Porto Rico; and during these years the people of the island, living under a government "intended to be merely a temporary expedient," have been left in what the New York Herald calls "the anomalous position of being attached to a republic but enjoying no form of citizenship." Congress now gives them citizenship and a large measure of self-government. For the first general election under the new law, present qualifications for voting shall apply. Thereafter, according to the summaries in the Washington dispatches, voters shall be citizens of the United States, not under twentyone years of age, having such qualifications as may be prescribed by the legislature, providing only that no property tests may be imposed. The executive is to consist of a Governor

appointed by the President of the United States, and a council appointed partly by the President and partly by the Governor. There is to be a legislature of two branches, which is to elect a commissioner to Congress; its laws are subject to the approval of Congress and to the veto of the President. The law establishing this government provides for island-wide prohibition, subject to a referendum of the voters. All residents of Porto Rico may become citizens of the United States. As the Springfield Republican notes, United States citizenship is not compulsory.

"but the great majority may be expected to declare themsolves citizens, especially since the franchise after a year is to be restricted to those who choose American citizenship."

While the measure of freedom thus provided "is not that of Cuba, which is an independent republic bound to the United States by certain engagements, the liberty of the people and incentives to intelligent self-government will be ample," says the Baltimore American. The Porto-Ricans, as the Chicago Herald puts it, "have been given home rule. Congress surely could do no more."

But the Boston Transcript thinks that the privileges we are granting to the Porto-Ricans "are of a grudging nature"-

"We do not give Porto Rico the full status of a Territory, tho we have given that status to Hawaii, which is principally inhabited by Chinese and Japanese. . . . The people are in leading-strings. The island's representative at Washington is not a delegate in Congress, but a resident commissioner to Congress. In this respect the treatment of Porto Rico by the United States is much worse than its treatment by Spain, for Porto-Rican deputies were seated in the Spanish Cortes at Madrid on the same terms with other deputies.

"As colonial rulers we are somewhat untrusting, somewhat grudging of our political benefits. We have, however, compensated the Porto-Ricans by allowing them much better economic advantages than they had from Spain. The island was plundered and bled economically under Spanish rule. We do not plunder or bleed it. The Porto-Rieans have the benefit of their own taxes, and their trade and production have been enormously stimulated under the American connection."

The Porto Rico law is looked upon by the New York Evening Post and other papers as "a fit supplement to that passed last year granting a larger degree of self-government to the Philippines." The New York World would note, however, that the two Governmental schemes differ widely in purpose:

"In the Philippines we . . . gradually widen self-government in proparation for complete home rule. But Porto Rico is to remain part of the United States."

SUFFRAGE DRIVE ON EASTERN FRONT

Y WINNING INDIANA the woman-suffrage workers have opened up a great stretch of territory in the Middle West, reaching from the Mississippi to the Alleghenies, and to the boundaries of such conservative Eastern commonwealths as Pennsylvania and New York. The number of womansuffrage States is increased by this accession to fifteen, easing 135 out of 531 votes in the Electoral College, and, as the Providence Journal notes, with a population of twenty-five millions, one-quarter of the national total. Indiana's action following that of Illinois and Ohio, respectively the third and fourth States in population in rank, seems to the Providence paper highly "significant of the times." Woman suffrage, similarly comments the Nashville Tennessenn, "has made its entry into the East with a rush. Other States will adopt it in short order."

> And active campaigns are befrage constitutional amendment

> The Hindenburgs of the suffrage movement seem to have discovered that the drive on the Eastern front requires different tactics from those which succeed od in the Far West. In Indian ... as in Illinois, Ohio, and Nort.

ing carried on among voters and legislators in half a dozen States to try to insure the verification of such predictions. Suffragists are particularly pleased with the success of their forty-years' effort to persuade the legislature of Maine to submit an equal-sufto the voters.

the States in black still limit the elective franchise to males. Dakota, the legislature acted to give women such an extension of the franchise as would not require an amendment to the Constitution. The advantages and the faults of this method were set forth in our issue of February 24. The Indiana law, which received the Governor's signature on February 28, provides that every woman who is a citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one or upward, having the residence qualifications now governing male voters, shall be allowed to vote for Presidential electors, delegates to a constitutional convention, certain specified State and county officials, all town and city officials, school officers, "and for all other elective officers not provided for in the Constitution of Indiana"; women may vote in primary elections, and upon the ratification of a new Constitution, the they may not vote upon constitutional amendments.

Thus "Indiana women get justice," remarks the Indianapolis Times. All who have witnessed the increased interest in public affairs displayed by women during the last fifteen or twenty years will admit that "woman suffrage in Indiana was inevitable," The News declares, continuing:

"In late years every legislature has considered the step, and each time it has been postponed by a bewildered and gradually weakening opposition. Successive failures of the bill have been marked by indications that the opposition felt the power of the suffrage arguments."

The Star, of the same city, a consistent and vigorous supporter of the equal-suffrage movement, utters "a few words of caution and sober responsibility":

"In the first place, both friends and foes of suffrage must be admonished that its effects are easy to overestimate. The most eareful observation of conditions in States already using the votes of women tends to discount both the hopes of its supposed beneficiaries and the dread anticipations of its foes. No millennium has followed it, neither has it wrecked the home nor put chivalry in the diseard.

"In the second place, those timorous souls are wrong that



SHOWING THE SUFFRAGE WEDGE POINTING EASTWARD. Full suffrage States are white; partial woman suffrage by legislative enactment obtains in North Dakota, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio:

view this reform as a mere revolt of unsexed and strident-voiced agitators to get some petty victory over the 'tyrant man.' Upon any such basis as this, suffrage could never have won."

The law giving women partial suffrage in Ohio, which was briefly discust in our issue of two weeks since, was signed by Governor Cox on February 21. Its opponents, however, so The Suffragist (Washington) notes,

"Are already circulating an initiative petition for forcing a State referendum on the question. A majority of the voters in the State would then decide whether the bill passed by the Assembly shall stand. The bill is framed to go into effect in 1920,"

TO MAKE US SPY-PROOF AND BOMB-PROOF

THE STRIKING STATEMENT that 100,000 spies are at large in this country would incline the average reader to think somebody is "seeing things," remarks the Minneapolis Tribane, if it had not been made in the United States Senate by Senator Overman, of North Carolina, during the discussion of the drastic bill "to define and punish espionage." The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 60 to 10, and, according to Washington dispatches, is designed to make this country spyproof and bomb-proof. The Tribune attaches particular importance to Senator Overman's estimate because he is chairman of the important Judiciary Committee and because he has kept in close touch with the Department of Justice, which drafted the bill, and this Department in turn is presumed to have based its demands on "credible reports from secretservice men." This journal goes on to say that 100,000 spies means one spy for every 1,000 of our total population, and that ratio, if borne out in Minneapolis, would give the city 360 spies, Senator Overman did not go into detail as to the nations these spies are serving, and The Tribune wonders whether they are "mostly secret agents of Germany, or do Japan, Mexico, and the Allied belligerents figure impressively in the personnel?" Until now the only apparent reason for the Allies to have spies here would be to watch for "sinister movements on the part of Teuton 'sleuths,'" but German plotters have been "at work here almost since the war began," a fact established in court trials and in acknowledgments made outside of courts.

The press remind us of the many apparently incendiary fires and explosions in munition-plants that have occurred especially since about the second year of the war. Also, it is recalled that a couple of months ago Mr. Franz Bopp, German Consul-General at San Francisco, and four consular employees were convicted on charges of plotting to destroy munition-plants in the United States and Canada and to blow up military trains, railwaybridges, and steamships carrying supplies to the Entente Allies. A New York World dispatch of the date of February 21 informs us that New Britain, Conn., was then declared under martial law because of a succession of small explosions and the starting of at least twenty fires within two hours and a half, all of which were declared by the authorities to have been plainly of an incendiary origin. Then press reports advise us that the German Embassy at Washington was really a sort of headquarters for all the German missions in Central and South America, and that former Ambassador von Bernstorff left in this country a fund of \$2,000,000 which, it is rumored, is to be devoted to various purposes, one being propaganda in the interests of Germany.

The Washington Erening Star calls attention to the arrest of two men in New York charged with plotting to spy out military secrets in England and smuggle them to Germany at the very moment that the Senate was considering the bill to strengthen the hands of the Government in dealing with espionage. This case does not affect United States interests, we are told, but it illustrates the spy danger vividly. It would seem, from a

comparison of dates, that after the arrest of you lgel, of the German Embassy staff, The Star goes on to say, the scheme was hatched whereby an agent in New York sent spies to England to collect facts about the British military plan. Their discoveries were communicated to Germany either through Holland by tourists, who on Dutch territory met agents from Berlin, or by letters to America, the contents of which were subsequently dispatched to Berlin by means as yet undisclosed. The writing was in all cases invisible on blank pages of what appeared to be ordinary correspondence paper, and this journal points out that it took the American secret service several months to run down the plot and locate the chief agents in America.

Protective measures of the Government may prove in some way onerous, remarks the Philadelphia North American, one of the journals that indorse the Espionage Bill, but they are necessary and will not hurt loyal citizens or "law-abiding aliens." Our peril is real, we are told, as we have learned during "thirty months of ceaseless agitation and intermittent disturbances, ranging from foreign intrigue disguised as pacifism to open violence and terrorism." The North American sums up the bill, which has fourteen chapters dealing with as many subjects, as follows:

"1. Unlawful intrusion upon or approach to any vessel, fort, railroad, camp, navy-yard, or 'other place connected with the national defense or under control of the United States,' for the purpose of obtaining information, or any attempt unlawfully to collect or dispose of it \$10,000 fine or two years' imprisonment.

"Attempted delivery to a foreign Government of such information-twenty years' imprisonment, or, in time of war, life

imprisonment.

"Spreading false information in time of war to interfere with military or naval operations—fine and life imprisonment.

"Harboring of a spy-fine and imprisonment.

"2. False swearing to influence the conduct of a foreign Goverament or to defeat any measure of the Government of the United States in any foreign controversy-\$5,000 fine or five

"3. Impersonation of duly accredited foreign officials—same

penalty.

"4. Fraud in obtaining or using passports-\$2,000 fine or five years.

"a. Fraudulent use or counterfeiting of any Government seal

or commission-\$5,000 fine or ten years.

"6. Conspiracy to injure or destroy property in any foreign country with which the United States is at peace-\$10,000 fine or two years.

"7. Inspiring or taking part in any military or naval enterprise

against such a country-\$3,000 fine or three years.

"8. Attempted escape of interned persons—arrest and confinement. Aiding in such escape-\$1,000 fine or one year. "9. Authorizing the President to order seizure of arms and

munitions of war about to be exported or used in violation of

the neutrality and the laws of the United States.

"10. Empowering the President to arrest vessels attempting to depart on errands of assistance to belligerent vessels in violation of American neutrality. Penalty for convicted offenders against these provisions, \$10,000 fine or five years.

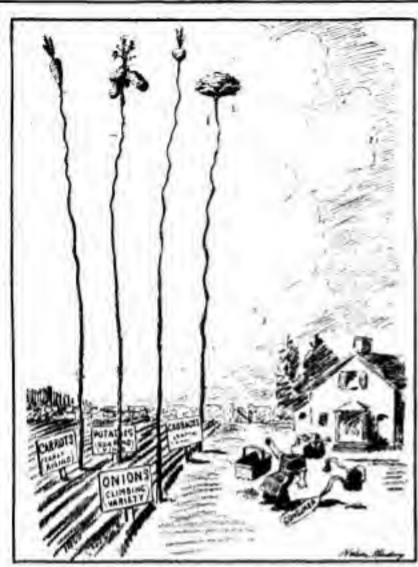
"II. Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, under proclamation of the President, to regulate the conduct of all vessels in American ports in case of war or disturbance of international relations, actual or threatened. Penalty for wilful destruction or injury of any vessel, domestic or foreign, in an American port or territorial waters, \$10,000 fine or two years.

"12. Punishing wilful injury or attempted injury to any vessel engaged in foreign commerce by \$10,000 fine or ten years.

"13. Requiring sworn statements, in addition to customary manifests and clearances, by masters of vessels sailing during a war in which the United States is neutral.

"14. Providing for the issuance of search-warrants and the seizure and detention of property thereunder."

Among adverse critics of the bill, we find the New York Erening Post, which says it strikes "a grave blow at freedom of speech and the press." It far outdoes the censorship bill of the General Staff, we are told, for it "deliberately specifies a prisonterm of three years for the crime of unintentionally circu ating



ACE AND THE BEANSTALK OUTDONE.

-Harding to the Brooklyn Engle

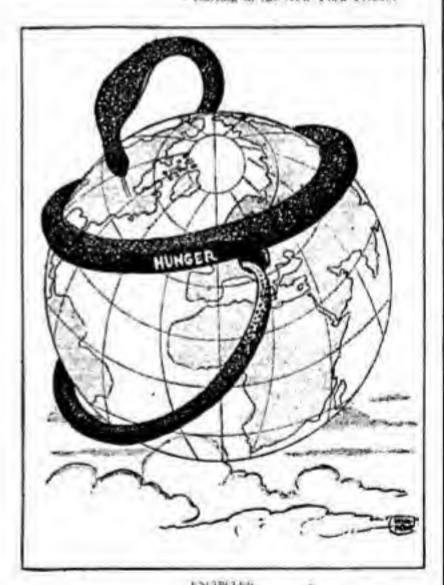


CRACK THE WHIP.

-Sykes in the Philadelphia Econing Ledger.



Darling in the New York Tribune



-Rope in the Chicago Tribut.

HOW THE CARTOONISTS ACCOUNT FOR HIGH PRICES.

information of value to the enemy." No other statute does The Evening Post recall which thus "penalizes what may be an accident, or due to a misunderstanding, or to a perfectly innocent action," and it asks whether there could be "anything less American and more like what we are apt to characterize as "Prussianism"?" We read then:

"More than that, Section 3 of the bill, as drawn, provides a fine of \$10,000, imprisonment for life, or for any period not less than thirty years, for any one who shall convey any false information calculated to cause . . . disaffection or interference with the operation or success of the military or naval forces. Of course, what is aimed at is treachery; but under this section it might easily be possible to suppress all editorial discussion of campaigns and practically to shut off all public meetings. The authority to judge what is a false report calculated to cause disaffection will presumably have to rely on military testimony. One can not easily imagine what would have occurred had such a statute been in existence during the Civil War days."

A Washington correspondent of this journal informs us that

the only organization actively opposing the "hysteria" of Congress is the American Union Against Militarism, which sent a letter to every member of the House of Representatives, reading in part as follows:

"A statute as sweeping as this would have outlawed the activities of the Anti-Imperialist League during the Spanish War. It could have been used summarily against the newspapers which exposed the 'embalmed beef' scandal. It would make unlawful such criticism as that which has resulted in a change in the British Cabinet. It could be used as a net to gather in all who criticized the management of the war by the military authorities. Anything, in short, which might be construed as causing disaffection in the Army or Navy, or as hampering the military authorities, may be punished by life imprisonment—and by a fine of \$10,000.

"Surely it is in the power of Congress to frame a bill which will afford adequate protection against spying, without denying to innocent citizens the common privilege of democracy."

It is desirable, of course, to enact whatever additional legislation may be considered necessary, observes the Chicago Tribune, to punish spies, conspirators, or other malefactors caught giving aid to an enemy in case we go to war, yet in our circumstances it is even more important not to get wrought up over this unpleasant incident of war. There is a good deal of nonsense about espionage current, according to this journal, and a great deal of foolish anxiety, of stupid injustice, and even of still more stupid violence to innocent people that may be avoided by realizing that public agencies are best able to take care of whatever espionage or other mischief is on foot, and The Tribune thinks that—

"A good many worthy citizens need a cold douche of common sense to restore them to a healthy state of mind. A German bartender overhearing an argument on the war will hear nothing for which he would be given a pension by the Imperial German Government even if he could transmit his information to Berlin. The portly gentlemen at the next table are not necessarily emissaries of a foreign foe because they are consuming Hungarian goulash. The barber who interrogates you upon your opinion of Wilson, or inquires if it is your expert opinion that Mr. Pugh's Disturber VI. could get away with the U-53 is not necessarily waiting to pass your opinion by roundabout means to Admiral von Tirpitz."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WHORVER put the fist in pacifist misplaced it .- Philadelphia Press.

A GOOSE-STEP in Herito causes a lot of goosefiesh in Congress.—Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

As long as the armies in Europe trench the American people will have to retrench.—Boston Transcript.

DR. KARL HELFTERICH calls on farmers to save Germany. They couldn't make a worse job of it than the Hohenzoilerns.—Wall Street Journal.

That New York food-riot would have been worth a seven-column head-line had it been pulled off in Berlin or Vienna.—Nashrelle Southern Lumberman.

-American merchant ships aren't trying to get away. - Hoston Transcript.

Wirth food-riots, high prices, and a war-tax, we are having all the scass-tions of war without damage to our Army or Navy.—Nashrille Southern Lumberman.

Holland and Denmark may got terribly und at Germany, but it is believed that remembering Roumaniathey will be able to restrain themselves,—Kansas City Star.

It food-prices continue on the upward trend in New York the Kalser may be forced by economic pressure to take his next Christmas dinner elsewhere.—Basion Transcript.

Pacifiers who contend that Uncle Sam should have turned the other check are reminded that our avunrular relative is entirely out of unsmitten checks.—Kansas City Star.

Cirman Liners in United States Ports Can Sall—Newspaper head-line, Yes; their commanders have American permission and the hearty invitation of the British fleet.—Pfitzburg Gazette-Times.

ONE is aroused to a recognition that even Turks have a sense of humor by reading that the Stamboul University of Constantinopic suggests the Kaiser for the Nobel peace-prize.—Smille Post-Intelligencer.

THERE are at least one or two neutral nations which might give sums more emphatic expression to their real feelings if they had a nice, deep ocean between them and the seat of war.—Nashrille Southern Lumberman.

Civilization is surely advancing, altho its progress may sometimes seem slow. African traders, who used to supply Uganda with rum, calleo, brass wire, and beads, are now doing a roaring trade in wrist-watches.—
Youth's Companion.

Ask the ship-builders about the golden lining of the U-boat cloud.—
Prinsburg Gazette-Times

Give us more initiative and issu referendum.- Wall Street Journal.

GREMANY can always find a sufficient store of high explosives by tapping Count Revention.—New York Evening Post.

The passage of the explorage bill makes the country reasonably safe new from the machinations of everybody except Congressmen.—Boston Transcript.

AMERICA is a great little melting-pot. If the contents do not melt it is not the fault of the pot. A hot the under it might do the business.—
Chicago Tribune.

BERGIN will doubtless ascribe Bernstorff's courteons treatment at

Halifax to terror of German frightfolium.—Wall Street Journal.

The News and Courier wonders how

many people have looked up the word "overt" in the last ten days. Probably the Kalser, for one.—Soren-net News.

HERE is a difficult problem. If one submarine sinks eight ships in a single day and all submarines sink only ten, how many submarines are there at work?—Kansus City Siar.

Deserre "Jim" Mann and "Hampy" Moore, the President evidently believes that Congress will stand by him rather than by the Kaiser.— Charleston News and Courier.

The discovery that it was the U-53 that sank the American ship House tonic should prove very gratifying to members of the Newport reception committee.—Borion Transcript.

Is that New York bread-riot had occurred in London or Berlin the wireless would have been kept busy telling us how it presaged the early end of the war.—Kansas City Star.

BROTHER VILLAID, in his fear that Prissianism would come with compulsory military training, doesn't take into consideration the important fact that Americans are not Prussians.— Boston Transcript.

The shor-manufacturers who explain that ladies' shoes have increased in price because of the shorter skirts they are wearing, seem to overlook the fact that men's trousers are still the same length.—Nashrille Southern Lumberman.

Speaking purely from a personal standpoint, we are entirely willing that the inalienable right of American citizens to sail any part of the high seas, regardless of submarines, be exercised by somebody else.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.



Contributed by the North Assertmen Grouping.

"I DARE YOU TO COME OUT!"

-Richards in the Philadelphia North American.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

A SUBMARINE-TRAP IN OPERATION.

A trawier opening the great steel net that guards Kirkwall Harbor from submarines and torpesioes, in order to let out a vessel bound for New York. This photograph was made by a woman passenger whose camera escaped the vigilant eye of the British officials.

THE SUBMARINE THAT ALARMS BRITAIN

House of the plight in which the United Kingdom finds herself, owing to the constant destruction of her shipping by the German submarines. Mr. Lloyd George told Parliament that the nation must immediately enter upon a course of rigid economy in food or else face the prospect of actual want before many weeks are over. The Premier cophasized the fact that England had not only to supply ships for her own needs, but also to furnish maritime assistance to both France and Italy, an aid that was becoming increasingly difficult, owing to the success that had attended the efforts of the German submarine commanders. The view of Mr. Lloyd George upon the submarine question may be described as one of distinctly chastened optimism. Speaking in the House of Commons, he said:

"If we take drastic measures we can cope with the submarine menace, but if the nation is not prepared to accept drastic measures for dealing with the menace, disaster is before us.

"The Government is hopeful of finding means of dealing with the submarine, but we should be guilty of folly if we rested tranquilly upon the expectation of realization of that hope. We have to deal ruthlessly and promptly with the tonnage problem by measures which impose great sacrifices upon the country."

Some observers think that Mr. Lloyd George assumed a tone of greater gravity than the circumstances warrant in order to shake what has been described as the "sluggish complacency" of the British people. Indeed, the London Daily Chronicle says it in so many words. Describing the impression made upon Parliament, it remarks:

"Some members think the Prime Minister drew too dark a picture of the existing situation, but there has been so much complacent optimism in this country about the war that a corrective was necessary. Lloyd George is right in refusing to mask the realities, for you do not get rid of them by covering them with a gauze of words and pretenses."

It is an undoubted fact, however, that Germany's new submarine campaign has presented to the Entente a nut that they find unexpectedly hard to crack. It appears that this undersea attack is being waged by a new type of submarine so heavily armored that the three-inch guns with which the mosquito fleet and the merchant ships are armed are no longer effective, and that six-inch guns, which would prove an adequate defense, are too heavy both for the light submarine-chasers and for the

decks of the smaller merchant vessels. In the Paris Revue de Deux Mondes, Rear-Admiral Degouy, of the French Navy, one of the leading naval experts of Europe, tells us about the new German submarines. He writes:

"I shall speak now of the 2,000-ton submarine, which has certainly been put in service, probably at the same time as the commercial submarine Deutschland, whose tonnage is no less. Judging from the characteristics which are attributed to this new craft, it will readily be seen that we have here a deep-sea cruiser most acceptable for operating along the Allies' lines of communication with America.

"Here are these characteristics: Length, 85 meters over all; four Diesel motors of 7,000 horse-power; speed of 22 knots (14 when submerged); ability to cover 6,500 sea-miles on the surface (in other words, twice the distance across the Atlantic); capacity for fresh water and provisions enough to last six or eight weeks; armament consisting of 8 torpedo-tubes for sixteen 55-millimeter torpedoes, 50 automatic mines, 4 medium-sized guns (perhaps of 150 millimeters, perhaps of 120), adapted for firing against aircraft; upper bridge lightly armored; two boats; fifty men in the crew, together with five officers, including two mechanicians."

Against submarines of this type, the Admiral tells us, the nets and other antisubmarine devices now used by the Allies are almost useless. He asks:

"Well, then, once again-what is to be done?

"Something new! We Allies, too, must create new things, we who were such excellent inventors in former days. We must do something new and not be satisfied with developing and bettering old methods.

"I am not aware what the Admiralties of the Allied countries are planning. Will they confine themselves to increasing the number of their light vessels, multiplying their hydroplanes, perfecting bombs, nets, rakes, etc.? Such things, of course, are useful; unfortunately, however, they are inadequate. They were inadequate even in the phase of the war that is drawing to an end—experience has proved that. They will be even more inadequate in the phase that will soon begin against the new German submarines, more efficient for offensive and defensive purposes than the submarines of 1914."

MENACED HOLLAND

A BLOW IN THE FACE" was given by Germany to Holland, says the Amsterdam Telegraaf, when U-boats attacked a flotilla of seven of the finest and newest ships in the Dutch mercantile marine which had sailed from Falmouth for Rotterdam under an agreement with the German

THE CASE OF THE CA

ROLLAND'S POSITION.

-De Amsterdammer

Government by which the Dutch authorities had received "reasonable assurance of safety." Indignation in the Netherlands is deep, and there is an uneasy feeling in the press that this act was "deliberately provocative" on the part of Germany. Just how intense is the mortification of the Dutch people can be seen from the comments made by influential organs in Amsterdam. For example, the Handelsblad writes:

"The unrestricted submarine warfare has been opened with such complete disregard of the rights and interests of the Dutch people that every one must come to the same conclusion, namely, that no nation could be thus treated unless it was regarded as of no importance or as incapable of having its indignation aroused by anything. Certainly Germany would not treat the United States thus. Every one feels that the torpedoing of American vessels under similar circumstances would be absolutely impossible. We even believe that such an act would have been impossible against any country which had shown itself unwilling to approve or excuse this submarine warfare."

The Telegroof, an anti-German paper, remarks:

"This destruction of an entire flotilla of Dutch ships is certainly the greatest humiliation which any neutral nation has had to endure in the course of this war. The Dutch Government once more has overestimated the German sense of justice and honor. We confess ourselves unable to understand how the honor of our nation can be maintained longer by mere protests."

Observers in the camp of the Entente believe that Germany is endeavoring to embroil the Netherlands in the war because the little nation possesses assets of incalculable value to the German Empire. For instance, they comment on the fact that Holland holds the mouths of that great commercial waterway which the Fatherland affectionately terms "the German Rhine." So, too, the mouth of the Scheldt being in Dutch hands effectively deprives the conquerors of Antwerp of the full advantage of Belgium's greatest port. At the present moment, say these Allied commentators, Holland's most valuable asset is her food. The Amsterdam correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle discusses the reflex action of Germany's shortage on Holland. He says:

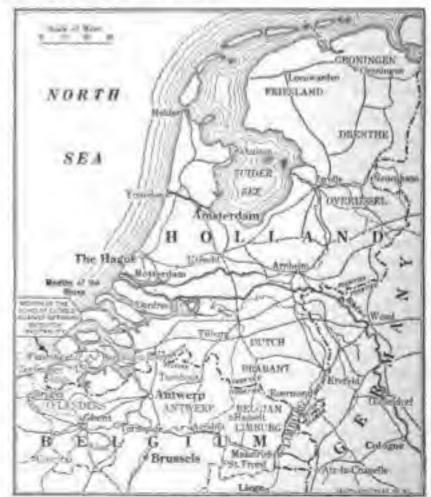
> "The situation, indeed, is, in the deepest sense of the word, desperate. Every item of information reaching Holland on Germany's situation increases anxiety here, for it is being asked how long Germany can continue in her present state, knowing that in Holland there is plenty, and even luxury. Moreover, much of this smoldering and occasional bursting into fame of hunger and desperation is actually taking place at points which can almost be seen from Dutch territory. Indeed, there is growing up here the opinion that Germany is really seeking an occasion to break with Holland in order to take whatever chance there may be of getting food by some sudden descent."

> For months past the Dutch papers have remarked upon the gradual concentration of troops upon the German side of the border, both in Germany proper and in Belgium, and have anxiously inquired what it portended. The London Graphic believes that Holland would be powerless to resist invasion and discusses the possibility in some detail. We learn that—

> "The people of the province of Overipsel are alarmed because forty thousand troops with much artillery have been concentrated near Neuenhaus, in close proximity to their borders. This is a point where the Dutch Army would be incapable of offering any serious resistance. A German inroad here would be an easy task. But what would be the object of such an inroad? Zwolle lies less than thirty miles from the German frontier, and Zwolle is the junction for the two main railways from the south, one from Utrecht and the other from Arnhem:

"The possession of Zwolle by the Germans would cut off and isolate the three northeastern provinces-

Drente, Groningen, and Friesland—from the rest of the country; and it is no secret that, in the military sense, the whole of that region is undefended. But, on the other hand, Groningen and Friesland are two of the most productive provinces of the Netherlands, renowned among all parts of Europe for their cattle and their corn."



HOW GERMANY ENCIRCLES HOLLAND.

GERMANY'S "FORBEARANCE" TO AMERICA

"SUBCONSCIOUSLY PRO - BRITISH" is the attitude attributed to the President by some of the Swedish-American papers, and the Activist attitude of the military and aristocratic circles in Sweden finds an unexpected reflection in the Swedish farmers of the Middle West, who seem to have distinct sympathy with the struggle that Germany

is making against the ring of enemies that surround her. One of the organs that voices the opinions of the Swedish-Americans, the Des Moines I and Posten, considers that Germany has been surprizingly considerate and forbearing with America, a country, says the Posten, which Germany can consider entirely negligible as far as any power of naval or military offensive is concerned. It thus expresses its views on the conflict between Berlin and Washington:

"As a first-class Power, the greatest military Power in the world, and also a land fighting for its economic existence against an enemy ten times as numerous, let us say at once that Germany has shown the United States a surprizing consideration and a forbearing patience which is hard to understand.

"The reason can not be fear
of the American Army or Navy.
The former was not able to do
anything of consequence in Mexico, and what could the latter
do where the combined fleets
of England, France, Italy, and
Russia came to naught? The
American fleet could as little
harm Germany as a fleet of our
ancient Vikings."

The Posten regrets that citizens of German and also Swedish descent should be embarrassed by the insistence of

Washington upon a right which, in the opinion of this Des Moines organ, could be surrendered with little or no loss. It says:

"We have in this country millions of splendid people of German descent. Before the war they were—with the Scandinavians—admittedly the best immigrants coming to America. They were perfectly loyal, hard-working, industrious, and good tempered; they had helped to defend the country; they had helped to build the country; they were citizens of which any country had all reasons to be proud. But since 1914 their position has been very unpleasant; they have been doubted; they have been accused, belied, embarrassed, and insulted. In a state of war they should have been the first to suffer.

"The only possible claim the United States has on Germany is the demand that Americans be allowed to go wherever they please, to travel in the war-zone, without being shot or drowned.

"A submarine can not see whether one or more Americans are aboard an English ammunition—or provision-ship. The vessel is torpedoed, and Americans, like other humans, are drowned. America is the only country which claims for its citizens this right. Sweden, which all through the war has preserved a real neutrality, declared at its beginning that those citizens who went aboard British ammunition-ships did so at their own risk. But America stands ready to go to war over the life of a negro muleteer. But down in Mexico we are not nearly so particular. We know that American lives have for years been in constant danger. But Americans who went down

there, said Washington, did so at their own risk. And they have indeed done so!"

Friction with Germany would have been avoided, thinks the Posten, had the Teutonic and Scandinavian citizens been better represented in the councils of the nation:

"The ruling classes of this country are of British descent, and they look up to England as to their motherland. They pay no attention to what Americans of other nationalities think. Germany is their enemy, because Germany is the enemy of



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AFTER THE IVERNIA WAS SUNK.

One of the small boats which was swamped by the heavy seas running. Men are seen in the water swimming about. They truly are in the face of death, if ever men were. The Jerraig a Cunard liner of 14,000 tons, a transport in the British service, was torpedoed by a submarine in the Mediterranean while carrying a number of troops. One hundred and fifty-three men, including thirty-three members of the crew, perished. The last man to leave the ship was Captain Turner, who commanded the ill-fated Lusitania when she was also torpedoed. The vessel was sunk on January 1. A trawier effected the rescue of those who were saved. On this occasion no American lives were lost.

England. If people of other nationalities should dare to object, they are silenced with the accusation that they are not good Americans.

"The President, whose ancestors were Englishmen, has since the beginning of the war done all he could to help England. . . . Several members of the Cabinet are Americanized British. Mr. Lansing is a known German hater. Germans and Scandinavians have nothing whatever to say in regard to the foreign policy of this country, and that accounts for its trend."

DIPLOMATIC RUPTURES—Discussing the break between Washington and Berlin, the English papers say that such a step is usually a prelude to war, but they are careful to note the exceptions to this rule. The Westminster Gazette remarks:

"Students of history have been busy recalling occasions when a break in diplomatic relations did not result in war. One of the most notable examples of recent years took place in 1848, when Spain dismissed our Minister at Madrid for alleged improper interference in the internal politics of the Peninsula. We at once informed the Spanish Minister in London that if he remained in London it could not be as representative of the Queen of Spain, and he accordingly went home. For the following two years, all but two months, diplomatic relations between Spain and ourselves were in suspense; but no war came of it."

NEW MOVES ON THE WESTERN FRONT

THE FALL OF KUT-EL-AMARA, on February 24, turned the eyes of the world away from the Western front, but this shift of vision was only momentary, for the voluntary retreat of the German forces on the Ancre, which began on February 25, has once more focused attention on the expected scene of the titanic struggle of the war. This retreat, the greatest since the Marne, has puzzled the military critics, for some regard it as a clever move on the part of the German Gen-

eral Staff to upset eareful preparations made
by the British for an offensive which they were
on the point of launching. Others again take
the view that this move
betokens a Teutonic resort to "open warfare."
This seems to be the
opinion of the man on
the spot, for a dispatch
from the British Headquarters in France runs:

"The German retirement, coming so closely on the heels of the beginning of unrestricted submarine war, forms one of the most interesting phases in the progress of the great war. The Germans gave the first intimation of the approach of their retirement when they evacuated Grandcourt.

"This was evidence of new German tactics, for throughout all the bitter fighting of 1916 they never yielded an inch of ground until they were driven out at the point of the bayonet.

The backward movement begun at Grandcourt now becomes the greatest retreat of this front since the battle of the Marne. These events have sent a thrill through the entire British Army, a thrill which seems to forecast the end of the 'stationary' warfare."

The military critic of the London Observer believes that the day of German offensives on the Western line are gone and that Field-Marshal von Hindenburg has ordered that defensive tactics rule on the entire front. The possibility of a rush into France through northern Switzerland is discust and dismissed, and the writer proceeds:

"I hold that an enemy invasion of Swiss territory may safely be ruled out; and that whatever offensive or offensives he may be preparing to launch between the Channel and the Jura ridge will be short-lived, and designed to anticipate and disorganize our own. In brief, they will be manifestations rather of a very active defensive than of a new offensive strategy Locally, through the aid of some mechanical or chemical novelty, they may achieve slight, but passing, territorial gains. But, in view of the continuous density of the Allied front, in both men and guns, they should fail utterly to upset our own arrangements, whether aimed at Nivelle's potential jumping-off boards, such as the sectors nearest to the Rhine, in Upper Alsace and Lorraine, or at the French lines nearest to Paris, including the Franco-British liaison on the Somme-always a favorite point of thrust with Hindenburg! The comparative strengths of the opponents being what they are, it was almost a platitude for Mr. Lloyd George to exclaim, on his return from Rome, that 'defeat was impossible!' Defeat, in the field, has long been impossible.

"The question before us now is how to insure that the enemy, in his turn, will not be able to avoid defeat in the field, that strictly military defeat which it is essential that he should suffer before he is allowed to lay down his arms under the stress of bankruptcy or famine."

The idea that Germany will adopt the defensive in anticipation of violent attacks by the Anglo-French forces is strengthened by the views exprest in the German press. For instance, the Frankfurter Zeitung says:

"Heavy will be the burden of the fight when the storm-clouds

which are gathering on our Western front break. The English have taken over only about seven and one-half miles of the French front, which now begins at Mont St. Quentin, one and one-quarter miles north of Péronne. That is an indication that on their front the English will not adopt a purely defensive attitude. The feeling of the leading English circles is now like that of a gambler who puts everything on one card. The English by their utter rejection of the German peace-offer have put the prestige of their World-Empire into the front line of battle. To go back is at the present time much more difficult than acceptance of the peace-offer would have been.

"The sober conviction that all signs indicate the desire of the Entente to end the war this year with an incomparably mighty effort will call forth from our people the utmost

our people the utmost effort of will. There are no boastful phrases and there is no underestimation of the enemy, but there is a feeling composed of clear consciousness of the seriousness of the situation and an equally clear consciousness of our own strength."

The retreat on the Ancre is, perhaps, one of the results of what Major Moraht described in the Berliner Tageblatt as "necessary regrouping." It does, however, seem certain that it is not due to any desire to avoid a conflict in that region, for all Germany is certain that the German troops can not be vanquished by any combination the Allies can bring against them. The Frankfurter Zeitung, continuing its discussion, remarks:

"Even if their mutual sacrifices were incessant, the Allies could not rid themselves of the strategic disadvantage that British and French armies can operate with their main forces only in the Western theater of war. For the battles on the Eastern front the millions of the Western Powers do not count. They can hold German armies in France; by dint of unexampled losses they can regain small strips of territory, . . . but they are shut out entirely from the decisive battles in the East.

"In other words, the war thus far has established one incontrovertible fact: it is impossible to defeat us on land if we are well led and employ the strength of our four united armies carefully—and we are doing both of these things now! . . . We do not doubt that it will be possible for England and France to begin a new gigantic battle in the West. We do not doubt that many of our enemies still believe that this can enforce victory and peace for the Entente on its terms, but we are permeated by the firm conviction that the real factors which have turned the war in our favor are anchored so firmly in the bloody soil of the battle-fields that no armies in the world can tear them up."



CATCHING A TORPEDO.

With the German ruthless submarine war continuing in its destructive work, the guarding of the British coast by effective means has aroused renewed interest. Heavy steel nets have been laid at the entrance of all harbors, and some even extend farther out. The photograph graphically shows how the nets save ships: a German tempedo stopped by the net. Its propeller caught in the meshwork, and one of the British motor patrol-boats or submarino-chasers ready to remove the torpedo.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

PUTTING THE CRIPPLE ON THE PAY-ROLL

THE PROBLEM of putting thousands of crippled soldiers to work, after the war is over, has already been attacked in Europe. In a paper presented in January before the Economic Psychology Association by Drs. Frank and Lillian Gilbreth, the authors point out that there are two

ways of solving it. In one, employed abroad by Dr. Jules Amar, which they term the "European method," the cripple is adapted to the machine or device that he is to use; in the other, the "American method," the cripple is regarded as the fixt element, and the device or method is adapted to the individual who is to use it. It is but natural, say the authors, that the first method should be used abroad, where many of the labor-saving devices in use come from America, or some other foreign country, and can not easily be adapted. It is as natural that our methods should be in use here, where the devices are more easily changed to suit individual workers by the original makers of the machines. As

an example of the two methods, the authors take the case of a cripple to be trained to be a typist. Our quotations are from a copy of their paper furnished us by the Drs. Gilbreth. They say:

"The Amar method is demonstrated plainly by the illustration herein included, furnished us through the courtesy of Professor Amar himself. The other method we will describe in some detail, hoping to arouse still further cooperation in this work in this country. Professor Amar's illustration shows a one-armed man operating the typewriter. We shall illustrate the same subject and device as attacked by the other method, but considering the cripple as the fixt element. In considering any type of activity to which it is proposed to introduce the cripple, we first analyze this activity from the motion-study stand-

point, in order to find exactly what motions are required to perform the activity, and in what way these motions may be available, or remaining, capable members of the cripple's working anatomy, or eliminated by altering the device or machine itself.

"Through a careful examination of the motions of many of the world's most expert typists, we found many interesting facts not generally known; for example, that the time required by the usual commercial typist to take out a finished sheet of paper and insert another, in a position exactly level, in the typewriter was about ten seconds. The time required to do this same work by Miss Hortense Stellnitz, the recent winner of the International Amateur Championship, is less than three seconds, while Miss Anna Gold, who won the National Amateur Championship, requires still less time, . . .

"At this point we found, however, a device that handled the paper in such a manner that all motions of inserting and taking out were eliminated from the ordinary work of the typist,' . . . By means of this device, the one-armed soldier or industrial cripple can remove his paper and be ready with the new sheet inserted in place in two seconds.

"Another example of the use of an existing device to facilitate the work of typing for a cripple is that of the double bank of



Using the remarkable artificial hand, invented by Dr. Amar, to run an ordinary hypewriter.





THE MACHINE ADAPTED TO THE CRIPPLE.

This machine may be operated by a legless, one-armed, one-eyed, deaf, stiff-backed cripple. It has a single keyboard. The shift key may be operated by finger, foot, or knee, or may be locked down to write only capitals. Paper enough for a month is fed in by the rolls fastened above. This typewriter is also an adding and subtracting machine. At the right is a fantom picture made by double exposure, showing the total range of motion necessary to operate the machine, the lines on the background being four inches apart.

keys such as exist in the Smith-Premier typewriter, and the use of a machine having all capitals and a single bank of keys, as with the Remington or Monarch. By this means the motions of the shift key are entirely dispensed with and a legless one-handed typist is enabled to equal the output of many of the commercial typists who are using but two of their ten fingers to-day; and a cripple with but a single finger can earn a living. We have also found dictating machines of use in decreasing the number of variables against which the typist works. When provided with a dictating machine, a typewriter requiring no shift-key action and with the rolls of paper properly attached, a one-handed willing worker can compete successfully with the average stenographer typist with the old equipment, and perhaps, in some cases, be able to earn more money than before being crippled."

The writers report that they have so far found manufacturers of devices more than willing to adapt their work to the requirements of the maimed and crippled. They hope to arouse still putting the cripple again on the pay-roll, with a consequent economic gain to the world.

"This work will undoubtedly be done. Individual histories and improvements will come from each man and woman interesting himself or herself, to observe, record, and pass on data describing actual histories of cases where cripples have become successful. It is this active, interested, practical cooperation that is needed—and is needed now."

BRAIN-TESTS OF ANIMALS

Pigs are still brighter, and the large ages show decided signs of thought. These findings have been ascertained by Robert M. Yerkes, of the psychological laboratory of Harvard University, who put the animals through certain brain-tests. The results were related by him to the National Academy of

Sciences, at Washington, on October 20 last, and are printed in its Proceedings (Baltimore, November). The competitive examinations were conducted on what is known as the "puzzle-box" plan, devised by Dr. E. L. Thorndike and improved by Mr. Yerkes for his present purpose. A series of practical problems is put before the animal and the quick and complete solution of them depends upon identional processes. Writes Mr. Yerkes:

"The apparatus consists of twelve, or, in some forms, nine identical reactionmechanisms, of which any number may be used for a given experimental observation. In the type of apparatus originally used for human subjects, these mechanisms are simple keys; in that which has been used for lower animals, they are boxes arranged side by side, each with an entrance-door at one end and an exit-door at the other, which may be raised or lowered at need by the experimenter through the use of a system of weighted cords. Under the exit-door of each box is a receptacle in which some form of reward for correct reaction may be concealed until the door of the appropriate box is raised by the experimenter.

"It is the task of the subject to select

from any group of these boxes whose entrance-doors are raised that one in which the reward (food, for example) is to be presented. The experimenter in advance defines the correct box for any group of boxes which may be used as that which bears a certain definite spatial or numerical relation to the other members of its group. Definitions which have actually been employed (problems presented) are the following: (1) the first box at the left end of the group (as faced by the subject); (2) the second box from the right end of the group; (3) alternately, the box at the left end and the box at the right end of the group; (4) the middle box of the group.

"The boxes are presented in varying groups in accordance with a prearranged plan. The subject is punished by confinement in the box selected every time it makes an incorrect choice and is then allowed to choose again, and so on until it finally selects that box which is by definition the correct one. It is then rewarded with food and permitted to pass through the box and return to the starting-point, where it awaits opportunity to respond to a new group."

All the animal candidates succeeded in solving Problem 1—
the crows in 50 to 100 trials, rats in 170 to 350, pigs in 50 or
less, and monkeys and apes in 70 to 290. The crows and rats
failed with all the other problems; the pigs solved the two next,
but failed with the fourth; the monkeys succeeded with No. 2,
but not the large ape. This looks, at first sight, as if the pigs
had worthily maintained the tradition of the "learned pig"
who played cards at the old-time fairs; and as if our nearer



THIS LITTLE PIG SHOWED SENSE

By learning after some fifty trials in which box his food would be concealed.

further cooperation in the makers and users of devices, that they may "think in terms of cripples" as well as of the usual types of users, during the inventive, manufacturing, and using periods. We read, in conclusion:

"Given your individual cripple, study his motion possibilities carefully, then use or adapt every device available or procurable. When you have done this, still more can be done by fitting your cripple to your best existing device. Those who have read the record of the marvelous work being done abroad, and of the increased number of minutes of happiness that are resulting among these cripples who are enabled to become interested, productive members of the community through this work, can appreciate the need of cooperating, here in this country, and of thus reducing the amount of work that must be done there to a minimum, for while we hope the wars will cease, the knowledge will be useful for industrial workers forever.

"While waiting for the slow progress of inventing methods and devices to be modified and adapted to the need of cripples, it is hoped that some society will cause to be collected as many as possible of the histories of cases where cripples have become able to cope successfully with their handicaps. Such data should be compiled, properly classified, cross-indexed, and incorporated in a series of books, copies of which should be put in every large library in the world. The book would eventually pay for its cost of compilation and distribution. Such a series of books would not only cheer and encourage many a discouraged cripple, but would also be a contributing cause toward actually





AFTER THINKING IT OVER, THIS APE DECIDED THAT BY STACKING THE BOXES HE COULD GET THE SUSPENDED FOOD.

relatives, the anthropoids, were backward in intelligence. The reasons that induce Mr. Yerkes to conclude that the orangutan, or large ape, showed superior mental powers are these;

"The orang-utan (Julius) reacted uniquely. . . . At the very outset he developed a definite habit of response which, as it happened, was inadequate for the solution of the problem, but yielded constantly 60 per cent. of correct first choices. The habit or reactive tendency was that of choosing each time the box nearest to the starting-point. Julius continued to use this method without variation for eight successive days. Then a break occurred, but after a few days he settled back into the old rut. At the end of 230 trials, it was decided to try to destroy the ape's unprofitable habit. This attempt was made by using as correct boxes only those to the left of the middle box of the series. The nearest box, in such case, was never the correct box. Consequently, this modification of method greatly increased, as the curve of errors shows, the number of mistakes.

"For a few days after this change was made, no improvement in reaction appeared. On May 10, in a series of ten trials, seven were incorrect, but the following day and thereafter only correct choices appeared. Thus, suddenly and without warn-

ing, the ape solved his relational problem.

"Is this the result of ideation? If not, what happened between the poor performance on May 10 and the perfect series on May 11? Because of varied results obtained in other experiments with this ape, I suspect that ideational processes developed."

Mr. Yerkes's high opinions of the ape's mental ability were increased by additional tests, including the stacking of boxes to reach a suspended banana, the use of a pole to obtain food, and that of a stick to pull food into the cage. Here the ape succeeded, tho in the box-stacking problem some instruction was necessary. The monkeys failed in every case. Says Mr. Yerkes:

"The general conclusions which may be deduced from this limited experimental study of two monkeys and an orang-utan are that the ape exhibits various forms of ideational behavior, whereas the reactive tendencies of monkeys are inferior in type and involve less adequate adaptation to factors remote in space or time. I suspect, from data now available, that both monkeys and apes experience ideas, and I believe that it will shortly be possible to offer convincing evidence of the functioning of representative processes in their behavior."

DOCTORING THE STREETS

NSTEAD OF HAVING TO FLUSH OUT our respiratory passages with antiseptics to cure grip, it would be better, thinks an editorial writer in Engineering and Contracting (Chicago, February 7) to do the work a little earlier and to perform it on the streets instead of on our own mucous membranes. The object is to kill germs, and it is rather better to kill them before than after they obtain a lodgment in the human organism. The editor advises engineers to adopt all available methods of propaganda against the "dust nuisance," promising them the same measure of success that they have already obtained in eliminating water-borne diseases, such as typhoid, by furnishing towns with a rational water-supply. No same city would think of going back to the old era of wells and cesspools, in more or less free connection. Perhaps we shall one day cure also our present dusty streets. Says the writer:

"Dwellers in American cities owe to civil engineers a debt that they never can repay—a debt for a service that is rarely thought of now that it has been rendered. We refer to the practical elimination of typhoid fever in all cities that have installed filtration and water-treatment plants. Not only were these plants designed by engineers, but engineers, personally and through engineering journals, were the educators who taught the public that it could be protected against typhoid.

"The editor recalls some of his own educational work twentyfive years ago when he moved to a small city where a typhoid
epidemic was in progress. He found that, aside from physicians, no one in the city seemed to know the cause of typhoid
and the steps to be taken to prevent it. The doctors were
strangely silent, so the epidemic had spread and was still spreading, for nearly every family used water from shallow wells.
A new water-works plant had just been built, and its source
of supply, a lake, was free from possibility of contamination.
The owner of the water-works did not know the cause of typhoid,
but he was quick to spread the knowledge when the writer told
him the cause. The epidemic was brought under control as
rapidly as people ceased using well water and took their supply
from the lake.

"Civil engineers all over the country were similarly instrumental in spreading the knowledge that pure water is readily

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obtainable and that when it is obtained typhoid decreases enormously. It is well for city engineers to remember this bit of sanitary history, and to adopt every means of assisting with propaganda against the 'dust nuisance.' Read any metropolitan paper on Sunday and note the tabulated causes of deaths during the preceding week. Diseases of the respiratory organs lead all the rest. To a city engineer the significance of this fact should be apparent. 'Grip,' 'colds' in general, pneumonia, tuberculosis, and all the respiratory diseases have their origin in germs. These germs, for the most part, come from expectorated matter that falls upon streets, there to dry and be blown about with the dust that every gust of wind or automobile sends upon its deadly journey."

The preventives, we are assured, are as evident and as easy of application as were those that have almost eliminated typhoid. First, people should be taught the danger of spitting except into a handkerchief or other place designed for the purpose. Secondly, the streets should be washed frequently. To quote again;

"To apply water effectively in cleaning pavements, it is essential that the surface be smooth and well crowned. This condition is not perfectly fulfilled in 10 per cent. of the streets in America, at a safe guess, and it is not even approximately fulfilled in 30 per cent, of the streets. In brief, more than two-thirds of the streets in Americancities need resurfacing if a marked reduction in respiratory diseases is to be effected. This does not mean, of course, that every city is in need of any such overhauling, but it does mean that the average city needs it, and it needs it hadly.

"It seems to us that it is the duty of all civil engineers, and of city engineers in particular, to lose no opportunity to spread the gospel of clean streets, and therefore of better pavements. It is peculiarly their duty to lead in political movements that will result in changes of city ordinances respecting assessments for street improvements. The antiquated abutting property

method of assessment is sufficient in itself to block progress, and there are many other legal obstacles of like nature. But the greatest obstacle of all is public ignorance of the cause and prevention of respiratory diseases."

SAVING DAYLIGHT AND ELECTRICITY

HE SO-CALLED "SAVING" OF DAYLIGHT, to be effected by setting clocks forward at an appropriate time of year, seems to be gaining in favor in this country, altho most scientific men still agree in condemning it. It has seemed to work well in Europe, and a bill to introduce it here was before Congress. As the aim of the plan is to throw all the activities of the day into the daylight period, instead of prolonging them to an hour when artificial light is necessary, it might be supposed that the electric-light and gas companies would be interested in the consequent reduction of their receipts. In a recent electric-light convention, this aspect of the matter was thoroughly discust, and it is the subject of an editorial in The Electrical World (New York, February 10), from which we make the following excerpts:

"Looking at the proposition in perfectly cold blood, its effect on the lighting industry does not seem likely to be great, except perhaps in some strictly local manifestations. If the plan should be put through to take effect, for example, from May 1 to October 1, it is dealing with a part of the year in which the lighting load of central stations is relatively small, and of this load only a portion is likely to be affected. The results would be chiefly manifest in a diminution of the residence lighting, itself rarely in a considerable percentage of the output, and even here the load would probably be cut by only a very modest amount, the loss of which ought to be easily recouped by additions to the appliance and miscellaneous service."

A striking feature of the discussion, the writer says, was that no one questioned the desirability of the movement, but only the particular way in which it should be applied. Some enthusiasts were anxious to have the change carried throughout the year. Of this The Electrical World goes on to say;

"Obviously, a very little experience with going to work while the street lights were still burning of necessity would affect an automatic cure of this perfervid desire for early rising. Our country extends over so wide an area north and south that any change of clocks must be made rather cautiously to avoid overdoing it along the northern border. The soundest argument advanced was the extra time given for recreation by the artificially lengthened day, which probably accounts for the active cooperation on behalf of some of the labor interests. Another argument advanced based on the probable lessening of eye-strain by the change seems quite unwarranted by the facts, since within the months in which daylight saving could be carried out without losing as much at one end of the day as one could gain at the other, the amount of work done by artificial light is very small, and the only period within which the use of the eyes would be greatly reduced either in business or pleasure would be after the clocks were put back to their normal place.

"It will be difficult in a country governed as is our own to get a consensus of opinion to enforce the change. After the present time-belt system was formally adopted, largely by the influence of the railroads, it took some years to make the change of the clocks anything like universal, and indeed some places even now rejoice themselves in two or three kinds of time after the lapse of more than thirty years. Of course, legislation for the change in all matters with which the United States Government has to do, including interstate railways, would practically push the system into use if backed up, as seems to be the ease, by local enthusiasm. Yet it might be a long time before it became universal. It must be borne in mind that the conditions in this country are quite different from those in the European countries which initiated the change, and that conclusions drawn from its effects noted during the last summer are disturbed by the entrance of many factors which have nothing to do with the case. That the clocks can be set forward and backward without any particular difficulty as regards public convenience seems, however, to be well demonstrated."

THE LAND OF MAKESHIFTS

THE OLD RULE, "Accept no substitutes," has been turned topsyturvy in Germany by the fortunes of war. In its place the German of to-day, be he manufacturer or consumer, cries, "My kingdom for a substitute." Without her extraordinary ability to find "something just as good" when a standard product fails—whether foodstuffs, metal, or textile—Germany would long ago have succumbed to industrial starvation. This is emphasized by the author of an article in The Scientific American (New York, February 17), in which Germany is given the title that stands at the head of this column. The first field, the writer tells us, in which this kind of ingenuity was called into play in Germany was that of the metal industries. There the problem, the serious, was rendered easier by the inexhaustible coal and iron deposits both in her own territory and in the occupied regions of France. To quote his words in substance:

"Wherever it was possible to make steel do the work of some other material, wherever it seemed that experiment and research might develop a modified steel to meet the requirements of some special situation, there was the assurance that the steel was to be had, and for an indefinite period.

"And it has turned out that the number of rôles which steel can be made to fill is surprizingly large. It is plain enough that it can be used in place of other metals wherever neither electrical conductivity nor some special physical property not to be given to steel is demanded. A far less obvious fact is that it can be substituted for rubber wherever the latter is ordinarily employed for the sake of its elasticity alone, without regard to texture or compressibility. To mention one instance out of many, an automobile tire of steel wire is in active competition with other substitutes for the rubber tire. And in addition there are many instances where economy may be effected by the substitution of steel for hard woods, ivory, composition substances containing rubber or other unobtainable materials, and various other components.

"Another metal which is doing very well in new uses is zinc.

Of this, Germany has an ample supply; and her engineers have found that when steel is not a satisfactory substitute for copper,

brass, bronze, and tin-the metals which Germany produces not at all or in insufficient quantities-zinc is frequently acceptable."

In addition to actual substitution, the Germans, with their genius for chemical research, may have worked out new ways

of producing certain substances. So far as known, they have yet been unable to make india-rubber synthetically, but it appears that in the reduction of aluminum they have put the dream of the metallurgist upon a working basis. To quote further:

"Aluminum is one of the very commonest of elements; but it never occurs in the free state. For a hundred years after its first discovery it defied all efforts to isolate it. For eighty years more it baffled all attempts at reduction upon a commercial scale. It was not until the dawn of the twentieth century that the development of electrolytic methods made this possible—and even then, only for the simple oxid. The compound oxid of aluminum and silicon, perhaps better designated as a desilicate, which forms the major constituent of all the common clays, and consequently presents, with its 20 per cent, aluminum content, a potential source of the metal of far greater value than the oxid, has always resisted this treatment. The recent news from Germany that means had been found to prepare aluminum from ordinary clay can mean but one thing. Under the sharp lash of necessity imposed by the cutting off of their supplies of bauxite (the conventional aluminum ore) from France, the Germans have solved the problem, and are now in possession of a source for an unlimited amount of aluminum, a substitute metal of extreme value.

"In passing to the textile industries, erippled by the cutting off of their customary supplies of cotton and wool, we find that the procedure by means of which substitutes are evolved is rather different from that in the metal trades. It is here not so much a matter of adopting existing materials to new uses as of finding new materials. The Germans have brought out a great variety of modified paper pulps which can be worked into coarse thread and cloth for the manufacture of sacks and bags, aprons, and other rough working garments, rope, string, etc. The lowly nettle is the source of a very satisfactory 'cotton-batting,' as well as of thread and yarn; and every variety of weed, and especially of the larger water-reeds, is being subjected to a severe catechism as to the justification for its existence.

"Of the food situation in Germany we refrain from speaking here. Reports from different sources show wide divergence. Substitutes must figure upon the German menu; but what they are, and how extensive is their use, are questions which, perhaps, even the average German is unable to answer to-day. We know that potato-flour has been used very generally in place of the regular grains. We are led to suppose that conditions in the potato districts may, before long, force a falling back upon barley as an even less satisfactory meal. But to what extent the Germans have been able to evolve, from the materials at hand, effective substitutes for tea, coffee, sugar, chocolate, the thousand and one items which appear in the normal diet and which are not to be had in beleaguered Germany, we do not know and can not know until after the war.

"The tale might go on almost without end. Thousands of chemists and machinists are experimenting with substitutes for the ordinary lubricating oils and greases. As many motorists are trying out every manner of eccentric distillate in the effort to hit upon a successful substitute for gasoline. Synthetic saltpeter is being produced for military and agricultural purposes on such a scale that Chile has probably lost one of her best customers for good. The chemists have found or are still seeking acceptable substitutes for the \$300,000,000 worth of mineral oils (including the petroleum mentioned above), which Germany imported in 1913.

"It goes without saying that the German people are tremen-

dously alive to the significance of this whole substitute tendency. So great is the public interest that an exhibition of substitute materials has been opened at the Zoological Gardens in Berlin. The exhibition is to remain open during the war, and is being continually enlarged. All visitors are required to sign a



ONE OF GERMANY'S NEW SOURCES OF OIL.

It is reclaimed from these millions of fruit-pits, which are gathered by school children.

declaration that they will divulge nothing relating to the goods exhibited, using the knowledge gained only for the benefit of their own businesses."

VANISHING WILD CREATURES—More than twenty-five species of American birds and animals have become extinct within the memory of persons now alive, according to Louis Agassiz Fuertes, speaking before a Farmers' Week audience at Cornell University. Says a press bulletin of the New York State College of Agriculture (Ithaca, February 16):

"Mr. Fuertes, who is widely known as a naturalist and as a painter of birds and mammals, showed the extent to which the extermination of wild life has gone, mainly through the wantonness of the American people. Further, he pointed a warning finger toward these species which seem likely to be the next to go, saying that the animals which live in the open are sure to pass out first, while those of the forests have a better chance to survive. Among those he named as having been utterly destroyed during the past seventy-five years are the passenger-pigeon, the last specimen of which recently died in the Cincinnati Zoological Museum; the great auk, the Labrador duck, the Carolina parakeet, the Eskimo curlew, a number of the macaws of the West Indies. Men now alive remember when the passengerpigeons literally darkened the skies in their annual migrations up and down the Eastern States. The American buffalo, or bison, he regards as extinct in so far as its wild life is concerned; and he counts the prong-horned antelope as one of those plains inhabitants which is sure to go in the near future. The extinction of the wood duck, he says, is seriously threatened. This is a tree-nesting species, and reputed to be the most beautiful of the many American species of wild duck. The woodcock also is in danger, with many other shore birds that once were plentiful, even the well-known killdeer ployer, or killdee, being on the list of doubtful survivors. To save the remnants of our wild life, Mr. Fuertes advocates wide-spread educational measures, the full support of the Federal migratory bird law, the establishment of game and bird refuges, and a whole-hearted public opinion to back up the protective measures now upon the statute-books."

LETTERS - AND - ART

KING ALFONSO'S ARTISTIC COURTESY

TEW YORK'S REAL ART-SENSATIONS have been mainly furnished by the Hispanic Museum. For it is surely a sensational thing to take the town by storm more than once and send people flocking in crowds to a distant point in the upper part of the city to look at pictures. They

copies from Teniers and other Dutch and Flemish painters, representing typical weaves of the Spanish royal manufactories, from their establishment by King Philip V. down to later days. Of course, the main popular delight is derived from the Procaceini cartoons of *Don Quixote*, woven by Don Jacob Vandergoten's sons, in blues, browns, vermilions, with almost the detail

of paintings.

"One, depicting 'the adventure with the Biscayan' (Part I, Chap. IX) gives an exceedingly clear representation of the rueful knight, 'spare-bodied, of meager visage, making him rather of the Moorish type of Spaniard. He has said to the lady in the coach: 'Your beauteous ladyship may now dispose of your person as pleaseth you best, for the pride of your ravishers lies humbled in the dust, overthrown by my invincible arm.' Their squire is prone and bleeding and they are beseeching the mistaken knight to spare the life of their sole protector.

shows the "Another knight carried, wounded, on Sancho's ass after the adventure with the Yanguerians (Part I, Chap. V), in which he sought to chastise twenty graziers and drovers because they had belabored Rocinante, his mount, for paying his respects to the mares, who received him with their heels and teeth." Sancho has lifted the battered knight upon Dopple, the ass, tied Rocinante to its tail, and led them, now slower, now faster, toward the place where the high road might lie. In this the featured figure is Sancho Panza.

"Sancho, 'being tossed in a blanket' (Part I, Chap. XVII), makes a sprightly tapestry. In the inn which he had mistaken for an enchanted castle, refusing on that account to pay his score,

'as poor Sancho's ill luck would have it, there were cloth-makers and needle-makers, all merry, good-humored, frolicsome fellows.' These are pictured out in the yard, with a blanket from the landlord's bed, tossing him aloft and diverting themselves with him 'as with a dog at Shrovetide'—his master futilely raging beyond the wall, and the landlord's daughter watching with pity from the window till it is over, and Sancho goes forth 'satisfied that he had paid nothing, the at the expense of his usual pledge, namely, his back."

Besides the tapestries are Goya's cartoons for others, designed for the bedroom of the Princess of Asturias, woven in the 1700's, and for other bedrooms in the Palace of El Pardo. They include: "Tossing the Nincompoop in a Blanket," "Blind Man's Buff," "The Pitcher Maids," "The Promenade," "The Hamseller," "The Pienic," etc., cheerful and picturesque street scenes of



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A TAPESTRY DESIGNED BY THE SPANISH PAINTER, GOYA.

Woven in 1775 under the direction of Vandergoten for the palace of El Pardo.

went a few years ago to look at eanvases by Sorolla; lately they have been going to look at tapestries loaned by the King of Spain. The crowds were not only New-Yorkers, perhaps not mainly so, for it is not local pride which boasts but the Boston Transcript that points to the elements in the procession coming from Boston, Providence, New Orleans, San Diego, San Francisco. The King's courtesy, we are told, "is in recognition of the Hispanic Society's interest in advancing knowledge of the Spanish beginnings of this country." Many of the tapestries were woven before the American Revolution, and they "remain gay in color, even sparkling, altho the fabric shows signs of the tooth of time." Summarizing:

"The twenty-four tapestries include ten pictures by Goya, six scenes from Procaccini's 'History of Don Quixote,' and eight eighteenth-century Spain. "The novelty of these old tapestries, as compared with those of the French and Flemings," adds the writer, "is therefore in their vivacity of subject and glowing dyes—as bright as the made yesterday."

SHAW AT ARMAGEDDON

F REPORTS BE TRUE of the prodigious personal unpopularity achieved by Bernard Shaw since the war began, some may wonder how he comes to trust himself in the warzone. But there he actually has been, or else Mr. H. M. Tomlinson, of the London Daily News, saw and talked to a spook. Courage of more than one sort it must have taken, for the

fighting men are not wholly bereft of literature, and surely had been told that Mr. Shaw's neutrality had been called pro-German. Physical courage he also showed when he refused to wear the soldier's helmet in a region where German shells were likely to break in plentiful numbers, saying: "If they do me in, then there is no gratitude in this world." The incongruity of Shaw in the warzone was startling even to a hardened correspondent who recovered from his surprize to congratulate himself that he had caught the secop:

"When, a day or two since, I saw a tall and alert figure in khaki, with beard and mustache terribly reminiscent, overlooking with disfavor what affairs of war happened to be about him at the moment (to be precise, his army chauffeur was kneeling in the snow trying to persuade a frozen radiator), I wondered whether the war was beginning to affect my mind. You never

"For a moment I mused on a memory of the past. I

saw the apparition of a mocker whose manner of proving from the platform above that we were deficients used not to be altogether disheartening. When I came to, that figure was still contemplating the back of an A.S.C. man, and still seemed, in the logical idiocy of a dream which persisted, to be G. B. Shaw, It even admitted to me it was, in a perfectly natural way. Such things happen in war and dreams. Nobody ever believes you, but they are true,

"I offered another and a better car; and through just such an accident it comes about that I am the chronicler of a historic episode in the war. I was not at Mons; but I was present when Shaw looked first on Armageddon.

The war-correspondent avows he had grown used to the sound of "Jack Johnsons," but "the naked soul of Tomlinson" found this was no preparation for replying to a "pleasant voice," asking: "Tell me, what proportion of the war-correspondents are not such fools as they pretend to be?" Tomlinson admits he was "caught right outside his dugout." He could only murmur a faint hope that "some day most of us might be able to justify ourselves before humanity." Whereupon, one gets-Bernard Shaw's idea of the date of this final settlement:

"'I hope humanity won't be too hard on you. At least I

am glad to find it believed that the problem of modern war at last may be brought before the right and only tribunal."

"When do you think that will be?"

"My own view is that it may not be for thirty years,' said the still unbelievable portent, arranging its beard with a perfect disregard for mere time, even amid the urgent anxieties of war. You see, war creates its own resources. The resources grow less on both sides, and each combatant improvises with what he can get. If these are pretty well balanced you can foresee the result if you have the courage to look at it. Each side must contime to strive for victory to prevent the other side getting it."

'I felt for my gas-helmet, but as I was getting it out the car passed through a harrier leading to a foreboding town. I feebly told Shaw that usually the Bocke put some stuff into this

place each day, and to get his tin hat ready.



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SANCHO PANZA TOSSED IN A BLANKET.

This episode from "Don Quivote." depicted in tapestry woven by the suns of Don Jacob Vandergoten after cartom by Proraccini, shows what happened to Southe for not paying his bill at the inn.

> "He pushed the metal hat aside, 'No,' said be; 'if they do me in, then there is no gratitude in this world."

> "It was a quiet day, speaking in strictly scientific comparison. That town is not a pretty place, and the British guns were making the usual unimpressive sounds of a normal day's hammering. Still, you never know when the one designed by the fates for you is coming, and so I remarked nothing of the comparative quietude, but kept my hand on the wood which is the handle of my stick.

> "Shaw also said little, apparently because he thought little of the spectacle. That is not my business, but his. He strode along, stopping now and then to look at a fantastic wreek. As regards one modern church there, he thought it was no great loss; maybe it looked now even more picturesque. But of another building, in a worse state of ruin, he admitted frankly that that was a total and irreparable loss, and that Wigan could have been better spared."

> Not once, we are assured, did be remark the noise of guns with any interest. Once he was heard to nurmur, "What awful fools we are!" When he got back among the young officers he resumed his familiar manner, and to say that they were pleased to see him there does less than justice to the hospitality of various chance messes:

"The boys laughed aloud. Shaw became luminous through the youthfulness of his gray beard. Youth understood him well. 'And what,' said an elder solemnly to Shaw, as he refused baked meat and a whisky, 'do you think about peace?'

"'What the nations of Europe really want,' smiled that mocker, whose serious purpose it is not always easy to fathom, putting down his biscuit and cheese to touch off lightly the counter-mine, 'what they want is an early and dishonorable peace.'

"Youth with its military crosses leaned back in its chairs, and its laughter rolled down the ruined corridors of the descrited town."

LODGE'S SPIRITUALISTIC BOOK ASSAILED

THE CAUSE OF SCIENCE and the reputation of great English seats of learning-in one particular case, the Birmingham University-are not aided much by such books as Sir Oliver Lodge's "Raymond." This, it must be said, is a view taken by "An Enquirer," and differs widely from many serious "views" exprest by the lay and religious press in England over this same book, which is the record of alleged spirit communications from the son of the noted scientist, fallen in the war. "Enquirer" puts it bluntly in saying that Sir Oliver "professes to have held communication with the dead on no better evidence than the chatter of a medium and the tilting of a table." The influence of the book in England, we are told, is making money for the mediums. Charlatanry never had so fine a chance, and charlatanry is not losing its chance, either. "To extort money from the credulity of the bereaved, to raise false hopes-at a price-in the minds and hearts of those who have lost husbands, sons, and brothersthese are not heroic enterprises, and the world will be a better, happier place when they are resolutely supprest by law." This condemnation by the writer in The Daily Mail (London) extends as well to those who employ the mediums, and he recommends the imposition upon them of an equal penalty. The book, which we treated in a previous issue from the angle of religious faith, is dealt with by "Enquirer" in these unsparing terms:

"At the very outset of an attempt to protect the foolish and sanguine from the greed and cunning of those who pretend to hold converse with the other world, we are hindered by certain men of science, who assert, with all the authority that clings to their names, that they are themselves in communication, through profest mediums, with the dead. Sir Oliver Lodge's 'Raymond,' for instance, is of the worst possible example. The author is an eminent professor of physics, the head of a great modern university, and he speaks with all the prestige of his learning and position. Yet it is impossible to read his account of his talks with his dead son without discovering him as easily credulous as the sad creatures who fall a willing prey to the soothsayers and fortune-tellers who abound in our midst.

"He makes no doubt of his belief. He presents 'a historical record of the communications and messages received from or about his son since his death.' He is content to register with perfect solemnity the words rapt out by the tilting table at which he and his medium sit. He uses all the customary jargon with the gravity of faith. 'Feda' and 'the Moonstone' are in his eyes serious personages. 'The control,' he writes, 'or second personality which speaks during the trance, appears to be more closely in touch with what is popularly spoken of as the next world than with customary human existence, and accordingly is able to get messages through from the deceased.' He accepts the 'tests' which are offered him as simply as did Mr. Sludge's [Browning's] victim:

'Tests? Didn't the creature tell
Its nurse's name and say it lived six years.
And rode a rocking-horse? Enough of tests!
Sludge never could learn that!

He could not, eh?
You compliment him, Could not? Speak for yourself.

"As he employs several methods, so he employs several mediums. One of them, Mrs. Leonard by name, admits that the war has marvelously increased her practise. When Sir Oliver 'spoke to her about not baving too many sittings and straining her power,' she pleaded 'that there are so many people who want help now that she declined all those who came only for commercial or fortune-telling motives, but she felt bound to help those who are distrest by the war.' And she helped Sir Oliver Lodge with the greatest assiduity. For the most part the messages which she and the others transmit are of small interest "

Various former members of the Psychical Research Society appear in Sir Oliver's books, and "Enquirer" feels a sense of injury over one in particular. The late F. W. H. Myers is referred to as "the gentleman who wrote poetry," at which appellation, it is suggested, his "spirit must be gratified." Another of those who have been of great value to Raymond Lodge "over there" is a Mr. Peters, whose familiar is known under the name of "Moonstone." The "Enquirer's" reactions from the book exhibit his skeptical attitude:

"Indeed, it is Moonstone, Mr. Peters's familiar, who gives Sir Oliver the greatest encouragement. This 'control' goes so far as to declare that 'not only is the partition so thin that you can hear the operators on the other side, but a big hole has been made.' And under Moonstone's auspices Raymond himself exclaims: 'Good God! how father will be able to speak out! Much firmer than he has ever done, because it will touch our bearts.'

"The we may be surprized that 'Good God!' is permitted as an expletive in the next world, we are obliged to confess that Moonstone is an engaging and argumentative spirit. But it is Feda, the 'control' of Mrs. Leonard, who affords us the most precisely detailed information, and if we refuse to read the future in Feda's words, then it is our own fault. We gather, then, that the new arrivals in the next world are asked to don white robes. They don't like it at first, but they soon get used to them. Nor do their bodies change, except that if a man loses a limb in battle he is 'all right when he gets there.' So Raymond Lodge, speaking through Feda, assures us. Moreover, if bodies are burned by accident, and they know about it on the other side, they detach the spirit first. 'What we call a spirit-doctor,' says Raymond Lodge, 'comes round and helps,' But he speaks a word of warning to those who deliberately prefer to be cremated. 'We have terrible trouble sometimes,' be confesses, 'over people who are eremated too soon; they shouldn't be. It is a terrible thing. It has worried me. People are so careless. . . . They shouldn't be eremated for seven days.'

"A vast deal of news is given to us through Feda, whose talk, Sir Oliver admits, is 'at least humorous.' It is indeed. "There are men here," Raymond tells his father, 'and there are women here.' There is also Curly, the dog. 'There don't seem to be any children born here. But there's a feeling of love between men and women here which is of a different quality to that between two men and two women.' Some want to eat and some don't, and whatever they ask for is cheerfully supplied. Even whisky-and-soda is not unknown. 'A chap came over here the other day who would have a cigar. "That's finished them," he thought. But it hadn't finished them at all. Instantly they manufactured a thing that looked like a cigar out of essences and ethers and gases, and when the chap began to smoke it he didn't think much of it. He had four altogether, and that quite cured him of the habit.

"And that is not all. There are streets and houses and bricks and granite, and a reformatory — 'not hell exactly '—for those who have 'nasty ideas and vices.' Moreover, it is a true democracy over there, and there is no other rank, except that which virtue confers. Nor do the parsons go highest first, 'It isn't what you have profest, it's what you've done. If you . . have tried to do as much as you could, and led a decent life, and have left alone things you don't understand, that's all that's required of you.' And much more to the like purpose, Neither Feda nor Moonstone can be called original. They are content to dish up again the old superstitions, to hazard the old guesses, and it is difficult to believe that their 'humorous talk' can bring comfort to any human soul. But I have quoted enough to give your readers something of the impression produced by Sir Oliver Lodge's book. Is it balderdash or is it science? Is it worthy the head of a great university? These are questions which await an answer. But of one thing there is no doubt. Sir Oliver Lodge professes to have held communication with the dead on no better evidence than the chatter of mediums and the tilting of a table."

BELGIUM'S CLANDESTINE JOURNALISM

THE GERMAN FAILURE to suppress Belgian newspapers published under their very noses is one of the humorous features of the great world-tragedy. Libra Belge (Brussels) is not the only newspaper that flourishes in spite of German censorship in the beleaguered country. The

Paris Temps gives quite a list of them, and doubtless their publishing offices are fully as mysterious and bizarre as the "automobile cellar" announced by the most famous one. "The rapidity with which news circulates secretly throughout the invaded regions is certainly a disconcerting phenomenon," says the Temps, whose account is translated for the New York Sun. Without doubt, thinks the French commentator, "this is one of the essential factors to maintain the admirable morale of the Belgians," for it is the press that "maintains communication with the outside world and destroys the effects of Prussian falsehoods indefatigably repeated." If the people sometimes despair, the press never does, we are told; and while entertaining "hope and confidence" it carries "at certain hours the necessary messages which no voice would dare proclaim." These little newspapers "have decreed the failure of Prussian terrorism, because they summarize for the whole people in all the country their inflexible will not to die." We have told of the paper called Free Belgium (Libre Belge). which hides its lair so successfully that even the German promise of reward of one hundred thousand francs to informers has failed to trace it. "The success of Free Belgium has started other newspapers, edited by no one knows who, printed none can say

where, eirculated by men unknown." Among this number-

"There is published in opprest Belgium The Weekly Review of the French Press. It is now in its fifty-seventh number, and reproduces for the attention of the Belgians the principal articles from the periodicals and reviews of Paris. Then there is Motus, that has the character of a satirical sheet with phrases of lashing irony, at times cruel. Again there is Patric, that competes with Free Belgium and offers a perilous luxury in reproducing the designs of Louis Raemackers, notably the famous 'Route to Calais,' which portrays the bodies of Prussian soldiers floating in the inundated districts of the Yser.

"How do these newspapers live? How do they obtain their copy and print it, draw the designs, procure the paper-supply necessary for their circulation, recruit the agents to serve their subscribers? There is here suggested a series of problems infinitely complex when you consider that the Prussians have at their disposal thousands of spies, each house under surveillance and no one going from one town to another without special authorization of the Kommandatur. Nevertheless, all this work is accomplished regularly by hundreds of patriots risking each week prison and deportation in consecrating themselves to their tasks. This is one way they have of fighting in a land of which the Prussians pretend to be the absolute masters.

"Later, when it shall be possible to disclose all and to recite

the adventures of clandestine journalism in the occupied regions of Belgium, it will constitute one of the most curious chapters in the history of this war. The Prussians themselves will be astonished at the simplicity of the game that they have permitted to be played, and they will then understand perhaps that the organization,' and the most perfect, according to 'Kultur,' is powerless when it does not take into consideration the spirit, the character, and the traditions of a people."

The fighting spirit of Belgium, its tenacity, its audacity in conception, and prudence in execution, admirably prepare it for enterprises of this kind. We read:

"The Prussians do not understand the Belgian temperament, yet they do not themselves doubt the meetings, the assistance, and the accomplices that one is sure always to find in Flanders to undertake the most improbable task when it becomes necessary to make game of the constabulary.

"There does not enter or leave Belgium one letter not under control of the Teutonie censor. Only in Brussels, Antwerp, and Liege they know correctly within four or five days what is being said in the newspapers of Paris. A copy of Free Belgium published in June, 1916, reproduced entirely the speech of Mr. Briand from Le Temps of May 19, 1916. Not for one moment. since the beginning of the occupation by the Prussians have the principal newspapers of France ceased to circulate in Belgium. A system is organized that assures for forty to sixty cents a day the

"Another form of subscription is more curious and more expensive. Each day the subscriber receives two or three type-written sheets containing a resume of the news and reproducing the essential passages of the articles from newspapers of Paris and London that have just arrived. What is the organization that conducts this enterprise? No one knows, not even the Belgians themselves know. They read and reread the sheets, fix the details in their memory, then they are carefully burned. When the Prussians wish to report events falsely the opprest have to smile, for the reason that they all know to the smallest village behind the front the truth.

"Baron von Bissing, Governor-General, finds each week the Libre Belge, in his mail, whence no one seems to know, and without doubt after the war he will be the sole possessor of a complete series of the journal which mocks at the German Emperor in midst of the Prussian terror and in spite of the censors calls a spade a spade, Bethmann-Hollweg a liar, and William II, a knave."



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DON QUIXOTES WHATH.

After the adventure of the windmills Don Quirote dealt Sanche two blows with his lance." Another tapestry designed by Procaccini

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



A WESLEVAN MAN INSIDE THE TEUTON CINES.

Tentonic thoroughness has some to the aid of MacNaughter's effects, at that his prison camp-work is one of the best organized in the war-name.

WESLEYAN'S RELIEF-WORK IN WARRING COUNTRIES

OLLEGE MEN have found an ample field for volunteerservice in the European countries. Their work has been mainly humanitarian, the some have been with the combatant lines. Harvard and Yale and Princeton number long lists from their rosters in service as ambulance-drivers; but Wesleyan University, in Middletown, Conn., has had a larger number of men in the Y. M. C. A. work among warprisoners than any other American college. Furthermore, so Mr. Carl F. Price writes in The Wesleyon Alumnus, "no college yielded financial assistance to this work so promptly or (up to the present writing) so generously as did Wesleyan in her gift of over \$5,000." The story of the work of Wesleyan's men in the field can not yet be adequately told, because, "in the first place, their own lips are sealed by the Governments by whose grace they are permitted to serve humanity." Nor could they, if they tried, ever "measure the far-reaching effect of the magnifieent work they are doing." The foremost of the Wesleyan group is Archibald C. Harte, '92, who is field-general of the work of the International Young Men's Christian Association among the war-prisoners "on both sides of the long, tortuous line of trenches that divides Europe into two hostile camps." Almost no other man on the European map has his entrée into the households of European monarchs. "He travels in all countries freely because he has the confidence of all."

"This has made him in a certain sense the international interpreter of the whole situation, and thereby to a degree he has been able to create a working basis for cooperation, not only between belligerent nationalities but also between Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox, and the most pictistic types of

Evangelical Churches, These Churches, because of their national and international intimacies, have been unable to do the work that the Young Men's Christian Association under Dr. Harte's strong, diplomatic leadership is permitted to undertake.

"The Y. M. C. A. has sixty-one men working among prisoners in the war-countries. The one man in each country where the Y. M. C. A. is operating who is in charge of the work there reports directly to Dr. John R. Mott, in New York. But Dr. Harte moves among them all, advising, cheering, and also securing governmental favor for this great humanitarian work.

"Through the Y. M. C. A. there have come into the almost despairing lives of these prisoners American charitable enterprise and freshness of thought and sympathy. At first the Y. M. C. A. workers are only indifferently tolerated, but before long they are welcomed. Huts are erected for the prisoners and by the prisoners. Educational work is started among them. Many of these prisoners are students or faculty members of the universities. Thus, among the prisoners themselves are often found the most efficient teachers for classes in manual work, vocational training, and academic courses, from grammar and arithmetic all the way up to philosophy and theology. Religious services are held. Every possible encouragement is given them to 'buck up,' as it was exprest by one of the Y. M. C. A. workers. Thus in the name of Christ their lives are cheered and in some degree at least their sufferings are alleviated.

"Dr. Harte first made his headquarters with the World's Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association in Geneva, Switzerland. His central office now is in Copenhagen, Denmark, tho, like the nomadic bird, the huma, he is on the wing most of the time. In October, after a brief furlough in this country, devoted to arousing a greater interest among Americans in this work, he returned to Denmark and is now 'somewhere in France,' or 'somewhere in Germany,' or elsewhere west or north or east of Suez,"

or Suez.

Another Wesleyan man, Robert F. Leonard, surrendered the prospect of taking his baccalaureate degree with honors in 1916 to go to Siberia, and is now in Krasnoyarsk, near the European frontier-line, working in the great war-prison there. Here are educational classrooms and a library, besides well-equipped rooms

for tailoring, shoemaking, carpetmaking, and the handieraft school. There are 652 students engaged on twenty-five different subjects. Still another Wesleyan alumnus, Edgar MacNaughten, '04, is the Senior Secretary for the War-Prisoners' Aid of the Y. M. C. A. in Austria and Hungary.

David Garriek used to say that the eloquent Methodist preacher Whitefield could make one weep just by pronouncing the word "Mesopotamia"; another Methodist, William G. Chanter, writes from the land itself a letter that may have something of the same effect:

"It wasn't till August 16 that I arrived here, but I was at work the next day in charge of a tea-garden where hot, tired, and thirsty Tommies could rest, read papers, listen to a graphophone, and drink tea or pop. Before the week was out (the 16th was Wednesday) new experiences had accumulated. Making Arab coolies work, building a brick foundation for a steel water-tank, loading native boats with stores and machinery by quite inefficient manpower, were only a few of them.

"Any or all of these things may be a part of the day's work for the Army Y. M. C. A. Secretary in Mesopotamia. And after a day replete with such varied activity he may have a lecture to give, a prayer-meeting to lead, or a concert to manage. On Sundays he has from one to three services in his charge.

"This week I have turned over the tea-garden to others and am going to Amara, about eight miles farther up the river, to work in the hospitals. Distribution of comforts, the provision of entertainment by phonograph and cinematograph, and, above all, definite personal work with individuals give any man who is among the sick and wounded seven full days' work in the week.

"Conditions here are far from ideal. The commonest facilities for work are often entirely lacking. The climate makes attacks of fever or dysentery a fairly regular thing with most of us. Creeping things abound in incredible numbers and flying things of the insect tribe rival them for multitude. Fortunately, the heat is abating, but in August and September it was terrific. But for all that, there are great satisfactions in the work. There is the joy of winning the confidence of a dispirited and homesick lad and sending him away with a smile on his face and new courage in his heart. There is the joy of preaching the gospel to a crowd of men who, in the shadow of a world calamity, listen with a new seriousness. These are worth while."

Wesleyan has sent one man to France in the American Ambulance Service, Donald M. Walden, '16, and the story of how he gained the war-cross is thus given in *The Wesleyan Alumnus*:

"On July 4, 1915—fitting date for American bravery—the Germans made by daylight a surprize attack at Pont-à-Mousson in a place known as the death-hole. In that onslaught they won back in a few hours what the French had taken six months

to gain. The rain of shells from the German artillery was making frightful destruction in the French ranks. In the midst of the battle, word was sent to the rear, appealing for an ambulance to carry back from the first trenches two officers and two doctors, who had been badly wounded. Volunteers were called for, who would risk their lives to take an ambulance to the first trenches

and back again. Walden and one other promptly offered their services and soon began the race with death. Six times their ambulance was struck by shells and once a shell struck beneath the seat on which Walden was sitting as he was driving the car. In the confusion and roar of the battle they suddenly discovered that they were almost upon the first line of the German trenches. Never did a car make a quicker, sharper turn. A hundred yards from where they turned they came upon the desired trench and found their four wounded men, who were tenderly lifted into the ambulance and hurried back to the rear to receive the necessary medical attention that saved all four "Not long afterward, six Americans were decorated with the French war-cross for bravery and fidelity to duty, the first Americans to be so honored; and among them was Donald Walden and his companion on this wild ride." He went to Europe with the Har-

He went to Europe with the Harvard Corps in January, 1915, we are told, being stationed where the heavy fighting taxed the capacity of the American Ambulance Corps to the limit. "We have been unable to secure from him the story of his brave act, which won the warcross; but from other sources, thoroughly reliable, the story has come."

MORTALITY AMONG THEO-LOGIANS—Depletion in the ranks of the Catholic elergy in Germany through losses on the battle-field have been particularly large. The Catholic Tribune (Dubuque, Iowa) gives the first bill of particulars that have come under our notice. The situation in Germany, it thinks, finds its parallel-in the rest of the warring countries, especially in France, where thousands of priests are in the bat-

tle-line and hundreds have been killed. We read:



"I WAS IN PRISON AND YE VISITED ME."

Rev. Archibald Harte, who travels freely in all European countries "because he has the confidence of all."

"Before the war the Archdiocese of Cologne had 450 students of theology, now there are 90; Paderborn had 250 as compared with 24; Treves, 230, now 70; Rottenburg, from 30 to 40, now 6. For the Bavarian dioceses and archdioceses the same proportion obtains: Augsburg, 140 to 15; Bamberg, 47 to 29; Eichstätt, 87 to 21, among these being 5 Bulgarians; Munich, 97 to 8; Freising, 174 to 29; Passau, 80 to 8; Ratisbon, 185 to 18; Speyer, 65 to 4; and Würzburg, 90 to 6. The few who remain have nearly all been dismissed from military service on account of sickness or serious wounds. Of the theologians from Bavarian dioceses 128 have been killed at the front.

"These figures convey a gloomy message, as most of the German dioceses were short of priests before the war. Moreover, the upper classes of the schools from which the seminaries usually receive their candidates have been almost done away with by the war. For instance, the Seminary of Rottenburg will not have any ordinations to the priesthood in 1918, as there is no fourth class in the Catholic theological department of the high school in Tübingen."

THE CHURCH'S HAND IN OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS

If CHURCH AND STATE are forever separated by decree of the Constitution, there is no reason why they should not come together in friendly interchange of ideas. Especially may such association be effective where the Church from its large missionary experience may give advice to the State concerning international relations. Last September a group of

forty or fifty churchmen, composed of elergymen, laymen, bishops, and missionaries, met in New York in response to the invitation of the World's Alliance and the Federal Council of the Churches, for a day's discussion of what steps might be taken to further the friendly relations between the United States and the Orient. There was a hope that some legislation might be recommended, since it was borne in mind that President Roosevelt had said in his annual message of December, 1906, that "one of the greatest embarrassments attending the performance of our international obligations is the fact that the statutes of the United States are entirely inadequate." Various resolutions were agreed upon and a committee appointed to present them to the President of the United States. On January 24, he met this Committee, consisting of Bishop Earl Cranston, Dr. C. S. MacFarland, Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, Dr. Wallace Radeliffe, Dr. H. K. Carroll, and Dr. Frederick Lynch. The last-named writes this in The Christian Work (New York):

"As interviews with the President are not expected to be reported except as he gives them to the press, it is not possible to give his words here.

"But the delegation not only called upon the President; they had an interview with the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate at 10 a.m. This had been scheduled as a short interview for the presentation of the resolutions. But the Foreign Relations Committee became so interested in asking questions that they kept us until we had to start for the White House, and then, by unanimous vote, they asked us to come back to the Capitol at 2 r.s. We went back, and had two hours more of informal discussion. It was one of the most interesting days I ever spent, and it would not be right to close this letter without leaving testimony to the masterly way in which Dr. Sidney L. Gulick answered the score of ques-

tions the Senators asked him about the Orient. They recognized that at last they had come upon a man who really knew and who had ideas and they seized upon the occasion to seek light upon questions in which they were really interested. While the discussion centered mostly about the Oriental question, the fact that the President's noble address to the Senate had just been delivered caused the conversation occasionally to turn to international problems in general, and here again the Senators seemed interested to know the mind of the Churches upon these things."

The resolution which empowered the committee to treat with the President upon considerations bearing upon the need of reaching an early and honorable adjustment of American relations with Japan and China states that—

"This committee be instructed to ask the President to recommend to Congress the creation of a commission of not less than five members, whose duty it shall be to study the entire problem of the relations of America with Japan and China; and further to recommend to Congress that it invite the Government of China and the Government of Japan each to appoint a similar commission. And if such commissions should be appointed it is the opinion of this Conference that the American commission should meet the commissions of China and Japan in their respective countries."

There was also a resolution embodying a declaration of the friendship and good-will of America toward Japan:

"Whereas. There is more or less apprehension in Japan that the United States harbors imperialistic ambitions in the Orient inimical to her legitimate

interests and welfare, and

"Whereas, There is more or less apprehension in America that Japan has designs upon the territory of the United States, and

"Whereas, The existence of such fears tends to chill the historic friendship of these two countries, and

"Whereas, There is abundant reason for believing that neither country has any designs whatever upon the other and that the real welfare of each can best be attained by clearly avowed policies of mutual good-will and cooperation, with definite effort to overcome suspicions and banish fears; therefore

"Resolved, That this Quadrennial Meeting of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America herewith declares on behalf of its constituency that the United States seeks no advantage or opportunity in the Orient harmful to those lands, nor will it be partner with any nation or any undertaking that seeks selfish advantage regardless of the rights and welfare of their peoples.

"Resolved, That this Quadrennial Meeting of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America commend to all Americans and to the peoples of other lands as the ideal and fundamental principle guiding the United States in her international relations these noble words of President Wilson:

"We must prove ourselves their friends and champions upon terms of equality and bonor. We can not be friends upon any other terms than upon the terms of equality. We can not be friends at all except upon the terms of honor, and we must show ourselves friends by comprehending their interest, whether it squares with our interest or not. It is a very perilous thing to determine the foreign policy of a nation in the terms of material interest."

"The Federal Council of the Church of Christ in America hereby expresses its condemnation of this misuse of the press, and urges upon all editors, reporters, and pullishers their incomparable opportunity in promoting good-will between ourselves and other nations, founded upon correct information, sympathetic understanding, and

universal human brotherhood.'

A WESLEYAN AMBULANCE-DRIVER.

Donald M. Walden, one of the first six Americans to receive decorations of the war-cross.

> The committee further embodied in a formal statement certain considerations regarding the treaty rights of aliens, and the importance of prompt legislation by Congress providing for their adequate protection. The statement sets forth that—

> "The personal and property rights of aliens have been repeatedly violated, and, as a result, the friendly relations existing between the United States and foreign countries have been jeopardized.

> "In all these eases the Federal Government has acknowledged its responsibility by paying indemnities, but it has not been able either to give protection in case of threatened danger or of prosecution of those who committed the crimes, owing to lack of legislation authorizing the Federal authorities to take the needful actions. In support of this statement . . . President Harrison, just after the Matia case at New Orleans in 1891, said:

> "'It would, I believe, be entirely competent for Congress to make offenses against the treaty rights of foreigners domiviled in the United States cognizable in the Federal courts."

A SAFE OCEAN-LANE FOR BELGIAN RELIEF SHIPS

ND OVER THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS MORE contributed to the Belgian Children's Fund! These are the leading facts which mark the week of Tur. LITERARY DIGEST'S report ending February 27. Its contributions speak eloquently for themselves, in the fine list of Acknowledgments beginning below. Assurance that ships bearing Belgian supplies are to be accorded "safe conduct" across the Atlantic came on the 24th inst. from American headquarters of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. On that date Mr. Herbert C. Hoover made the following announcement:

"The Commission has effected an arrangement with the British Government on one side and the German Government on the other by which an acceptable lane for Relief Commission ships between North American ports and Rotterdam has been agreed upon. The Commission expects to dispatch during the course of the next few days the sixteen steamers already loaded or loading in American ports, and has made such arrangements for its supplies as will prevent any delay in loading and dispatching the twenty-three further steamers now en raide or chartered for the Commission.

"The Commission desires to point out, aside from the broad principle of humanity involved in the dependence of the Belgian people upon food-supplies in America, that inasmuch as the commodities shipped to Belgium consist of those foodsupplies of which there is an exportable surplus in the United States, it does not in any way infringe upon the necessities of the American people,"

In face of the fact thus heralded, THE LITERARY DIRECT may well repeat, with added emphasis, what it said last week: "There can be no reasonable doubt that the Belgian Children's Fund will accomplish the purpose of its donors." Back of that purpose is a spirit that makes it sacred. Reading but a few letters of remittance to this Fund affords wonderful glimpses into the heart of humanity. From one mountain town in Colorado an attorney writes:

"My wife and I are just completing the building of a little home, and the thought has come to me that I would not be lit to enter it should I do nothing for those homeless little ones. I will try to aid further later on."

Asking that it be credited only to the village of Upland, Pa., a lady tells most interestingly how a part of the remittance was made up in small contributions solicited, and says:

"Each one asked was glad to give-\$7.75 was collected quickly. This morning the principal of the village school sent \$6.20. A young girl with shining eyes brought it, and she said, 'Look what we children have given!' Each child gave two cents. A kind friend is matching every unit the village gives, so I have the happiness of sending a check to you for \$24.00. The second one is on the way."

A lady, remitting from a Mississippi town, says: "We are going to put up a box here in town, and paste your appeal over it, so that all here may know the terrible need and have the privilege of sharing in the relief."

CONTRIBUTIONS are increasing. TOMMUNITY Where some influential citizen takes the lead it is easy to make sure a good remittance. At Amherst, in Massachusetts, Professor Sears, of the State Agricultural College there, has led out for the care of over two hundred children in one Belgian town, requiring from twenty-five hundred to twenty-six hundred dollars. Lancaster, Pa., keeps increasing its noble benevolence; and its namesake in Ohio now proposes liberal things.

Just here comes in a letter from that far State "where rolls the Oregon," enclosing \$60.00, collected by Mrs. Annie Reed of the farmers around Myrtle Point. "She lives out in the country," writes the merchant who made the remittance for her, "and the farmers are far apart and the roads are bad, but she traveled afoot from house to house and visited about thirty families. That is practical Christianity." Indeed it is, All honor to Mrs. Reed, and her "far-apart" neighbors.

The Four Thousand-Dollar contribution listed below came from big-hearted Southern gentlemen, who intimated that more may be forthcoming and who said, "Keep the Fund going while the war lasts."

Remitting handsomely for himself and a national bank of his eity, a California gentleman says he has referred our appeal to two societies, "and they are plauning benefits from which returns will follow."

"Because our Jackie has bright red cheeks," one father writes-"because he is full of life and is everything one could want a man-child to be-your appeal seemed to us imperative. But not having participated in any war-profits, and having some difficulty in making ends meet, we had to borrow it from the lad's college fund. We don't begrudge a nickel of it. Mighty sorry the boy's education fund wasn't any bigger."

"I think my meals will taste better if I know there is one less

child to suffer hunger," writes a New York mother,

"Pread your appeal in last week's number and started a collection. Doctors, guests, and my children responded," and \$36.00 came as the result. A splendid example.

"Am glad to send you \$12.00 begged from door to door through Michigan snowdrifts," writes a friend from the Upper Peninsula, where drifts grow big.

"Our boastings and our seant charities are both shameful,"

comments an Oregon farmer, enclosing \$120.00,

Writing from Connecticut, a lady says: "To-night a father, on going to his home, read your appeal for the Belgian children. A little son of seven years said: 'I have \$5 in the bank; you may send two.' 'But,' said the father, 'I thought you were going to buy a coaster with that.' 'Yes,' said the little lad, 'but I can carn some more before spring.' When this was told me I said: 'Well, if that boy can give \$2.00 I can give \$12.00."

"My wife and sons are joining in this contribution from their own savings-account with pleasure," writes a Montana banker. and feel as I do that any money entrusted to your hands will reach in its entirety the people for whose benefit it is intended." The total he sends is \$536.

Contributions to THE BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND-Received from February 21 to February 27 inclusive.

\$4,600.00-Anderson Clayton Company \$2,000.00—Once more the People of Lancaster, Pa., through The New Era, report splendidly. \$2,006.86—From an Ohio Friend. \$1,213.33—From Spartanburg, S. C.

\$320.00-Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Rowe. \$560.00-Katharine and Edith Litchfield

\$469.57-People of Raleigh, N. C. \$400.11-Pirst Baptist Church and Sunday School of Barteville, S. C.

\$400.00-Mountain States Lumber Dealers' Association. first remittance.

\$250.00 Each—Mrs. John G. Agar, Allen P. Mosre. George H. Christian.

\$240.09-Anonymous, York, Pa.

\$184.82—Child Conservation League of Washington, lows.

\$158,54 Sunday School, Pirst Baptler Church, Pater-

\$150.00—St. Marys-on-the-Hill Protestant Episcopelli, Suffalo, N. Y. (Second remiffance: \$12.00 each from Lewis J. Bell, After H. Morgan, Mrs. Frank L. Alber.

Mrs. Felgar Africa Statems, Henry R. Beneverth, Daniel Profesil, Hartan P. and Charlette Beneverth, Girls' Priceally Society, Mr. and Mrs. Henry V. Burna, Mr. and Mrs. M. Spoll, Mrs. Edgar R. Vicceon, and \$19,00 smaller partial subscriptions.

1/45.25-Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Tomilinem and Miss \$144.00 Each-Laris C. Bradley, Mrs. R. W. Perry

\$172.50 Guests of the Princess Issuers Best, Scottered, Fla., through The Morning Journal, Daylina, Fig. \$129.00 Each-Two Illinois Friends, Katherine P. Solo-con, C. V. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cores.

\$114.57-University of Maine Christian Asso. \$113.68-Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clark and Others \$109.56-Peny Bell and Friends.

\$100.00 Each-Mr. and Mrs. John H. Beilland, E. P. Jalrhanks, Mrs. Christian Keener, G. H. Mayerd), Replants Bott, Albert Crutcher, Misses Nan and Laura Reed Clark, Edwin H. Hewitt.

\$89.00-Members of the First M. T. Church, Claricala. \$34.00 Sabbath School First Presbyt-man Church, char-

\$79.00-Citizens of Morton, Miles

\$75.25-Petroit (Mich.) New Century Club.

\$75.00-Marsland Branch of The King's Daughters and

172.00 Each—Flest Presbyuerian Church, Barnesburg, Pa., Mrs. L. E. Smith's Rible Class, East Northfield, Mass., Mrs. II. U. Bloombergh.

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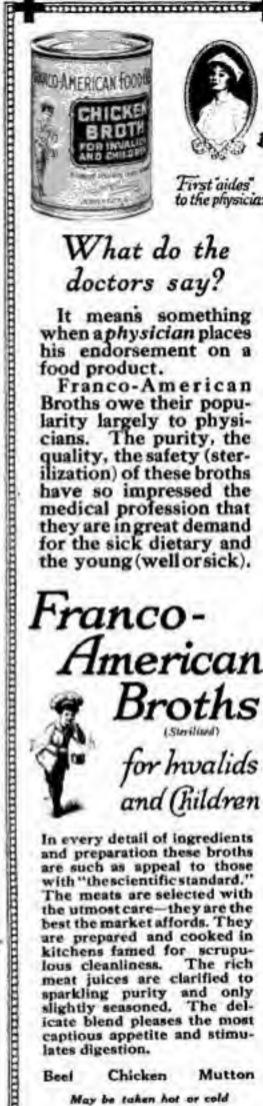
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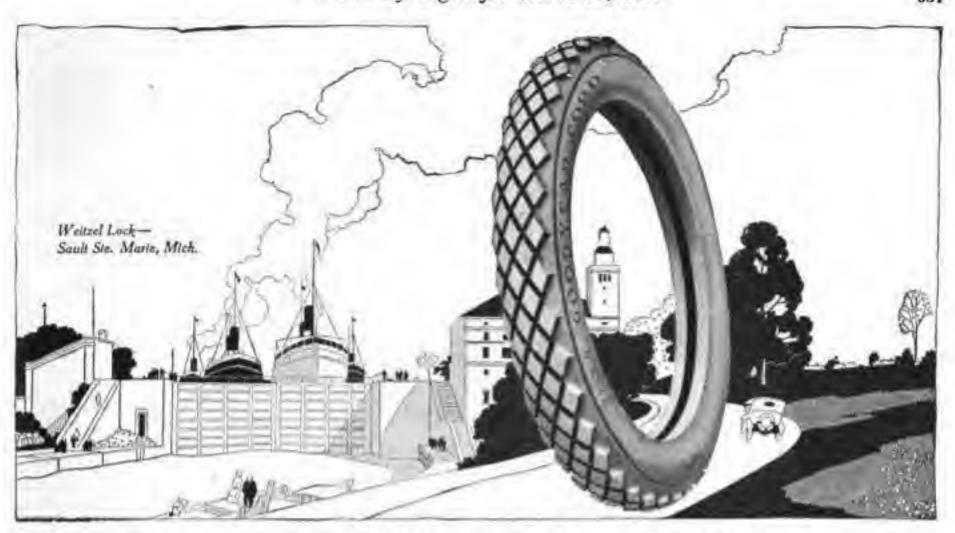
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CURRENT POETRY

OF late years, Mr. William Watson has been making poetry a criticism of art rather than a criticism of life. Many of the poems in "Retrogression" (John Lane Company) seem to be versifications of passages in his "Peneraft: a Plea for the Older Ways," But the versification is deftly done; it glows now and then with the magic of "Wordsworth's Grave" and the "Ode in May." The first fourteen lines of "Nature's Way" are merely rimed prose. But the rest is poetry. The striking contrast between the two parts of the poem makes one regret that nowadays Mr. Watson gives so much attention to the faults of his contemporaries and so little to the splendors of nature.

NATURE'S WAY

BY WILLIAM WATEON

"Faultily faultiess," may be ill "Carefully careless" is worse still I bought one day a book of rime-One long, flerce flout at tune and time. Stagged and jagged by intent. As if each time were earthquake-rent; Leagues on seismal leagues of it Not unheroically writ. By one of whom I had been told That he, in scorn of canons old, Pedantic laws effete and dead. Went fearless to the pure well-head ... Of song's most ancient legislature-Art's uncorrupted mother, Nature. Nature! whose lapidary seas Labor a pebble without vase. Till they unto perfection being That miracle of polishing: Who never negligently yet Fashioned an April violet. Nor would forgive, did June disclose Unceremoniously the rose: Who makes the toudstook in the grass The carven ivory surpass. So guiltless of a facit or slip Is its victorious workmanship. Who suffers us pure form to see in a dead leaf's anatomy And pondering long where gerealy sleep The unravished secrets of the deep, flids the all-courted pearl express Her final thought on flawlerentree; But visibly aches when doomed to bring Some incheate amorphous thing. Loathed by its very mother for The unfinish she doth most alshor. Into a world her curious wit. Would fain have shaped all-exquisite As the acorn-cup's simplicity, Or the Moon's patience with the sen. Or the superb, the golden grief Of each October for each leaf, Phrased in a rhetoric that excel-Isaiah's and Ezeklel's.

These lines are fanciful and rich in music.

It is a eleverly done tour de farce.

TO A VIOLONCELLO

BY WILLIAM WATSON

Weil, O 'Cello, love I all thy mellow Deeps of golden sound! Tell, O 'Cello, tell me where thy fellow May on earth be found! Or, if such be past our finding here, In what sphere

That brooks no galling bound, Far beyond the light wherein thou dwellest, What immortal, what celestial 'Cellist

hat immortal, what celestial 'Cellist Wields the bow that bids the world go round?

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and varies the blank verse of the narrative with occasional lyries. That which we quote below is magnificently pictorial.

A PAINTER IN NEW ENGLAND

BY CHARLES WHARTON STORK

Did you ever note the beauty of the soft New England grasses.

All the ochres, reds, and browns?

And the flowers: the purple asters and the goldenrod's rich masses.

With the cardinal's flaming gowns,

Dots of blood against the tangle of the reedy, lone morases.

Where the nodding cattails rustle under every wind that masses.

Ah! what reticent depth of color,

Growing brighter, growing duller, As a smile of simlight broadens or a brow of storm-cloud frowns!

Have you read the blazoned glory of the sunset's revelations.

Glowing scarlet streaked with gold:

Have you seen the sky-towers crumbling in stupendous conflagrations.

Passing gorgeous to behold?

While the cast is hing with tapestries in doveserene gradations,

And the naked vault of heaven is filled with rosy undulations?

Where in all the world resplendent

Or the poet's mind transcendent

Can such miracles be rivaled, form so grand or has so bold?

Have you watched the dreamy progress of a gray New England schooner

Drifting seaward with the tide.

Darkly down a lane of radiance, dawn-lit gold o silvery lunar,

Ribbon-narrow or ocean-wide?

Such a boat in such a background I will paint you ten times sooner

Than a lily-perfect yacht with drooping topsail and ballooner.

No, for me the old-time vessel

In a landlocked bay to nestle

Till the light wind flaps her staysall and the light wave laps her side.

Have you shrunk before the grimness of the rugged longshore ledges

Where the ground-swell surf rolls in

Round the battlemented coast-line with its walls and bastion wedges?

Hark! the cave-responded dia,

As a breaker smites the granite with the strength of glant sledges.

And a swaying fringe of foam enfolds the ranpart's dripping edges.

Lovely lands across the ocean

Thrill the heart with quick emotion,

But the shore of staid New England holds a rapture hard to win.

From a recent issue of Current History the New York Times's monthly magazine, we take this poem, not without historical importance. Printed with a cartoon on a large poster, it is said to have turned the Australian women's vote, defeating compulsory military service in the recent referendum.

THE BLOOD VOTE

BY W. R. WINSPEAR

"Why is your face so white, Mother? Why do you choke for breath?

"Oh. I have dreamt in the night, my son, That I doomed a man to death."

"Why do you hide your hand, Mother? And crouch above it in dread?"

"It beareth a dreadful brand, my son; With the dead man's blood 'tis red.

"I hear his widow cry in the night. I hear his children weep. And always within my sight, O God! The dead man's blood doth leap.

- "They put the dagger into my grasp, It seemed but a pencil then. I did not know it was a fiend a-gasp For the priceless blood of men.
- "They gave me the ballot-paper,
 The grim death-warrant of doom,
 And I smugly sentenced the man to death
 In that dreadful little room.
- "I put it inside the Box of Blood.

 Nor thought of the man I'd slain.

 Till at midnight came like a whetming flood

 God's word—and the Brand of Cain.
- "O little son! O my little son!

 Pray God for your Mother's soul.

 That the scarlet stain may be white again
 In God's great Judgment-Roil."

Miss Angela Morgan is a poet most radiantly alive; she writes with a fiery enthusiasm which warms the heart of her readers. Perhaps that enthusiasm wanes somewhat in the last eleven lines of this poem, which we quote from "Utterance and Other Poems" (Baker Taylor Company), but the earlier lines are vivid and beautiful.

O, LITTLE WINDOW

BY ANGELA MORGAN

O. little window where the sun comes through. How many times I've lived and loved with you! I used to take you all my hopes and fears. My child's temptations and my maiden's tears. How soft your curtains were against my face—I seemed to feel her love within the lace. My mother made them with her own dear hand Hefere she passed into that other land. How patiently you heard my every yow Could you have told me then what I know now. O. little window!

O, little window where the storm beats wild, How many times I feared you as a child! How many times I ran to hide my head Beneath the cover of my little bed, Until at last I sobbed myself to sleep, Praying that God my frightened soul would keep. I fear you now no more, for I am grown. Terror and tears and tempest have I known, Yet fearlessly have breasted every wave, Knowing that God my trusting soul would save O, little window!

O, little window where the vines grow sweet.
How many times we've listened for his feet,
ust you and I when all the world was white
With moon and magic on a summer night.
How foolishly we feared, when he was late,
Until we heard his dear voice at the gate—
Dh, he was wonderful, my prince of men! . . .
We've watched and waited many times since then—
That fatal night I would have been his bride,
That night my heart broke and my lover died—
O, little window!

O, little window where love comes again,
To pay for all my bitterness and pain,
To bind the bruises and to heal the stings.
And bring faith back to me on strengthened
wings . . .

Not the dear love my ardent youth had lost, But strong and true and worthy of the cost; How many miracles your dawns have seen. How many tragedies that might have been— The time God came to me and made me blest. The night I held my first-born to my breast, O, little window!

O, little window where I kneel to pray.

How oft you've helped me conquer through the day.

Given me strength to grapple with my wo,
Taught me to bravely stand and face my foe.
Shown me the path when I was blinded quite,
Changed me from serf to master in a night,
Lifted my face to meet the morning sun.
My sorrow vanquished and my battle won.
How shall I ever know so dear a friend,
My faithful comforter unto the end—
O, little window!

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He, more than any other man, viewed the coming era as a whole and not merely in part. Therefore his life-work more than that of any other one man, helped to solve the three great problems in the electrification of a world.

First, the economical government of electric carries.

Second, its tar transmission and wide dis-

Third, its otherwar and recommical application to not.

The considered its every aspect to relation to participation plants, control actions, tortwo and

stomoship lines, intentlacturing industry and household convenience.

Time, it was in also who true formened the power of Nagara.

It was be who effected sale and economic discribation of manual gas-

is was he who developed and made practical the Parsons steam torbine for electric generation and who also perfected reduction gears by which its terrific velocity can be safely yoked to the propeller shalls of vessels.

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East Pittsburgh, Pa.



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Westinghouse products are of course, subject to the limitations of all devices constructed by

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To build other types of electrical apparatus that make efficient and economic use of currynt to every possible application to human activity.

To surround these products with every mannfacturing safeguard of good quality and durability, to follow them in the with exper-

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

HE SNARED AGUINALDO

I T happened in the spring of 1901, and the Administration at Washington had grown tired of the Philippine problem as a question of organizing a colony, when the machinations of native revolutionists added a new unpleasantness to the tangle. Cuba had presented small difficulty. Not so with their dusky cousins, the Filipinos. No sooner were the Spaniards dislodged than the islanders determined that the Americans should follow suit. Rebellion, guerrilla fighting, espionage, and rioting broke out in all corners of the island, and Aguinaldo, the native leader, was the soul of the action.

So the Administration sent Frederick Function out to bring in the quarry. Ho was to smare the lion—and, being Fred Function, he did it. According to the New York Evening Post, he won an advance in rank by the exploit. He did not go into the wilderness with any flourish of trumpets, or play of red fire; there was not even a gun-shot, but he brought in the captive. The Post tells how it was done in an absorbing article reflecting the life of the soldier who recently died at the border. We read:

Funston first caught a messenger from Aguinaldo's headquarters who was carrying messages to the various insurgent chiefs. Learning the nature of the communications, Funston conceived the plan of equipping a number of native troops who would pass themselves off as rebel reinforcements, several Americans going along, ostensibly as prisoners. The expedition embarked on a gunboat and landed near Baler. For six days the expedition marched over exceedingly difficult country. Word was sent to Aguinaldo for food, a ruse that worked with great success, for it allayed his suspicion. The party later on was received by Aguinaldo on the Palanan River, and after a lively fight the Filipino and his party were captured. Of the capture General Funston in his report said:

"The Maccabebes started up into the town and we heard a few shots, followed by scattered firing. We hastily crossed the river, and, running up into the town, found that the Maccabebes were somewhat demoralized and firing wildly in every direction. They were got under control with some difficulty. Aguinaldo's guard of about fifty armed and neatly uniformed men had been drawn up to receive the reinforcements, and on being fired into, broke and ran, a few of them returning the fire as they r created. Aguinaldo, with his officers, nad waited in his quarters. Placido and Segovia entered the house to report the arrival, and, after a short conversation, Segovia stept outside the house and ordered the Maccabebes, who had just come up from the river-bank, to open fire on the insurgents, who were standing in line at a distance of about fifty yards. The Maccabebes were so excited and nervous that their fire was very ineffective. But two of the insurgents were killed, the remainder in



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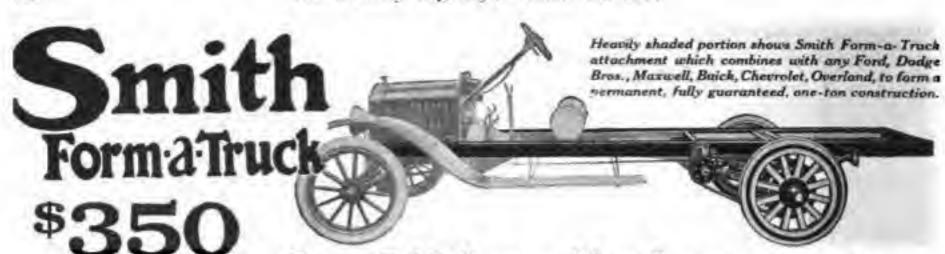
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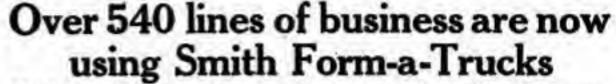
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their flight throwing away eighteen rifles and a thousand rounds of ammunition.

"As soon as Segovia had given the order he ran back into the house and opened fire on the officers surrounding Aguinaldo. He wounded Villa and Alhambra. The latter jumped out of the house into the river, and was not seen again. Villa, on being wounded, surrendered, as did also Santiago Barcelona, Aguinaldo's treasurer. The five remaining officers escaped from the house and swam the river. Placido seized Aguinaldo and told him that he was a prisoner of the Americans. At this juncture the Americans arrived on the scene and gave their attention to getting the Maccabebes under control and proteeting the prisoners from them. One Maecabebe was slightly wounded by a gunshot in the forehead.'

For his work, Funston was appointed by the President a brigadier-general in the regular Army on April 1, 1901, when he was only thirty-six years old.

But this was not the only military feather in his khaki hat. He was on duty in San Francisco at the time of the great earthquake, in 1906, and rendered excellent service during that calamity. We are told:

On the morning of the disaster General Function marched the troops into San Francisco for the purpose of aiding the Police and Fire Departments. He knew that he was acting without warrant of law, but he said that the Constitution and laws were not framed for the purpose of dealing with conditions arising from earthquakes and big conflagrations.

The efficient work of the Army during the terrible three days and nights of fire made an impression on the people. There were undoubtedly a number of officers in the Army who would have acted as promptly, energetically, and efficiently as Funston did, but that fact detracted in no measure from the credit he received. He was there and he rose to the occasion.

Few army men have had such an adventurous career as General Funston. He gained his rank of brigadier-general in the regular Army by actually doing the things that are supposed to belong to fletion. He eaptured Agninaldo after the United States authorities had long despaired of getting possession of the Filipino leader. He was the officer who crossed the Rio Grande River, with a small force behind him, and at the end of a long rope. in the face of a galling fire from the enemy. With this rope he worked rafts as ferries that carried Gen. Arthur MacArthur's brigade across the stream, so that it could thrash the natives at Calumpit and drive them into the mountains. The latter deed was officially recorded as one of the daring enterprises of the war in the archipelago. It was Funston's second attempt to cross the river. This and the capture of Aguinaldo caused President McKinley to appoint him a brigadiergeneral in the regular Army. Before that he was a brigadier-general of volunteers. He was without military experience except that gained by bushwhacking with the Cuban insurgents. He admitted on one occasion that he was without the radiments of military training. As a scout there was no disposition in any quarter to question his brilliant ability, remarkable energy; and courage.

Going back to his earlier eareer, in the

Spanish-American War, The Post draws attention to the fact that he entered Cuban affairs as a filibuster with a commission from General Gomez, soon becoming second in command of artillery under the famous Cornell ex-halfback, Dana Osgood. We are reminded:

At Guimaro, in October, 1896, where his ehief was killed, he distinguished himself by bravery, and took command. At the head of his artillerymen and with a dynamite bomb in his hand he charged the Spanish works in the assault which terminated in their surrender. At Bayamo he beeame a eavalry officer temporarily, because there was more for eavairy than for artiflery to do there. He was shot three times, but such was his endurance and physique that he was ready for more fighting in a short time. At Las Tunas he managed the Cuban dynamite guns which wrought such havoe among the Spanish troops, and was again wounded. At the same time his horse was shot and fell upon him, badly injuring his hips. Wounded as he was, he hobbled to beadquarters on learning that fifty prisoners, guerrillas who had fought on the Spanish side, were to be executed, and begged for their lives. The petition was refused.

Enraged at the barbarity of the Cubans, Funston swore that he would never strike another blow in a cause that permitted such an outrage, and thereupon resigned his commission, having fought in twentytwo battles. With a letter from General Garcia ordering transportation to this country for him, he went to the coast and fell in with a number of Spaniards. As it didn't seem advisable to be found with papers signed by Garcia upon him, Funston ate the letter. It gave him indigestion, which, added to the malaria and the effects of his wounds, left him in a very bad condition when he landed in this city. For three weeks he was in a New York hospital, and when he came out he weighed

but ninety pounds.

Shortly after he had recovered his normal health and energy the war with Spain was begun, and he offered his services. An opportunity was given to him to go on General Miles's staff, but he chose rather to accept the appointment offered him by Governor Leedy, of Kansas, to compand the Twentieth Volunteer Infantry of that State, after he had failed of recognition in his project to raise a regiment of rough riders. It was a great disappointment to him that his regiment did not get to Cuba, but his chance came later, when they were ordered to the Philippines. In the fighting before Malolos, in the spring of 1901, he found himself with part of his command on one side of the muddy Marilao River and a force of Filipinos on the other side. The enemy had a good position and were galling our troops by their constant fire. Calling for volunteers who could swim, Colonel Funston selected twenty men, told them to follow him, and, holding his revolver up, swam the stream. The men put their guns on logs and followed, pushing the logs. On the other side the little force charged and captured eighty Filipinos. Funston was the first man to enter Malolos after the capture.

For his gallantry in crossing the Rio Grande, he received a medal of honor. That was presented "for most distinguished gallantry in action at Rio Grande de la



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THESE LABORATORIES are unat by any in this industry—excelled by any, in the world, in point of equipm thoroughness of results,

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PROPOUND ANY QUESTION you these engineers and in the reply you'll fi for thought—and you'll agree that Rineering is sound engineering.

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which enable us to make every part dang to the specifications and up to the

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reveals the delicate grain and beauty of the wood and covers it with a strong protective coating that resists moisture, the wear of passing feet, and the friction of heavy furniture.

Besides this, Murphy Varnish has the one greatest virtue of fine varnish—length of life. It lasts, and lasts, and lasts. It saves money because it requires so little care and doesn't have to be replaced frequently.

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Pampanga, Luzon, P. I., April 27, 1899, in crossing the river on a raft and by his skill and daring enabling the general commanding to carry the enemy's intrenched position on the north bank of the river and drive him with great loss from the important strategic position of Calumpit, while serving as colonel, Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry."

A few days following that exploit he was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers. For some years the story went the rounds of the newspapers that General Funston did not swim the Bag-Bag River, because of the fact that he could not swim, and that the feat was performed by private soldiers. In 1904, to clear the matter up, General Funston gave out the

following version:

"A body of four thousand or more Filipinos, who were on the far side of the Rio Grande, had been harassing the American forces. On April 26, 1899, General Funston, accompanied by a skirmishing party, swam the Bag-Bag, a small stream about one hundred feet wide, which is a tributary to the Rio Grande. This act has been confused with and magnified into the swimming of the Rio Grande the following day, April 27, by two soldiers from the Kansas regiment, which preceded the routing of the four thousand Filipinos by forty-five American soldiers. soldiers carried a line with them with which they drew across a heavier one. To the latter a raft was fastened and drawn When forty-five soldiers and General Funston had been ferried over, the detachment routed the Filipinos."

Naturally enough, it seemed only a matter of course that when the American forces went to Vera Cruz during the trouble with Huerta, General Funston should have been given the command. He seemed a man made for such exploits, where true ability and the knowledge of when it was necessary and wise to break the rules was demanded. Of his work at the Mexican port, we are told by the New York Tribunc:

His administration of affairs in Vera Cruz, where he carried out the President's order with firm hand, simply holding the city when every influence about him was centered upon forcing the American Army into actual fighting with the Mexicans, was another notable service.

The American troops had been in possession of Vera Cruz only a few days when one of the Mexican generals sent in a message saying, in most polite terms, that he was unable to longer restrain his troops, and that they were about to advance and drive the Americans into the sea.

"If you can't hold your troops back, I can," was the laconic message Funston

sent back.

When Vera Cruz was occupied, Major-General Wood, Chief of Staff, selected Funston for the field command. Every Army officer expected that when Funston landed in Vera Cruz he would "start something."

But when Funston relieved the Navy of possession of the city he learned that President Wilson's orders were that there was to be no aggressive movement; that the Army was to watch and wait.

The pressure on the little commander can only be realized by those who were with him in Vera Cruz in those crucial hours. Thousands of Americans thronged the city and urged that the Army move on; enthusiasm for "finishing the job" was high among the younger officers. The outposts were insulted, even fired upon; American troops were kidnaped by the Mexicans, one soldier was killed and burned; the camps were raided.

Every provocation to put a fighting man to action was given, but Funston never forgot his orders, whatever his own emotions might have been. He held down the situation, and President Wilson made him a major-general.

And then at the border, where he ended his long and useful career, we find him still inspiring in his men all the affection and respect that would have been his portion had he served anywhere. And it was hard to run things smoothly along the Rio Grande, what with newspaper correspondents, and discontented citizens, and jingoes, and crafty Mexicans—and the policy of the Administration at Washington. Yet, says the New York Times, the "little gay," as he was so often called, held things in line where many a giant might have failed. We read in the account:

Among the 150,000 men who were under the command of General Funston along more than 2,000 miles of treacherous border country, and among the countless army of "gun-toting" border Texans who bowed to his command with just as much obedience as if he had had complete control of them, the department commander was never known as General Funston except in a formal way. He was known among them, as he was fittle taller than the army-height limitation of five feet four inches, as "the little man," or "the little guy."

The note of affection in the way soldiers and Texans used that name contrasted sharply with the sobriquet given him by Mexicans who feared him because of his bold methods. They called him "chiquito

Altho the General had asked Governor Ferguson when the series of raids first began to keep the Texas Rangers from the river outposts, "the little man" was admired beyond measure by the men of that organization.

Perhaps the only English correspondent who thought the border trouble important enough to command his attention met a Ranger captain in the Miller Hotel in Brownsville and immediately sought to find the attitude of the Ranger force toward the commander of the border Army.

"A remarkable person, this General Funston, they say," ventured the correspondent, "somewhat like Napoleon, small and of much the same vigor and boldness."

"Napoleon, hell!" said the Ranger captain. "France never had no general like 'our little man.' He ain't like nobody and there ain't nobody like him. Give 'chiquito diablo' fifty Rangers and send him after Villa, and he'd get something. But when they do send him after this Villa they'd better send along a chaplain and an undertaker."

Whenever there was any trouble between the civil authorities and the soldiers along the border the Texans never thought of going to the commanding general of the district.

"Send it up to 'the little man' right away." was the advice taken when there

GRATON & KNIGHT



Graton & Knight Leather Beltings are uniform—

Because Graton & Knight are the largest belt makers, because we purchase and tan 285,000 hides a year, because our brands are selected and graded to the highest degree of uniformity from this enormous supply of raw material.

Uniformity is the most important factor in belting quality. A belt, like a chain, is no better than its poorest piece.

Only a big firm like Graton & Knight could establish and maintain an equal degree of uniformity in its belting.

And Graton & Keight are the largest leather belt makers in America.

This minute control of uniformity is possible only because of our large supply of leather tanned by us for belting use. A smaller supply would prove a constant temptation to put dissimilar pieces of leather into the same belt.

Graton & Knight bides are tanned in the Criston & Knight Tannery, especially for belting purposes, by processes perfected in 53 years of belting tanuage. It would be impossible for us to maintain equal uniformity if we used several different tannages.

Finally, Graton & Knight use belies, simulders and other parts of bides not suited for belting in their by-products there is no temptation to include these in Graton & Knight Belting.

This is why toration & Knight can make a complete and standardized series of leather belting; and maintain so high and so fixed a degree of uniformity in each brand.

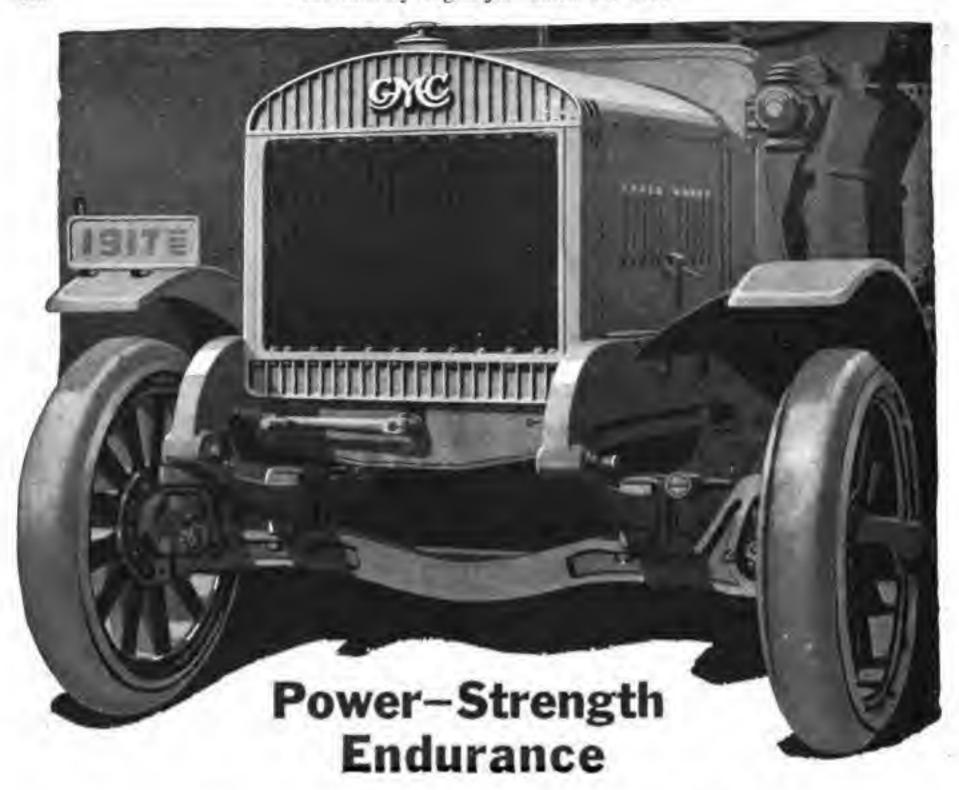
It is why Graton & Knight First Quality means first quality—absolutely free from any mixture of seconds, shoulders, or worst-

Write today for the Graton & Knight Belting Brak-or have the nearest Graton & Knight representative call on you.

The Graton & Knight Mfg. Company
Out Leader Taxacca, Maker, of Leading Beiling, Leading Parking, Leading Standards and
Specialities, Committee and Solice

Worcester, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

GRATON & KNIGHT



Abundant reserve power—ample strength—great endurance—these are the features that have put GMC Trucks in the front ranks of the world's motor trucks.

Power and to spare—for the hard pull up steep grades—thru sand, mud and snow.

Strength in abundance—to carry the rated load with absolute safety under all road conditions—with surplus strength for emergencies. Each part is built with a factor of safety that assures long life and defers replacement.

Endurance beyond the ordinary—built to stand the hard service motor trucks in daily use must withstand to be profitable—they give years of consistent, dependable service at reasonable operating and maintenance cost.

GMC Trucks are built in all practical sizes— 1/4 to 5 ton capacity. Six sizes in all—each size better suited than all the rest for a certain class of work.

See the GMC dealer in your locality, or writeTRUCK HEADQUARTERSdirect.

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK COMPANY

One of the Units of the General Motors Company

PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

New York Boston

Philadelphia

Chicago

St. Louis

San Francisco



was any trouble. And the commanding General of the Department, altho he had the intricate affairs of an army of 150,000 men to manage, and was forced every day to rearrange his lines and dispose troops differently, never neglected to mediate in all disputes between citizens and soldiers.

That famous order designating newspaper reporters as "pests" was not issued because Chicago newspaper men had sent in "fake" stories of a fight with Mexicans on the very outskirts of San Antonio, according to committees from the border towns who went to complain to the General about the way reporters were writing about the seourges of rattlesnakes and tarantulas and about \$1 shaves and \$2 ham and eggs. It was sent out because one man had sent in a column of matter to a New York newspaper about the "rapacity" of a soda-water dealer in reducing the size of a five-cent stein of root beer.

"That's the limit," said General Funston, himself an old newspaper man.

"Any man who thinks he's a war-correspondent and who wastes telegraph-tolls and expensive white paper in writing about root beer is a pest. I'll do some writing myself." And he dietated the order.

We learn, moreover, that the little General was widely noted for his frank way of talking to correspondents. We are told that when General Scott said that he had remained up all night, waiting to hear that General Pershing was attacked, General Funston remarked:

"I stayed up all night, too; not one night, but many. I called for soldiers and I got only men, thousands and thousands of them, but not armies. They had to be put into brigades, and divisions, and regiments one day, and unserambled and put together on paper the next day as a new batch came in. They had to be fed, and clothed, and equipped, and trained, and some of them had to be petted, but we didn't do much of that. I didn't stay up to bear the news; I stayed up with a tremendous job of getting armies down where something would happen to them, or, with luck, where something would happen to the other side."

The Times appends an amusing anecdote relating to Funston's small stature, about which he was not at all sensitive. It is said that—

When he met one newspaper correspondent who was far below his stature and far below the regulation Army size, "the little man" smiled, drew himself up to his full height of five feet four, and said:

"Well, well, you're the first man I've met down here who was smaller than I, and I'll bet \$2 I can lick you, even if you are regulation size."

When the correspondent asked if the General had the \$2 in his pocket "the little man" laughed and said:

"Yes, yes, of course. But let's sit down and talk it over first. That's sometimes the best thing to do when you can get a man who can understand you. Try to talk him out of it or tire him out by talking to him and then lick him. But when you get a man who refuses to understand, punch him on the nose fast and hard."



STABILITY is the keynote of Federal Tire construction. The exclusive Double-Cable-Base construction (four heavy, twisted steel cables built into the base of each tire) holds the tire firmly to the rim against severest service strains. It is an additional strength and safety feature which removes the causes of most tire trouble.

Federal Tires in white Rugged and black Traffik nonskid treads are recommended and sold by leading dealers everywhere.

THE FEDERAL RUBBER COMPANY (of Illinois)

Factory: Cudahy, Wis.

Mirs. of Federal Automobile Tires, Tubes and Sundries, Motorcycle, Bicycle and Carriage Tires, Rubber Heels, Fibre Soles, Horse Shoe Pads, Rubber Matting and Mechanical Rubber Goods.







The Superior Quality of Sparton Products is Recognized

No more conclusive evidence of this fact is needed than the verdict of 42 leading motor car makers who, after exhaustive competitive tests, selected Sparton Motorhorns as standard equipment.

Sparton Motorhorns are used by these high grade cars because they prove more efficient and more reliable than any other hom.

Packard Chalmers Winton Stutz Kissel Mercer Peerless Hudson White Marmon Cole Jordan Briscoe Haynes Pathfinder Owen Magnetic Jackson Marion-Handley National And 22 others

Prices \$3 to \$15

That Sparton products are accepted as standards of quality finds further demonstration in the marked success of the new Sparton Gasoline Vacuum System.



On all types of motors under the severest conditions this new Sparton Product has proved itself the most efficient device of its kind yet produced.

Sparton Radiators and Radiator Fans have convincingly demonstrated their superior worth on the great majority of America's high grade motor cars.





The Sparks-Withington Co.
Jackson, Michigan U. S.

U. S. A.

A DEFIANT LITTLE TOWN

TEW YORK STATE is noted for being the preserver of many of the old classic town-names of Greece and Latium-for we have Rome, Troy, Utica. Ithaca-any number of cities named for settlements long celebrated in ancient history and literature. And doubtless the inhabitants of these places feel the same pride in the names of their home-towns as that felt by those who lived and breathed in the original namesakes. One might even go so far as to say that those who call Troy, N. Y., their home feel that in every way their town is by far superior to the older city famous in the "Iliad"-at least, this is true in a Western town which boasts a name made famous by another community. The place in question is the little town of Oakland, Kansas. This locality has borne the name for many years, and now, at the behest of the greater and more prosperous Oakland, Cal., it has been presented with the request to change its name to avoid confusion. Oakland, Kan., is furious. It will not change its name, it says. It had the name for thirty years; in its youth the name sheltered it, and Oakland will protect it now.

In the New York Sun the story is told of the request of the Californians, with an editorial defense of the Kansas people. And now the Gotham paper says:

The Sun's defense of the little Oaklands against the rich and overgrown California Oakland, which schemes to rob them of their common name and birthright, is bearing fruit.

F. A. Brigham, mayor of the Kansas Oakland, thus addresses the presumptuous, grasping Oakland town of California:

"None of the present officials of Oakland, Kan., is inclined to accept your proposal of 'favorable hotel and transportation accommodations' as a price or consideration for selling the name of our municipality to your city.

"Your communications have been duly submitted to the city council of this city and they unanimously have authorized me to say that your modest request appears simply an exhibit of excessive egotism or gall on your part.

"This city has been known as Oakland for about thirty years. Of the California city most of the people at that time here had never heard."

Spoken and typewritten as a worthy representative of "bleeding Kansas." What else than such a declaration could have been expected from such a State?

But The Sun never feared for the Kansas Oakland. It was some of the others, the spiritless, cringing little Oaklands, that it felt were in peril. The danger is not past; the scheme, as an earlier correspondent said, is "well planned and monstrous," and The Sun again calls upon the friends of the weak and the enemies of monopoly to be on their guard.

And it would seem that those Pacific Coast towns, the newer and sometimes larger than their Eastern brothers of the same name, have a way of feeling their right to the sole possession of an established name. We recently had the spectacle of Salem, Ore., one of whose citizens communicated with the Mayor of Salem, Mass., requesting the latter city to change its name. The New York Erening World remarks editorially of this:

Gently but firmly refusing to change the name of Salem, Mass., at the request of Salem, Ore., which wants to be able to "advertise itself without confusion," the Mayor of the Massachusetts city writes to the manager of the Western town's

Commercial Club:

"I have heard of Salem, Ore, When your little community reaches a population of 50,000 and a valuation placing it in the same class as small Eastern cities -in short, when it reaches the size your manager's nerve has already reached-we will advise you to change your name, for there might be some confusion in having the same, and you surely wouldn't ask the venerable mother of all the Salems to change her name, even at the request of an enterprising and hustling youngster."

What's got into these Pacific Coast and river places? A little while ago Oakland. Cal., asked all other Oaklands in the country to kindly forget that name masmuch as Oakland, Cal., preferred to be the only Oakland! Eastern cities have set no such example of impudence. Has anybody heard New London, Conn., announcing that it proposed to leave off the "New," and would therefore be glad if all British towns would take the hint? Has anybody ever heard complaints from Paris, Me., that there were getting to be too many Parises, or have the citizens of Rome, N. Y., shown resentment at the frequent confusions they find in reading history?

Somebody should go out and talk to

these brash Pacific hamlets.

BACK FROM THE SOUTH POLE

THE first survivors of the recent ill-fated Shackleton expedition to the south pole have lately reached London, and their impressions on being launched into the midst of a great country at war, after more than two years of absence in a land where no news penetrated and time stood still, have been sufficiently startling to be reprinted in many an English paper. From the Manchester Guardian are culled a few notes from an interview with George Marston, one of these survivors. To him, reaching London after such an absence, he world seemed to have gone mad; humanity seemed turned topsyturvy. He sketches in his first impressions on reaching England with a masterly effectiveness, as he remarks:

At last we are steaming up the Thanes -not, as we had dreamed of doing, in our own vessel, bringing back the fruits of two years' endeavor, but in a huge iron ship crammed with frozen meat, a minute contribution to the appetite of a nation.

We sail in a world of darkness and silence, past spots where we know busy towns exist. We are challenged, examined, and passed by pugmacious, self-confident small craft. We enter docks in silence and darkness, and overhead the beams of search-lights make ever-changing patterns of light.



When you have brushed your teeth-

Your mouth-toilette is only one-half complete. The other, and more important half, is

To clean the mouth-

To clean the mouth thoroughly to keep it in such a healthy condition that disease germs cannot thrive in it-use

Dioxogen

(a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water)

morning and evening, as a mouth wash. This is the best possible preventive of colds, sore throat and La Grippe so common at this season of the year, all of which originate in the mouth.

Oakland Chemical Co. 10 Astor Place, N. Y.





Consider This Certain and Positive Proof of Saxon "Six" Supremacy

Let us dispense with fine phrases and seek facts.

For facts alone form a stable basis upon which to adjudge motor car values.

First of all turn your attention to the Saxon "Six" motor.

Compare it with the car of less than six cylinders that stands highest in your estimation.

Though that "less-than-six" may be developed to the full limit of its possibilities you still will find lapses between its power impulses.

These lapses you know produce the vibration and friction that are the bane of motor life. And they exert considerable injurious effect upon the parts, too.

Gear-shifting becomes more and more frequently a necessity. Acceleration slows up and pulling power lessens. Finally we see them revealed in growing repair and replacement bills. And shortly the car has reached the end of its usefulness long before it should.

On the other hand, the Saxon motor, with its six cylinders, develops a continuous flow of power. Vibration has been reduced to the minimum. Uniform torque, the ambition of all motor designers, is attained.

Take for example a certain well-known car of less than six cylinders, tested under the same prevailing conditions as Saxon "Six."

At a speed of 20 miles per hour, the Saxon "Six" motor developed 98% more impulses per minute than did the "less-than-six."

This 98% greater percentage of impulses is vitally significant.

And its significance is concretely expressed in the fact that when this "lessthan-six" and Saxon "Six" were tested for acceleration, Saxon "Six" revealed 22% faster pick-up.

Nor is it in acceleration alone that this smoother power-flow gives the advantage to Saxon "Six."

In every phase of performance Saxon "Six" must be considered supreme among cars costing less than \$1200.

Under the most drastic and gruelling conditions of public and private tests it has earned top place.

Probably you may never feel the inclination or necessity to call upon Saxon "Six" to the full limit of its speed and power.

Nevertheless it is re-assuring to know that should the time come you have the extra speed and power at your command.

On the other hand, you will probably delight many times a day in the pick-up of Saxon Six and in its greater flexibility, which relieves you of gear-shifting to an amazing extent.

Saxon "Six" is \$865; "Six"
Sedan, \$1250; "Four"
Roadster, \$495; f. o. b.
Detroit. Canadian prices:
"Six" Touring Car, \$1175;
"Six" Sedan, \$1675;
"Four" Roadster, \$665.
Price of special export
models, "Six," \$915;
"Four," \$495; f. o. b.
Detroit.

SAXON "SIX"

A BIG TOURING CAR FOR 5 PEOPLE

SAXON MOTOR CAR CORPORATION, DETROIT

Two years ago we had left home to follow the white trail of the frozen south, to add our tiny efforts to the work which began with life on earth and is still unfinished. We left London when the declaration of war by England was imminent. On leaving our last port of call in South Georgia, we heard of Belgium's fall, of the invaders' sweep on Paris, and of their final check. The Battle of the Marne had been fought. And there for us the curtain fell.

The white lands of the south elaimed us, but nature brought our plans to nought. With our ship crusht, our gear scattered, we eventually reached land in our boats with a minute supply of food, there to lie in wet discomfort for four and a half months. Getting into touch once more with the outer world, our senses were stunned by the amazing facts we were called upon to accept. To us the world seemed mad, and we its only saue members.

While news of the daily happenings of the war was being carried to all corners of the earth by every means known to science or by the efforts of the humble runners of the outposts of civilization, we were perhaps the only human beings who were in total iguorance of the happenings of those two years. We had lived the life of primitive man, battling with nature for existence.

Politics and the innumerable small worries of civilization were for us a thing of the past. The fact that nations were fighting for their very existence was a mere shadowy thought. Our struggle with nature had readjusted our minds to the narrow outlook of our forefathers. While civilization had been led step by step to accept as natural every-day occurrences the events of the most bitter war in the world's history, our speculations had

Everything seemed new and unworldly to them, he continues. Even the advertising pages of the newspapers, as familiar as their own breakfast-plates at home, seemed to come from another time and elime. While they suggested at first glance nothing which might have occurred to break the even placidity of every-day life, nevertheless, it was a life not of the kind to which they remembered themselves as being formerly accustomed. He adds:

From the gloomy tale of the pessimist to the jaunty tale of the fatuous optimist; from the terrible array of facts and figures to the irrepressible humor from the very trenches themselves-all appeared somehow inconsistent. And during our unavoidably slow return many were the eager inquiries we made of chance acquaintances from home and many were the conflicting reports we received.

Perhaps not until entering the London docks in silence and darkness-fascinated by the search-lights as they swept neross the sky, peering behind every little cloud for lurking danger-did we realize that war was a reality, that the very clouds themselves must now be regarded as a possible

The depth of the change in the life of London dawned on us gradually. Day by day small, unfamiliar incidents multiplied until we felt strangers in our own home. By day the streets present more or less their old aspect, but the stream of traffic is thinned and the discarded hansoms and

four-wheelers have come back. Women have got the chance to show what they can do and nobly they have responded. We are filled with admiration for their obvious

The armed guards on our railways and docks; the warnings to the public in railway-carriages; the convalescent soldiers in the street; the search-lights which scan the sky; and the cheerful way in which dark, clear nights are spoken of as "good Zep weather"-all combine to overpower the home-comer with strangeness. The cheerful willingness of the people to bear greater and greater burdens, to sacrifice, one after another, treasured privileges, is wonderful when viewed from our perspective. The stress of the past two years is, we feel, responsible for the air of increased consideration everywhere in evidence. People seem now to have a bond of friendship arising from a common cause.

"TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING"

WHAT happens when a great liner, on her maiden voyage, hits an iceberg and sinks in half an hour was learned by the public when the Titanic went down, in 1912, and the details were received in unparalleled horror. Now, what happens when a liner, bound for a British port and loaded with contraband, is torpedoed without warning has become known through the tales of survivors of the steamer Laconia, recently submarined off the Irish coast. How the yessel slowly settled, how the passengers were hastily bundled into open hoats, where they floated for hours so exposed to the weather that three of them are known to have died, is the burthen of all narratives received after the life-boats began to make land.

Particularly heartrending are two instances retold by survivors concerning the deaths of three passengers who succumbed to exposure in open boats. Mrs. Mary Hoy and her daughter, of Chicago, were in their rooms in light apparel when the steamer was hit, but rushed immediately to the deek. The life-boat in which they were put soon became half filled with iev water, and shock proved too much for the elder woman. In the New York Tribune the account continues in the words of a survivor:

"Mrs. Hoy died in the arms of her daughter. Her body slipt off into the sea out of her daughter's weakened arms. The heart-broken daughter succumbed a few minutes afterward, and her body fell over the side of the boat as we were tossed by the huge waves.

"In icy water up to her knees for two hours, the daughter all the time bravely supported her aged mother, uttering words of encouragement to her. From the start both were violently seasiek, which, coupled

with the cold and exposure, gradually wore down their strength. They were brave

"The first to die in our boat was W. Irvine Robinson, of Toronto. After his body had been consigned to the sea we tossed about for an hour, getting more

That Yearning for the Right Pipe Tobacco

When you see a man fill his pipe from a tin or package of unfamiliar color or design, do you wonder if he has found the right tobacco?

Are you convinced that some men enjoy their pipes more than you do yours?

Are you willing to believe that there is a tobacco on the market that you might like better than the kind you bought last time?

You haven't "tried them all," you know, Unless you are in the tobacco business, you probably couldn't guess within a thousand of the number of brands of tobacco manufactured in America.

So there's a big chance that you are still yearning for the pipe tobacco that is just what you like.

Maybe it's Edgeworth.

MICH SERVE

PLUG SLICE

We don't know, but we will make it possible for you to find out, by sending you a sample free, if you will just signify that you are willing to try it.

> Your name and address en a post card, together wish the name and address of a tobacco store you sometimes patronize, will bring you a generous sam-ple of Edgeworth Smoking Tobacco, free and post-paid. Edgeworth is put

up in Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed. The form-they are the same tobacco. Edgeworth is

worked up from the properly aged tobacco leaf, put through a drying and "ordering" proc-

ess and under enormous pressure made into flat cakes or plugs. These plugs are then placed under keen, thin blades that slice them into oblong slices. In this form they are sold as Plug Slice. Edgeworth Plug Slice comes to you wrapped in gold foil, in flat blue tins, and the one-to-a-pipeful slices are prepared for the pipe by rubbing the slice in the hand until it is broken into small bits,

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is ready for the pipe rubbed up in special machines before packing.

You may sample either the Plug Slice or the Ready-Rubbed, and if you wish to try both, we will send both, free and postpaid.

If you have never tried Edgeworth, you will never have a more (avorable opportunity.

When we start to describe its mellowness, or its flavors, our words have a more or less empty sound and we prefer simply to invite you to try it.

The retail prices of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are 10c for pocket size tin, 25c and 50c, for large tins, \$1.00 for humidor tin. Edgeworth Plug Slice is 15c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00. It is on sale practically everywhere. Mailed prepaid where no dealer can supply.

If you will accept the proffer of the samples, write to Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Co. will gladly send you a one or two dozen carton of any size of the Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed by prepaid parcel post at cam: price you would pay jobber.



Everybody's Flower Garden

Explains practically all of the materials and wesheds at the disposal of the amateur to-day, and shows how to have a beautiful garden at the least expense and labor. Desis with toses, lawns, carnations, pinks, severt pear, dabiliar, shrubs, insert friends and peats, etc., and bundred's of other things. Profusely illustrated with designs, diagrams, and half-times 151 pages, cloth, 75c net; by mail, 85c.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York



FUNE & WACHALLS COMPANY, 154-300 Funch Avenue, New York



and more water until the gunwales were almost level with the sea.

"Then Mr. Ivatt, who was not physically strong, succumbed in the arms of his fiancée, who was close beside him, trying in vain to keep him warm by throwing her wealth of hair about his neck. Even after he died she refused to give him up, and altho the additional weight made the situation more dangerous for us all we yielded to her pitiful pleading and allowed her to keep the body. It was taken aboard the rescuing patrol, from which it was buried. The burial aboard the patrol, at which I officiated, was a solemn and memorable ceremony.

"The Hoys were the next to pass away after Mr. Ivatt. Then a fireman died, and later two others of the crew who were too thinly clad to resist exposure. Altogether we were in the boat ten hours. We were rescued in the middle of the morning."

The Laconia was torpedoed at about ten thirty in the evening, after a search-light had suddenly been flashed on her stern by the roving submarine, apparently for the purpose of identifying the vessel. In the New York Times a vividly pictorial account is given of the scenes which attended the sinking, and we read:

The last dinner of the voyage was over and some of the women had already turned in and were actually in bed. In the smoke-room men were playing auction bridge. Half a dozen children were romping in the saloon. The Lacenia was showing no lights and keeping a sharp lookout.

Immediately following a glimpse of uninterrupted moonlight at about 9:15 o'clock the first torpedo crashed into the liner, hitting her well aft. There was no sign of the attacker and nobody even saw the shark-fin wake of the torpedo on its journey. The ship shivered under the blow, Everybody felt it and knew what had happened, but there was not the slightest panie on board.

Captain Irvine instantly ordered the turning on of every light in the ship, and in half a dozen seconds the vessel was ablaze with electricity. The familiar boatdrill, practised zealously every day by all on board, was repeated all over again as if it were a drill and no more. All the boats, fully equipped and provisioned, were swung out. As the ship began to settle down, the women and children were taken off first, and the rest of the passengers followed.

A quarter of an hour after the ship had been struck she had listed heavily to starboard. Then, as the water-tight bulkheads on the port side began to fill, she slowly righted herself and lay on an even keel once more.

The Laconia was sinking, but so slowly that the murderous U-boat, watching near by, bobbed up again close alongside and let fly another torpedo. Far amidships it crashed into the engine-room, and that was the end of the Laconia.

The Rev. Joseph Waring, of New York, was in an officer's stateroom when the vessel was hit, and realizing the peril in which they were, he rushed at once to put on a lifepreserver. After adjusting it, he proceeded to the deck. We read then in his words:

"I went to Lifeboat 9, which was the

boat allotted to me during boat - drill. There was some confusion owing to a number of electric lights having been extinguished by the explosion, but on the whole the passengers were calm and collected. When the men passengers were getting into the boat they were told not to, as there were women standing by. The women and their friend, a young man, were got into the boat at once. I and others followed them. The boat was then lowered away, but the tackles jammed and left it hanging at a very dangerous angle. Dr. Kennedy cut the rope and it went safely into the water. A similar difficulty arose in Lifeboat 7. It was in danger of fouling our boat. Dr. Kennedy again saved the situation by swinging a rope aside, and Life-boat 7 was launched safely."

Father Waring added that one accident occurred by which a boat got smashed in and some of those in her must have been severely injured or killed. The night was very dark, which rendered it difficult for him to see what was taking place all around him, but he did see the ship struck by a second torpedo, which soon made it apparent that the Lacenia had no chance of floating, and she disappeared stern first. The boats kept pretty well together, but some fell in with patrol-boats before others.

Sewell H. Gregory, an English saloonpassenger, said that altho darkness had set in when the ship was struck, perfect order

was maintained aboard.

"I was in the lounge at the time," he said, "and with many other passengers made my way to the hoat-deek. When the torpedo struck the ship she took a list to starboard, then righted herself, and all the boats were got out. The officers were splendid. When the boats were clear of the ship we heard the explosion of a second torpedo. I distinctly saw the vessel list over. Almost half an hour clapsed between the first and second explosions, It was the second that settled the fate of the Laconia, and she sank by the head. After being in the boat for six hours we were picked up by a patrol-boat."

Mrs. Mills, of Toronto, who was a saloon-passenger, said her experience was a terrible one, but the way the officers and crew behaved was most admirable. At Mrs. Mills's remark, a man present said: "Yes, and take it from me none aboard were more splendid than the ladies. They set an example to all of us." Mrs. Mills laughingly commented: "The ladies were good. We were all in the dining-room and knew instantly what had happened." They had had boat-drills aboard several times and

knew perfectly well what to do.

From another passenger, J. F. Fotheringham, of Sydney, Australia, we learn:

"I happened to be in the smoke-room at the time playing eards with a few friends. I immediately went on deck and was taken by an officer to a boat in which were twenty-one others. The boat was let down too quickly, and I called out to those aboard, but they continued to lower us down rapidly, with the result that the side of our boat came in contact with the Laconia, and four or five feet of our little craft was broken in.

"When we reached the water the seacame in over the gunwale, but I got an oar and pushed off about six feet. We were then able to use the oars, but we were full of water. All the other life-boats were able to use their lights, but, tho we tried several



Residence, Chevy Chase, Md.

Hunter & Bell, Architects

A "FISKLOCK" BRICK BUNGALOW

- 1. Will save you money
- 2. Is a fireproof house
- 3. Is a stronger house
- 4. Is a damp proof house
- 5. Is a permanent home
- 6. Is the best investment

"Fisklock"-"Tapestry" Brick is the best and, owing to the low cost of construction and maintenance, is the most economical of all building materials.

It provides an eight inch wall with a two inch air space.

It is stronger than solid brick, and has all the advantages of solid brick but none of

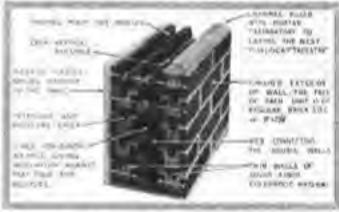
It has all the beauty, permanence and low cost of up-keep of solid "Tapestry" Brick with better insulating qualities than any other material.

its disadvantages.

"Fisklock" is made in a wide range of reds and golden buffs, and has been used successfully in almost every type of building.

Our beautifully illustrated books, "FISKLOCK". "TAPESTRY" BRICK and "TAPESTRY"BRICK. WORK, mailed upon request.

FISKE & COMPANY, Inc. 1955 Arena Bldg., New York City



"FISKLOCK"-"TAPESTRY" BRICK HARDONCOURT-FISKE PATENTS





The New Oliver Nine How We Will Save American **Business Millions of Dollars** The New Plans of The Oliver Typewriter Company

This is a proposal to sell new Oliver Typewriters for half what they used to cost. New machines of our latest model-Oliver Nine. That without altering the value one penny. All by ending a monstrous selling cost. If that interests you, we claim a few minutes' attention.

spent for salaries, traveling expenses, and

commissions to an army of salesmen and

Thousands of dollars have been spent in

Our new plan now saves all this useless

waste and brings the typewriter business

maintaining expensive branch houses and

show rooms in many cities.

down to a rock bottom basis.

WE now propose to revolutionize the typewriter business.

This is the time when American indostries must prepare for the end of the war. New economic adjustments are inevitable.

So we announce here what The Oliver Typewriter Company proposes to do.

Henceforth there will be no expensive sales force of 15,000 salesmen and agents. No high office rents in 50 cities. No idle stocks.

PRICES CUT IN TWO

By eliminating these terrific and mounting expenses, we will reduce the price of the Oliver Nine from the standard level of \$100 to \$49.

This means that you will save \$51 per machine. This plan, were it to become universal, would save all who buy typewriters over \$100,000,000 a year.

This is not philanthropy on our part. While our plan saves you much, it also saves for us.

There is nothing more wasteful in the whole realm of business than our old ways of selling typewriters. Who wants to continue them? Wouldn't you rather pocket 50 per cent for yourself?

THE SITUATION

On each Oliver Typewriter for which the user paid \$100, more than half has been

of efficiency. The Oliver Typewriter Company is more

presperous today than ever before - the present Oliver Nine is the most popular model ever made. So we propose to make this change at the height of our success.

Our new plan, we know, will win. People are prepared for new economic adjustments.

It beralds a standard typewriter at a price never before possible.

WHO CAN RESIST?

Now note this fact carefully. We offer the very same Oliver Nine - the latest model - brand new - full standard equipment - for \$19, the exact one which was \$100 until this advertisement. Oliver Typewriter is fully guaranteed.

This is the first time in history that a new, standard \$100 typewriter has been offered for \$49. We do not offer a substitute machine -cheaper, different, or rebuilt. Only new Oliver Nines, direct from the factory to you.

You may have one of these Oliver Nines for inspection without paying a cent. You decide in the privacy of your office or your home. There will be no forceful salesman - working for a commission - to influence you.

Then you may take advantage of our monthly payment plan amounting to 10 cents a day.

NEW CONDITIONS

Up to now it has cost manufacturers a great deal to educate people to universal typewriting. But that period is past. Large, expensive sales forces are no longer needed.

The time has come when everybody may use a typewriter-not merely experts.

The growth of the Oliver business and the greater use of typewriters give us the opportunity to revolt from old methods.

BUSINESS MUST HEED

You have read of after-war industrial conditions. You have probably read the warnings of such men as Judge Gary of the U. S. Steel Corporation and President Vanderlip of the National City Bank, that American business must reach new planes

Thousands will welcome this announcement.

WHAT DO YOU SAY?

Now, we ask you, is the old sales plan necessary? Must we turn over to salesmen more than half of what you pay? Must we continue, at your cost, all of the unnecessary expenses? Or would you rather have us save \$51 and give the whole saving Do Soul

Read all of the details on the opposite page. Then order an Oliver Nine for free trial or send for our startling book, entitled "The High Cost of Typewriters - The Reason and The Remedy." Mail the composi-

Famous the World Over

Was \$100-Now \$49

A \$2,000,000 Guarantee That This .\$49 Typewriter Was \$100 The Sales Policy Alone Is Changed—Not the Machine

The Oliver Nine—the latest and best model—will be sent direct from the factory to you upon approval. Five days' free trial. No money down—no C. O. D. No salesmen to influence you. Be your own salesman and save \$51. Over a year to pay. Mail the coupon now.

THE Oliver Typewriter Company gives this guarantee; the Oliver Nine we now sell direct is the exact machine —our latest and best model—which until this advertisement was \$100.

This announcement deals only with a change in sales policy.

The Oliver Typewriter Company is at the height of its success. With its huge financial resources it has determined to place the typewriter industry on a different basis. This, you admit, is in harmony with the economic trend of the times.

For \$49, whether you buy one Oliver Nine or one hundred, you receive the exact machine which was \$100, fully guaranteed.

THE LATEST MODEL

This Oliver Nine is a twenty-year development. It is the finest, the costliest, the most successful model that we have ever built.

More than that, it is the best typewriter, in fifty ways, that anybody ever turned out. If any typewriter in the world is worth \$100, it is this Oliver Nine.

It is the same commercial machine purchased by the United States Steel Corporation, the Standard Oil Company, the National City Bank of New York, Montgomery Ward & Co., the National Biscuit Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad and other leading businesses. Over 600,000 are in daily use,

SIMPLIFIED SELLING

Our new plan is extremely simple. It is in accord with the tendency of the times.

It makes it possible for the consumer to deal direct with the producer.

You may order from this advertisement by using the coupon below.

We don't ask a penny down on deposit-

When the typewriter arrives, put it to every test—use it as you would your own. If you decide to keep it, you have more than a year to pay for it. Our terms are \$3.00 per month.

Or if you wish additional information, write us or send your address on this coupon for our proposition in detail. We immediately mail you our de luxe catalog and all information which you would otherwise obtain from a typewriter salesman.

10 CENTS A DAY

In making our terms of \$3.00 a month the equivalent of 10 cents a day—we make it possible for everyone to own a typewriter. To own it for 50 per cent less than any other standard machine.

To the Big User

This announcement is of particular value to you. Big users will save hundreds and thousands of dollars. An absolutely new Model 9 Oliver Typewriter, fully guaranteed, at a list price of \$49, presents an opportunity unparalleled in the history of the industry. To save 50 per cent is certainly interesting to any business man, especially when the value remains unaltered. You know the Oliver. This present Model 9 is operated by any stenographer or typist, including touch operators.

We suggest to purchasing agents or buyers whose concerns use typewriters in quantity to get in touch with us immediately. Write today for further particulars relating to large users.

This Coupon Is Worth \$51

Regardless of price, do not spend one cent upon any typewriter—whether new, second hand or rebuilt—do not even rent a machine until you have investigated thoroughly our proposition.

Remember, we offer here one of the most durable, one of the greatest, one of the most successful typewriters ever built. If anyone ever builds a better, it will be Oliver.

WHY PAY \$100?

Why now pay the extra tax of \$51 when you may obtain a brand new Oliver Nine a world favorite—for \$49?

As a user, why not revolt? Just as we have revolted from frenzied competition.

Cut out the frills and order direct from this advertisement.

Or send for our remarkable book entitled, "The High Cost of Typewriters— The Reason and The Remedy." You will not be placed under the slightest obligation.

Send today for your Oliver Nine or for further facts — many of which can't be printed here. Check the coupon below and mail today.

The Oliver Typewriter Company 1033 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago

NOTE CAREFULLY — This coupon will bring you either the Oliver Nine for free trial or further information. Check carefully which you wish.

the second secon	TYPEWRITER CO., pewriter Bidg., Chicago, III.
\$20 at the rate	a new Oliver Nine for five days ection. If I keep it, I will pay of f3 per month. The title to til fully paid for.
My shipping poin	nt is
to buy. If I cl	lace me under any obligation hoose to return the Oliver, I at your expense at the end of
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of Typewriters your de luxe cata	The Reason and The Remedy, alogs and further information



The De Luxe Refrigerator 100% Efficient-Saves 1/3 on Ice Bills Properly Preserves the Food

Here is the bandsome, expertly-built, lifetime refrigerator that protects you and your family against half-spoilt, posppetizing food and offensive odors. The "MONROE" has beautiful, stow-white food compartments, molded in One Plece of Genuine Inch-Thick Solid Porcelain Ware, with every corner rounded. Not a nugle joint, crack, or crevice to barbor diri, germs, monture or odors. As easily cleaned, and kept clean, as a china dish.

SOLID PORCELAIN

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Brings on octual saving of his on the hills. Will outlast half a duten orderary refrigeration and well earn its price several times over. As each walk and charts. Perfectly imminate throughly lacks and the heat. Patential automatic locks forgethe chart absolutely tasks, so there is no trakings of rodd air.

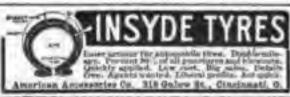
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MONROE REFRIGERATOR COMPANY LOCKLAND, ONIO









times, we were not able to use ours. At times the sea washed over us almost up to our chests. Every wave pitched us about. It was a horrible experience.

Six persons died in our boat and one member of the crew threw himself over the side, owing to the awful tortures we were enduring. Three of the dead were women. A negro, after showing signs of distress, died within an hour. We had to throw the body overboard to lighten the weight of the boat. The same thing occurred when the others died. But this presented another difficulty. In the boat there were two large water-tight compartments, fore and aft, and four small ones in the center. Owing to the damage to our craft at the start, those in the center, with no weight now to keep them down, were forced up, and the water rushed in on us.

"There was a French lady in the boat whose name I think was Siklosi. She was crossing to appear at the Ambassador Theater in London. She was a plucky little lady, but how she went through what she did is marvelous. Her cousin, I think he was, who was with us in the boat, died from exposure, but she did not believe he was dead, and got me to place an oar between the seats on which we stretched him. I knew he was dead, but had not the heart to throw him overboard.

"During the night we saw a ship's light in quite near to us. We shouted with all our might, but it was of no use. At dawn we saw a vessel far off from us. We shouted again and again, and then I got an our and tied a white garment to it. They sent up a rocket to signal they had seen us. We could not have lasted another half hour. We had been almost eight hours in the boat.

"The submarine gave not the slightest warning. Her first torpedo struck us behind the engine-room. Just after we got away from the ship they fired another.

Dr. F. Dunstan Sargent, a missionary on the way to assume duties as a chaplain in France, adds to the details of the disaster, recounting:

"There were four women, including Mrs. Hoy and her daughter, who both died from exposure, and had to be thrown overboard in order to lighten the weight in the boat. It was very sad and hurt us terribly, but there was nothing else to do if those in the boat were to be saved.

"Our trouble began when we selected the boat we did. We had been told by the officers that if the ship listed we were to go in the boats on the side toward which the list was. We did not notice any list in the Laconia, and when we were being sent down we found the side of our boat was being erushed against the vessel's side. I shouted out to those on deck, but they did not hear me. Not that there was any confusion aboard, but the noise was deafening, and it was impossible to hear anything. When we were about six feet from the water the men at the ropes stopt lowering us, and we shouted to them to let us down. A man at the fore davit suddenly let go, so our boat plunged into the water by the head, with our stern six feet in the air. We were nearly thrown into the water. We again called out to the man at the other davit to lower away, and he did so.

"The oars were tied up and I freed some of them by cutting the ropes with a penknife, but we then found it impossible to use them, as the hoat was full of water.



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This is a supremely important question, the answer to which depends, in the main, on your manner of living.

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by Professor Irving Fisher and Eugene Lyman Fisk, M.D., of the Life Extension Institute, with a foreword by William Howard Taft, points out the way to rational living along modern scientific lines. It is a great book that will add years to your life if faithfully followed. Boy it and study it, and your days will be long in the land.

Dr. A. T. McCormack, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Kentucky, HAS JUST BOUGHT TWELVE COPIES.

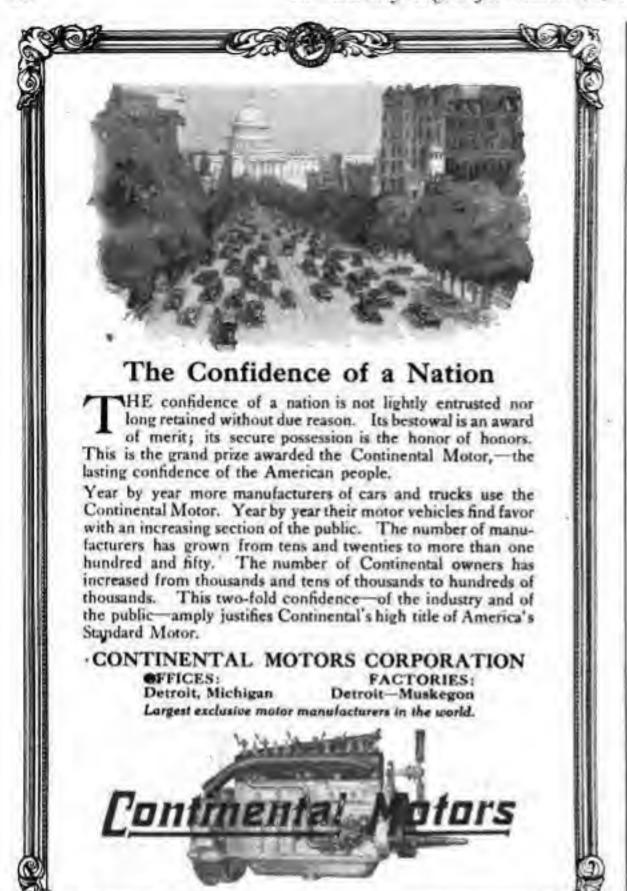
In giving his order he writes: "Will you be kind enough to send twelve copies of your new book, "How to Live," one to each member of the Board?

Every man and roman in the United States who desires to be healthy and to live long, should be familiar with its contents." Here is an expert's advice. Can YOU afford to ignore it?

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INTIMATE PEN PORTRAITS OF THE MEN WHO WILL DECIDE THE MAKING OF THE NEW EUROPE Jest Published



By PRINCESS CATHERINE RADZIWILL Author of "Memories of Forty Veurs," Marriage Market, etc., etc.

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of "Sovereigns and Statesmen" with a critical eye upon personality, temperament, and character. Her main idea circles around the days which will see the close of the present war and the discussions England from which will evolve the arrangements forming Etc. the basis of the Peace Treaty.

Turkey Germany

Her pen lacks none of its candor or incisive satire, and throughout the running sequence of comment and anextote is a linking of thought which shows that the Princess has in clear view her aim to concey to her readers altarply focused portraits of the men who will have the making of the new Europe in their hands,

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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York



I saw that the position was most dangerons and that we ran great risk of being swept down by the Laconia, so gave orders to the men to push off from the side of the vessel. We got clear and then we became separated from the other boats. To add to our difficulty, the man with the electric torch was swept overboard during the night. so we were left without light.

"During the night I saw some of the other boats and thought of swimming toward one of them, but I had seen one of our men swept overboard. He was a fine swimmer, but the sea took him away as if he were cork. The waves continually broke in on us. Seven persons died in our boat. It was a frightful experience for the women, and they were absolutely demoralized with fear, and little wonder, considering our dreadful position. I am firmly of the belief that we could not have kept affoat another twenty-five minutes."

Father Sargent's feet and hands are considerably swollen from the exposure.

We also learn of a thrilling nocturnal colloquy with an officer of the submarine, after the vessel was on her way down and the fragile boats were scattered over the waves. The Times relates:

All the boats were well out of range of the maelstrom as she went down. Round about in the flickering moonlight the little fleet of life-boats lay rocking on the swell, their passengers watching her last struggles. every soul silent and tense with emotion.

Boat 15 was standing by with women passengers of the second class on board and a full complement of sixty persons all told. Suddenly, right under her bows, rose the submarine once more, as a long eloak of cloud trailed across the moon and darkened the sea.

"We could only see the beast dimly." said one of the women, "but it was a huge, black shape, dwarfing us and drenching us as it rose. We could make out two guns on board, and big guns they were, too.

"Standing by, on the platform by the periscope, were two or three men, and one of them, who said he was commander, spoke to us in a very soft voice. His English was quite good, but guttural.

"What is the name of your ship, her tonnage and her cargo?" he said.

"Somebody near me said: 'Don't tell the murderer anything; let's just sing "Rule, Britannia," at him and defy him to do his worst.' But the steward in charge of the boat wisely said: 'No, we had better not do that. We are entirely in his hands, and the best thing to do is to answer his questions.' Then he sang out:

"'I want to tell you first that we have got women and children on board, in case you're thinking of sending us down as well as our ship.

"The commander of the submarine then said: 'What's become of your captain and where is he? I want him, Is he on board that boat?

"Somebody replied that the captain of the British ship was doing his duty in the place where a British captain would always be found. To this the submarine commander could find no suitable reply. and after other questions he had asked had been answered he said no more beyoud informing the crew of one boat that a vessel would be on the scene to pick them up.

"'Good-night,' said he, and then he



You'll know what Hot Water Service really is when you get a RUUD

Can you imagine anything that would add more to the convenience of your home than to have all the piping hot water you wanted ready whenever you turned any hot-water fancet?

The Ruud Automatic Gas Water Heater gives you service of exactly that sort.

The Ruud goes in the basement, or some other convenient place, and operates enrively by the opening and closing of your hot-water faucers. Every bit of bother is done away with.

So for as you are concerned, you simply turn on any hot-water faucet in the houseat any time- and hot water gushes forth until you turn the faucet off again.

AUTOMATIC GAS WATER HEATER

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The Road is really same in its operation. The flow of water when you open a laurer automatically hirst on the gas in the heater. The gas ignibes from a tiny polor light and innually hears the water as a passes through a copper hearing cod. The water ramon get too hot, for a temperature regulator in the heater keeps the gas supply down to how what is needed. Turning off the water thats off the go - antil you want but water spain.

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and his ship vanished, and nothing more was seen of them.

"For hours and hours the life-boats eruised around in the empty sea, and it was after midnight when the flash-light of the first rescue ship picked them out and gathered the derelicts one by one to

FROM CIGARS TO THE OPERA

'HIS may sound like the synopsis of events after dinner in some metropolitan home, but it really represents the greater part of the lives of two famous public figures. There seems to be some strange affinity between the production of eigars and the production of opera. Two of the greatest operatic impresarios America has known started their business eareers in tobacco-factories. There was Osear Hammerstein, who came to this country as a youth and found his first employment, if tradition be eredited, in a eigar-maker's in New York. Then, after a spectacular career as a theatrical manager, he invented a cigar-making machine that made him rich, and with the proceeds he became the first successful producer of highclass opera without a coterio of backers to stand the shock of failure.

His speecesor, necording to the St. Louis Past Dispatch, is Max Rabinoff, who has put the Boston National Grand Opera Company on firm feet, carried a troups of stars through the country, produced novelties, and cleared expenses withal, And Rabinoff, too, started, when he first came to America, in a Western eigar-factory. He came from Russia as a child, cager for a musical career, but lacking the necessary connections for introductions and the necessary money for study. To-day, the still under forty, he stands on the record of having brought grand opera to scores of cities which had never known it before. We are told:

Facts rush in where fletion fears to

Max Rabinoff came to America when he was but thirteen years of age. He had studied three years in a Moscow gymnasium. His father was a criminal-court attorney and hoped that his son would be content to follow him. But the heart of Max was set upon America and opportunity. He wasn't exactly sure in detail just what he wanted to do; but he wanted to "do things," and America, he was sure, was the place where things are done. He had a passion for music, but that could wait. It was America first for Max.

They told him America was full of immigrants who came here with high hopes and were working like slaves for a bare living. He knew it was true. For two years he read everything he could find about America. Then he decided that he would rather work like a slave in a free country than to have things easy in a country where his hands were tied.

Tobacco-stripping was his first job when he finally landed in northwest Chicago. It lasted only three weeks, but before then Max had registered in night-school. Then he met a compatriot in the upholstery



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and sprinkle in the Foot-Bath Pon't softer from Bunistis, and Callenner) of Dorn Tender, Tired, Ashing, Swellon Foot, Bilaters or sore costs. The troops on the Mexteam bonder over Alleis's Pract-Ranc and over 10,000 polonges have been seed by the Albed and for-roun transpoor Europe. It is known every whose as the greatest cons-forter over distovered for all took somes. Makes new or light shoes feel may be laking the friction from the shoes had everywhere. The Dan't accept any autorities.

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LEWIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY Dept. 377 Jours Bear House Bay City, Mich. business who asked him to come over to the factory and learn mattress-making. He went. He joined the Knights of Labor. Soon he was getting a man's wages. In a few years he was making forty dollars a week. Then he quit his job.

So far he had paralleled the lives of a good many other successful immigrants. But if he hadn't been wise enough to be foolish at this particular stage the world would never have heard of Max Rabinoff. He quit his job in order to enter the University of Illinois. He had saved almost forty dollars a week for a definite purpose. To take a musical course? By no means. Young Rabinoff wanted with the greatest yearning to become a great musician. But he wasn't in a hurry about becoming a musical graduate. He studied analytical chemistry. He studied music hard, wherever he had the chance. But he studied America harder yet. And one of the worst things about aspiring musicians in America, he discovered, is their habit of starving to death. Analytical chemists don't have to do that. Mattress-makers don't, either; but that was different. One can't study music in a mattress-factory.

During vacation Max made love to the piano, studying harmony and counterpoint under Hans Van Schiller. He had no piano of his own, so he went to the Chicago warerooms of a big Western piano company. He said he wanted to practise—said it in the Rabinoff way, the way in which he had told his father he wanted to come to America. There was no turning

him away.

"Who is making that good music?" asked the head of the piano firm, as he happened into the warerooms. He was told about the unusual Russian boy, and sent for him. He learned to his surprize that Max was not a down-and-out genius.

"I have money in the bank," Max informed him with a happy laugh. "And when that's gone I'll get some more. But I don't want to leave this artistic atmosphere until I have to."

"How would you like to do some collecting for us?"

This, we learn, seemed to be his chance. While he had previously been getting forty dollars a week at an uncongenial position, he was now earning eight dollars a week, with atmosphere. Atmosphere meant a great deal to him, and Rabinoff was willing to chance it. He realized that sporting blood was not always a heritage of the Briton, or his cousin, the American. The account continues:

As he advanced to the position of piano salesman his income grew astonishingly. So did the atmosphere. One day he sold two pianos, and before the week was out he had sold six. In a few months his sales in the Jewish and Polish districts of Chicago astonished the management. They gave him a free hand. He became the "high" salesman of the concern. The record he made still stands.

The fairy's wand was evidently getting in its work, and young Rabmoff meanwhile followed his original plan. Whenever he saw several good openings ahead, he took them all. In this case, at least, art did not make war upon common sense. Music didn't interfere with business, and business was giving music its glorious chance.

He induced the company to establish

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Someone Says, "BILLIARDS" And Out Comes The Brunswick Table

Folded up in a closet or in any space space, the "Quick Demountable" Brunswick I tome Table is triumphantly brought forth by eager hands and set up in the center of the room. It is only the work of a minute to push back the chairs, rack the balls and fire the shot that starts an evening of royal aport.

evening of royal sport.

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Write for Catalog

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foreign branches, and he was selected to install them. He now knew English, Russian, Polish, Bohemian, German, French, and Lithuanian. He seldom discovered a person with whom he could not converse. He became head of the foreign trade department and of the advertising department. As these two jobs were hardly enough to keep him busy, he established a mail-order department.

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It is not generally known that he secured pledges for a guaranty fund and negotiated the deal which brought Oscar Hammerstein to Cook County in 1909. But these are the facts. Rabinoff stept aside from the post of managing director of the Chicago Opera Company at its formation because he felt that he needed more experience. He stept aside and went to Paris. There he saw the incomparable Anna Pavlowa and Mikail Mordkin. After Otto H. Kahn had made it possible for them to come to America, Rabinoff became their managing director. He has directed all the subsequent American tours of Paylowa and her Ballet Russe.

When the Republic of Mexico, in the last days of the Diaz Administration, wanted to celebrate its centennial with a season of superlative opera, Rabinoff became the man of the hour. Rather, he was the man of forty-eight hours. On July 12 he asked for two days to decide whether he could put on a season of opera, opening September 2,

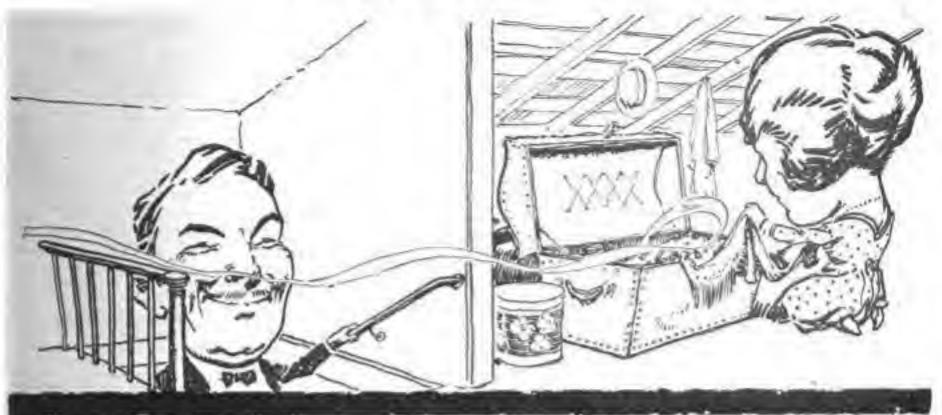
In that forty-eight bours he covered the world with his cables. Then he answered yes. The scenery and costumes of the Metropolitan Opera Company were secured. The staff of the same company was engaged. Two steamers were chartered, one for the effects and one for the company. Rehearsals were held en route. A great theater was remodeled. The season opened on September 2, according to promise. In twenty-three days, twenty-six performances of seventeen different operas were given—performances of the highest quality.

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BANDITS IN MANCHURIA

WHEN the Russo-Japanese War broke out in 1904, the greater part of the world knew of Manchuria as a vague, indefinite quarter of the earth peopled with mixed Chinese and Russian settlers, with a slight leaven of Japanese—just enough to create friction. Then, later on, from the war-dispatches and from the camera, we learned much about the country, its people and ways, so that, if the war did nothing else, it taught the world a little of what lay across there in that corner of unknown Asia.

But all the dispatches and figurents of the war-correspondents could afford no such picture of the great peninsula as Mrs. Alice Tisdale gives in a recent issue of The Atlantic Monthly, in her narration of experiences traveling about through the three northern Manchurian provinces. With her husband, whose work took him into the inland, she saw the greater part of the province, its strange ways, its problems, and the weight of circumstances under which it labored. Manchuria in 1916 is little better off than Manchuria in 1904. It has progressed very slowly, in spite of the tremendous rise in its trade, and the influx of visitors after the world awakened to its possibilities when the war closed.

We are introduced to this strange land by way of the author's quarters, in her bushand's office. She writes:

I am sitting in the quaint little office of our company in Harbin, the last important city in China before one steps over into Siberia. Personally, I should find it hard to think of facts and figures in an office which has for its outlook a curved tile roof, with curious gargoyles and dragons holding on to the ridge-pole. It all tempts my fancy away to fairies, goblins, and such folk.

To-morrow we leave them behind, for we are going to start for one of the real outposts of the world—even of Manchuria, which is an outpost itself.

From Harbin we go a day's journey up the Sungari River to Hulan, where we drop all outside communications; then, by native eart, we travel due north to Peilintzu, and on to Hailun over the great northern plain of Manchuria.

There is more than one experience to be met with on this journey, but Mrs. Tisdale prefers to dwell at length on the bandits. For, unlike most of the world which is frequented by travelers and business agents, this country possesses a redoubtable corps of freebooters, unexcelled by like products from any other nation. As the author puts it:

In the early fall in Manchuria, the natives undergo a sort of magic change from farmer to bandit. It seems something of a psychological somersault—one day a plodding farmer, the next a highwayman. After the tail kuoliang, or giant millet, is cut, and escape is not so easy over the bare plains, another



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clap of the hands and, lo, a peaceful farmer once more! It is not only the farmer who plays this exciting game; many another staid member of the community has his little fling. Some even combine their rôles, differentiating according to the seasons. With the Oriental's disregard for conditions, a man is often bandit, merchant, and magistrate all at once.

The bandits are almost as old as the country itself. Long ago they disguised themselves with red beards, in consequence of which they have been called hung-hu-tzu—red-beards—ever since. Once they were orderly, trustworthy souls, taking only their "just toll," insuring ships, and carts, and men, and robbing only those who were too penurious, or possibly too independent, to pay the exemption fee.

After extensive preparations, principally confined, it must be admitted, to cutting the portable baggage to a minimum, they organized the cavaleade for departure. Food in limited quantities was carried, for there are few places anywhere in China where the farmers are not hospitable to the extent of being willing to sell some of their produce at a good price, and, as Mrs. Tisdale notes, no matter how far afield you may wander, you never get beyond the territory of the teacup. Tea is always to be had. She takes up the narrative again:

We left Harbin this morning on a little stern-wheel paddle-boat. To-night we are in Hulan. The boat harbored all sorts and conditions of men: Russian peasants, Chinese frontiersmen, strange, nomadic people, all journeying away from the confines of civilization. All day the boat, with its strange mixed load, paddled toward Hulanho. The banks, high as our heads, shut us in to the speculation of the erouehing men, who filled every crack and erevice without regard to comfort. Those Russians-were they, perhaps, escaped exiles? Those squatting Chinese, silent and enigmatie-were they, any of them. members of the brigand bands that infested the region? Those nomads-like us, did they feel a restless spirit within, calling them to new country? Never had my fellow man seemed more interesting, more unfathomable. Why were we all there, and whither were we going? The inscrutable faces of the oriental throng gave back no answer; neither did the inscrutable, deep-blue sky full of marvelously white Manchurian clouds. Each man's secret remained his own, but the splendid sun shone over us all as we pushed slowly up the shallow river between the high banks.

Further along, they took to the roadway, with the horses, and followed the trail through numerous scattered villages where travelers, save on business, were a rarity. The villages, we learn, were much the same, each a sleepy little place filled with loafing farmers from the near-by fields, or busy women washing their clothes in the public watering-places. Every wayside shrine held a smoking pot of incense to betoken the extra enthusiastic worship of the gods at harvest-time. The tale continues:

At last, the morning with its simple



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scenes had slipt away, and we stopt to eat at the side of the way. It was the usual inn-one long room with the two kangs, or brick platforms, running parallel down the longer sides, and the rafters blackened with the smoke from the braziers. It was cool and empty just then, so we sat cross-legged on one of the kangs, eating our tiffin of coffee and eggs from the low kang table, polished and black with the feastings of travelers unnumbered. As our "boy" came and went, lifting the bamboo curtain at the door, we caught glimpses of the heated, glimmering air of noon. Over the inn court there was now no bustle of leave-taking; everything drowsed in the noonday. Stretching ourselves on the matting on the kang. in untutored simplicity, we, too, slept. We wake at last, feeling the hard brick beneath us. It was mid-afternoon!

"Boy! boy!" we called, tumbling off the kang. (When in trouble in China, always call the boy.) "You no belong proper boy. You have sleepee. Plenty piecie hung-hu-tzu kill two gentlemen. night-time no have catchee place sleep,' (When you wish to vent your anger in China, vent it on the boy; that is partially why you have him-to be the scapegoat.) In answer to our wrath, the boy sat up sleepily. We hustled him, we hustled the carters. We were thoroughly aware now of the danger, for the inns are far apart in this region of Manchuria. But with all our hustling no one else hustled. In due course of time-according to the oriental mindthe mules were barnessed, the baggage in place, and we drove leisurely forth, our fellows stoically calm, we impatient.

It was on the fifth day, after a succession of journeys, and a series of semisleepless nights at the rude inns, that they had their first tidings of bandits. It was necessary to take special precautions about escorts, and, before starting, they assured themselves that the guard was, if not trusty, at least brave, if they should be attacked by a band of outlaws who were not favored by the escorting cavaliers. Accordingly, as we learn:

Promptly on time the next morning, our escort appeared riding bravely up the street, their rifles over their shoulders. They were literally covered with bandoleers -one had two bundred rounds, the other a hundred and fifty. Thus we started prepared for battle, but the day passed without event, in the same quiet as the previous days. We were not safe yet. We should have reached Hailun that night, but a rain, the evening before, had softened the roads, which were no more than paths through the fields, until our heavy wheels sank deep into the sticky mud, turning more slowly than ever. We strained our eves into the gathering dusk for some sign of Hailun, but in vain. Had we known it, Hailun was many li away. Altho Chinese carters have been over a road innumerable times, they can scarcely ever tell how near you are to your stopping-place. They will say you are ten li away, but at the end of the ten li they will tell youwithout seeing the incongruity of it-that your destination is still not ten, but twenty li farther on! Why should you wish to know? they evidently wonder; it will not get you there my sooner. Just plod on and on, and by and by, if Fate wills it, you will be there. That is all there is to it. Why discuss it?

As we drove farther and farther in the dim September twilight, the mere physical needs, food and shelter, became the most important things on earth. Hailun was, to us, but a mirage of bodily comfort, forever in the distance.

Coming at length to the conclusion that they could not reach Hailun before the next day, the entire party sought refuge once again at one of the ever-present inns. Rest was welcome, and the next day saw relaxed precautions as they started out. Across a stream by a rude, shaky ferry-boat, as they dignified the old scow that carried them, and then up into the hills they went. Up to the very crest, and at last, as it is put, they felt that they had inherited the earth, for it lay supine before them. But then—

Suddenly, from the quiet road ahead, a cloud of dust arose. As we strained our eyes to see, there came riding out of it three or four men. Each man was pulling after him by leading-straps a number of animals—that much we could see.

"Heavenly mud!" cried my husband, shading his eyes with his hand, "they're riding hell for leather. Something's up!"

Now we were near enough to understand their shouts:

"Hung-hu-tru lai — Hung-hu-tru lai!"
(The red-beards are coming! The red-beards are coming!) "They are fighting—ten li off—at an inn—they are chasing us—to get our horses—Hung-hu-tru lai—

"For God's sake, hurry!" cried my husband, fairly lifting me on to the high-shaft of the cart and jumping after me—we had all been walking. The carters jumped to their places, simultaneously making their long whips whistle and crack in the air. Down they came on the mules' backs. The carts sprang forward with a terrific bounce. The escort were urging their horses and loading their rifles. "Have your revolver ready!" my husband shouted to me, as he slipt his own out of his belt.

It was a wild ride! Across the fields! Through the kaoliang! Over the beans! Behind and among us the frightened bearers of the news, their horses and their mules! On, on, over the furrows, plunged our clumsy train, the earts rocking until it seemed they must tip over. All around us the terrified men yelled savagely, and the whips hissed and whizzed. Behind, steadily getting nearer, a cloud of brown dust!

Nearer came the cloud of dust. We knew the full meaning of it. With painful vividness there flashed through my mind something they had told us in Harbin of a traveler in this country who had left his fellows one day to give his horse water, or for some other reason, only to be found later stript of all his possessions, beaten, half-naked, and near to death by the roadside.

Naturally enough, flight was the immediate thought of the entire cavalcade. They could not be sure of fighting off the bandits, but they could make the next inn if they hurried. But as a matter of fact,





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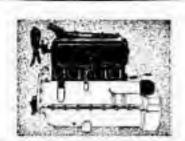
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they compromised on invading the house of a near-by farm, and quartering themselves with the tenants. They galloped up to the farmhouse and pounded vigorously on the door. The cloud of dust drew nearer. All seemed silent within. What if there should be no one within-or, worse, if they should be denied admission and safety. The hammering was redoubled, every one pounding in a frenzy. The author writes:

Would they, oh, would they, let us in? Already the brown cloud was resolving into a mass of men, furiously riding! Still they delayed within. Then we could hear the farmer-family talking - they thought we were the handits! Precious moments were passing. Bullets were now going "phut!" in the dirt around us. Hope was all but gone when, through a loophole some one within spied us the foreigners! Then they knew and opened their gates! Horses, mules, menwe all whirled into the court, swept on by the overwhelming instinct to live. The great doors swung to behind us, the heavy wooden bars clattered into place. We were safe!

We had little notion how long we should have to stay with the farmer and his family. The remainder of the bandits who had followed the horse-owners would probably not attack us behind high walls unless they were reinforced. Perhaps we might go on in the morning, but there was no certainty of it; all depended on the bandits, for we dared not go on, with an escort of two, until that band of a hundred was accounted for.

My husband paced the court, his eyes full of light. "This business is surely an exciting one," he exclaimed half anxiously, half exultantly.

No siege was attempted that night, and gray dawn found the soldier of the last watch asleep by the loophole. We hoped that the Red-Beards had decided that it was better not to molest us. After much discussion, we concluded that we would wait until noon and then, if there were no sign of the bandits, we would risk going on.

At noon we started forth, with one soldier ahead and one behind the earts. I sat inside our vehicle with my revolver loaded, watching the way ahead, while my husband, in order to see above the rounded top of the cart, stood on the narrow space in front, where he usually sat, and watched for sudden attacks from the rear. The road was descried; no one else dared make the attempt to push forward. Evidently the historic Red-Beards were still about.

But by and by, when the tension was getting well-nigh unbearable, for me at least, we began meeting earts coming from Hailun. At any rate, traffic was being resumed.

"Greetings of the road," we called out in Chinese; "what of the hung-hu-tzu?"

"Soldiers have gone out, eaught some, and shot them," was the laconic answer.

We rode on until we could see distinetly, in the fading evening light, the low mad dwellings of Hailan. Crowds of people were standing on the housetops. Coming through a field of knolinna, in the twilight silence, we saw, hanging from the branches of a tall tree, the bloody heads of the bandits.

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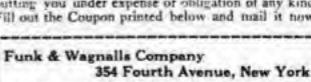
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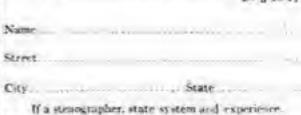
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As She Saw It.—En. (in auto)—"This controls the brake. It is put on very quickly in case of an emergency."

Co-ED-"I see, something like a ki-

meno." -Orange Peel.

Preparedness.—Subbubs—" My neighbor has a big dog that we are all afraid of. What would you advise?"

What would you advise?"
"Get a bigger one. Five dollars, please."—Boston Transcript.

Bad Business.—Dear-and-dumb Beggar.—" Do you think it looks like rain, Bill?"

BLIND BEGGAR—"I dasn't look up to see
—here comes one o' my best customers!"—
Puck.

From Experience.—OBSERVER—"I noticed you got up and gave that lady your seat in the street-car the other day."

OBSERVED—" Since childhood I have respected a woman with a strap in her hand."—Punch Bowl.

Prophecy.—Applicant—" Is there an opening here for a live-wire, hustling college man?"

Office Boy-" Naw, but there's goin' to be if I don't git me salary raised by ter-morrow night,"—Life.

No Choice.—Rowland Hill, when some persons entered his chapel to avoid the rain that was falling, quietly observed, "Many persons are to be blamed for making their religion a cloak, but I do not think those are much better who make it an umbrella."—Christian Register.

Labor Omnia Vincit.—The prodigal son had just sneaked in the back way, between two days.

"Owing to the greediness of the beef trust," explained the old man, "we are entirely out of fatted calf, but here's a canopener. Get busy,"—Indianapolis Star.

Conclusive.—The doctrine of purgatory was once disputed between the Bishop of Waterford and Father O'Leary. It is not likely that the former was convinced by the arguments of the latter, who, however, closed it very neatly by telling the bishop, "Your lordship may go farther and fare worse."—Christian Register.

Stale News.—RAILWAY ATTENDANT (to man smoking)—" You can't smoke."

THE SMOKER—" So my friends say."
RAILWAY ATTENDANT—" But you musn't smoke."

THE SMOKER-" So my doctor says."

RAILWAY ATTENDANT — "Well, you sha'n't smoke."

THE SMOKER—" So my wife says."—
Puck.

His Needs.—"My brother bought a motor here last week," said an angry man to the salesman that stept up to greet him. "and he said if anything broke you would supply him with new parts."

"Certainly," said the salesman. "What

does he want?"

"He wants two deltoid muscles, a couple of kneecaps, one elbow, and about half a yard of cuticle," said the man, "and he wants them at once."—Christian Register.

All Too Human .- "Why is your wife looking so happy?"

"She's got something to worry about

again."-Puck.

He Knew .- WILLIE WILLIS-" What are

pieces of artillery, pa?"

PAPA WILLIS-"I think they must be the kind that the girl next door plays on the piano."-New York Times.

As Nowadays .- " What did the old man say when you asked him if you could marry his daughter?"

" Asked me if I could support him in the same style she did."-Raltimore American.

Solemn Truth.-Mrs. Jones-"I met Johnny Fuller to-day. He says I am getting fat.

JONES-" It's natural he should say so." MRS. JONES-" Why?"

JONES-" You were looking Fuller in the face."-Tit-Bits.

The Day After .- Jack-" Who is that fine-looking girl that just bowed to you?"

Tom (gloomily)-"Oh, that is my sister." JACK-" Why, old chap, I wasn't aware that you had a sister."

Tox-" Well, I wasn't aware of it myself until last night."-Indianapolis Star.

The Draft in the Range,-American people have a very high appreciation of the humor of Englishmen, and have been specially tickled by a story Colonel Cody used to tell. He said that some years age an Englishman who had never been in the West before was his guest. They were riding through a Rocky-Mountain canon one day, when suddenly a tremendous gust of wind came swooping down upon them and actually carried the Englishman clean off the wagon-seat. After he had been picked up, he combed the sand and gravel out of his whiskers and said:

"I say! I think you overdo ventilation in this country!"—Tit-Bits.

Why Not?

If a female duke is a duchess, Would a female spook be a spuchess? And if a male goose is a gander, Then would a male moose be a mander?

If the plural of child is children, Would the plural of wild be wildren? If a number of cows are cattle, Would a number of bows be battle?

If a man who makes plays is a playwright, Would a man who makes hay be a haywright?

If a person who fails is a failure, Would a person who quails be a quailure?

If the apple you bite is bitten, Would the battle you fight be fitten? And if a young cat is a kitten, Then would a young rat be a ritten?

If a person who spends is a spendthrift, Would a person who lends be a lendthrift? If drinking too much makes a drunkard, Would thinking too much make a thunkard?

But why pile on the confusion? Still I'd like to ask in conclusion: If a chap from New York's a New-Yorker, Would a fellow from Cork be a corker?



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CURRENT EVENTS

THE EUROPEAN WAR

WESTERN PRONT

February 21.—British troops continue raids on the Teutons' trenches, seizing a section north of Gueudecourt, while much damage is reported done to German defenses near Ypres and Armentières. This is the first anniversary of the stupendous drive at Verdun.

February 23.-Additional British victories in the Somme sector are reported. including a gain of a strong position south of Petit Miraumont, with thirty prisoners. After hard fighting the British also take a trench north of Gueudecourt and northwest of Le Transloy. Artillery duels of increasing severity are reported from Lorraine, Alsace, and Champaigne.

February 24.—The German line gives way on both sides of the Ancre, before the British artillery, so that Allied troops enter Petit Miraumont, advancing on a mile front on the south side of the stream. An advance near Serre is also announced.

February 25.—In a fog the Teutons ef-feet what is said to be the greatest retirement on the Western front in two years, as they yield about three miles in the Anere sector to the Allies, including the towns of Petit Miraumont, Pys. and Serre, together with the famous Butte de Warlencourt, which has seen some of the bloodiest fighting of the war.

February 26.—London announces that the Germans are still falling back on the Ancre, giving up to the British nearly twenty-five square miles of ground. Warlencourt-Eaucourt is occupied by the Allied forces, and the British are announced to be at Le Barque, only two miles from Bapaume.

February 27.—London states that the British are continuing their gain on the Anere, occupying Ligny, southwest of Bapaumo, as well as taking the western and northern defenses of Puisieux from the Germans.

February 28.—The British troops reach Bapaume Ridge, a mile from the town, Gommecourt, Thilloy, and Puisieux-au-Mont are also taken by the Allies.

EASTERN PRONT

February 22.—It is reported from Saloniki that numbers of Allied soldiers are arriving daily, as troops are apparently being massed for a Servian drive under General Sarrail. A total of about 350,000 men is said now to be in Macedonia.

On the Roumanian front the Teutons take the offensive against the Russians, raiding trenches in the Karpathians, near Dorna Watra, where they are stopt by heavy Russian gun-fire. In Galicia, near Zlochoff, 250 Russian prisoners are taken by storming detachments.

The British organize an attack on Teuton trenches between the Vardar and Lake Doiran, on the Macedonian front, but are repelled, and prevented from digging themselves in by a rain of handgrenades.

February 23.-The Teuton forces enter Russian positions in Galicia, near Zvyzyn, foreing out the Allied troops and blowing up four mine-shafts before they are ultimately dislodged by a counter-attack.

February 26.—Another Russian attempt to force a way through the passes in the Karpathians fails as the Germans block the way from Mount Ploska to Mount Pantyr. Twenty-six prisoners are reported taken in the Jablonica Pass, near Jabloniea Village.

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February 28.—The Germans retake most of the peaks in the Bukowina which were lost to the Russians earlier in the year, and hold heights along the Vale Putna highroad. They also take more than 1,300 prisoners, eleven machine guns, and nine mine-throwers.

AGAINST THE TURKS

February 23.-Two Turkish trenches are taken by the British forces operating along the Tigris near Sannaiyat, says London, in the day's report.

February 25.—The British cross the Tigris and take four lines of Turkish trenches near Sannaiyat in the face of six un-successful counter-attacks. The crossing was effected near the Shumran bend by a bridge built in nine hours under continual gun-fire. The prisoners taken total about 550 men and officers, with five machine guns.

February 26.—Kut-el-Amara falls before the British advance, opening again the road to Bagdad. London reports that the Turkish garrison of the city fortress is in flight, pursued by the British cavalry, and that more than 2,000 prisoners have been taken, with many guns and war-material.

February 27.—After taking Kut-el-Amara, the British press on and meet the Turks in battle about fifteen miles northwest of the captured town. The total number of prisoners taken in the recent action is described in reports as being several thousand.

The Russians repulse the Turkish forces in the Caucasus front, near Smorgon, sitho the Mussulmans made use of a gas attack in the German fashion, according to dispatches from Petrograd.

February 28.—The fleeing Turkish Army in Mesopotamia is reported bemmed in by the British, 30 miles from Kut-el-Amara, with further retreat practically cut off by the Tigris.

February 21 .- Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, announces in Parliament that the British tonnage losses due to German U-boats during the past three months have been: December, 118 ships, 223,000 tons; January, 91 ships, 198,000 tons; Feb-ruary, 134 ships, 304,000 tons.

The day's loss of ships because of the Teutonic U-boat campaign is announced

at ten ships, 23,390 tons.

February 22.—Eight ships is the day's toll in the submarine campaign, with a total tonnage loss of 17,290 tons. Two neutral vessels are among the victims.

London states that as a result of a conference between the Colonial Min-ister and representatives from the Japanese Government, it is definitely decided to retain all the captured German colonies. Australia and New Zealand refuse to relinquish the Pacific colonies, Japan may keep Kiaochow, while the African possessions are expected to be divided between Great

Britain, France, Belgium, and Portugal. Thirty-two Bavarian and Prussian sol-diers are reported killed and 200 wounded at Beverloo, Belgium, as the result of a fight in the ranks between factions, according to a report from Maestricht, Holland.

February 23.—Premier Lloyd George an-nounces a list of restricted imports, wherein the importation of a number of commodities is prohibited. The list includes about fifty items, among them, agricultural machinery, raw fruits, wines, books, periodicals, wet and dry hides, lumber, cotton hosiery, and lace.

The marine loss for the day is set at thirteen ships, of an aggregate tonnage of 26,100 tons. An American clergy-



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man, a missionary to China, is killed on one of the vessels, the French steamer Athos, torpedoed in the Mediterranean Sea.

February 24.—Nine ships are sunk by submarines in the day's U-boat activity, with a tonnage loss of 24,741 tons. Seven Dutch vessels which left Falmouth with a German "reasonable assurance of safety," are reported torpedoed almost immediately after they left the harbor. Three were sunk and four badly damaged. The Dutch Government and people are reported aroused to the highest pitch by what is characterized as the "greatest humiliation to which a neutral could be subjected."

The Nichi-nichi at Tokyo announces that an unknown raider is abroad in the Indian Ocean and has sunk two British steamers southwest of Colombo.

February 25.—During the day but three ships are sunk by submarines, with a total loss of 8,209 tons.

Definite assurance is given by the Allies that the blockade of Greece will be lifted when King Constantine replies satisfactorily to the demands of the Entente.

Word is sent by Berlin to the Chinese Government at Peking to the effect that the German authorities would regret a break with China, and will take every means practical to secure China a voice in the peace-conference, if friendly relations are maintained.

The Bishop of London proposes to close all but eight of the churches in the "City" so that the clergy may be free to go to the front.

February 26.—Six more ships are sunk by U-boats, with a loss of 24,522 tons. Among these is the Cunard liner Laconia (18,000 tons), the largest vessel to be sunk in the campaign. Three Americans are believed to have lost their lives.

Berlin states that since the beginning of the war, the Central Powers have destroyed 4,998,500 tons of neutral and enemy shipping. These figures are said to be exclusive of the presentmonth's losses.

February 27.—The day's losses due to the U-boat campaign are set at five ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 11,502.

February 28.—No reports are received of ships sunk by *U*-boats during the day, but London announces that the total of ships lost since the beginning of the month reaches 183, with a combined tonnage loss of 400,432.

The German authorities offer to lend seven ships to the Dutch to replace the seven ships recently sunk, on condition that Holland purchase them at the close of the war.

FOREIGN

February 21.—Havana reports that the Cuban rebels are expected to attack Camaguey, as forces under Colonel Pujol cross from Santa Clara and make ready for battle.

February 22. — The hitherto supprest news of an explosion in the Dresden arsenal on Christmas day reaches London. It is stated that more than a thousand of the 30,000 women and children workers were killed in what is called the worst disaster since the beginning of the war.

February 27.—The Cuban rebels are defeated for the third time in as many days as the Government forces move a step nearer their goal, Santiago de Cuba. An amnesty is offered the rebels with ten days in which to give up their arms.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN SITUATION
February 21.—It is rumored that tentative arrangements have been made to







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February 23.-Sailings of the American line boats are postponed indefinitely as the Secretary of the Navy had failed to supply guns and gunners for the protection of the liners.

February 25.—Altho he has lost some of his official prerogatives as a diplomat, Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, will remain in that country in a personal and semiofficial capacity, says a report from the German authorities at Brussels.

February 26.—Proclaiming himself still the friend of peace, President Wilson asks Congress in an address for authority to arm outgoing American merchantmen, as well as to employ other means of protecting American lives and property.

February 27.—After repeated announce-ments of the release of the Yarrowdale seamen, and subsequent denials, Berlin announces that the release can not be earried out at present, as demanded by the United States, due to an epidemie of contagion in the camp where the seamen in question are being detained. The American citizens are described as alive and well, and the hope is added that the run of the disease may be short. Washington views the announcement as a pretext for delaying action on the American note.

The first step toward granting the President the power he desires in arming merchantmen is taken by the Senate as the Committee on Foreign Relations reports a bill permitting the arming of vessels and supplying them with necessary ammunition,

Former Ambassador Gerard reaches Corunna, Spain, and prepares to sail for America, altho it is rumored that he has received a warning from Berlin that a sailing would be dangerous. The warning is not taken seriously.

The President, after conference with Secretary Lansing, makes it clear that he regards the sinking of the Laconia as the "overt act" for which he has been waiting. He will take immediate action, of a sort not yet made public.

February 28.—Washington hears that Germany suggested to Mexico and Japan an alliance by which war was to be made on the United States if it did not remain neutral. Mexico was to have induced Japan to leave its allies, and as a further reward, was to have German aid to regain southwestern United States and share in the ultimate peaceconference. Documentary proof of such plans is said to be in the hands of the President.

It is rumored in Washington that the Pro-German activities of Dr. Paul Ritter, Swiss Minister to the United States, may bring from the Administration a request for his recall.

DOMESTIC -

February 20.—Distress following the general food-shortage causes a series of small riots in New York, in one of which disturbances 300 women of the East Side storm the City Hall with

The National Espionage Bill, combining the features of fourteen other neutrality bills, passes the Senate by a vote of 60 to 10.

Bills conferring American citizenship upon the Porto-Ricans, and providing for the purchase and government of the erstwhile Danish West Indies, pass the Senate.

The antishipping bill, forbidding sending liquors from a wet to a dry county in



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Governor Cox of Ohio signs the Reynolds Bill giving the women of the State the right to vote for Presidential electors.

The Kansas "bone-dry" law passes the Senate and goes to the Governor for agnature.

Minnesota's House of Representatives passes a bill to grant full suffrage to women by constitutional amendment. If passed by the Senate the amendment will be submitted at the elections of November, 1918.

A favorable committee report on woman suffrage is presented in the lower house of the New Hampshire legislature. The Senate recently defeated a similar

The Vermont House of Representatives defeats a bill to grant women Presidential suffrage.

February 22.—The Iowa Senate passes a bill making the place of delivery of liquor the place of sale. The bill now goes to the House.

The woman-suffrage bill passes the lower branch of the Indiana legislature and goes to Governor Goodrien for signature. It will grant women the right to vote for President and practically all State officers except the Governor and Secretary of State.

Woman-suffrage advocates in Maine win a forty-year fight to have the question submitted to a popular vote, as the Senate, with the House, agrees to call a special election on September 10 to vote on the measure.

Food-riots are reported from various quarters of New York. Many are arrested and given warnings by the court. In Philadelphia many disorderly seenes occur, and several are injured in meat-riots and attacks on persons who persist in buying at boycotted shops.

Vindication of all Government officials mentioned in connection with the alleged peace-note "leak" is voted unanimously by the House Rules Com-

February 23.—The universal military service plan as prepared for Congress is made public at Washington. It calls for eleven months' training for all youths of nineteen years, who are liable to call to the colors until they reach the age of thirty-two. It is said that this measure will provide 500,000 soldiers in a single year, increasing the supply to about 4,000,000 men with a year's intensive training.

February 24.—Another food-riot takes place in New York as more than a thousand men, women, and children organize an onslaught on the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel expecting to gain the at-tention of Governor Whitman, supposed to be staying there. Traffle is blocked and numerous arrests follow.

February 27.—Twenty-one lives are lost in a wreck on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Altoona, Pa., as a fast passenger-train is telescoped by a freight going in the same direction.

February 28.—Prohibition wins a victory in Congress as the amendment making the District of Columbia "dry," having passed the Senate, passes the House by a vote of 273 to 137. Considerable assurance is also exprest that the Reed amendment to the postal bill, prohibit-ing transportation of liquors into "dry" territory, will pass.

Captain Jack Crawford, widely known as the "poet-scout," dies in Woodhaven, N. Y., aged sixty-nine

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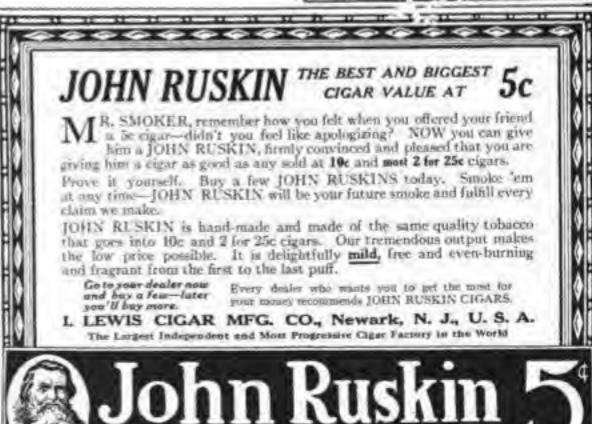
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INVESTMENTS -AND -FINANCE

THE UNPROFITABLE SIDE OF OUR GREAT MUNITIONS-CONTRACTS

FACTS are slowly coming to light to show that the early promises of large profits from our war-contracts will by no means be fully realized. A large factor has been the rising cost of labor and material of which small note was taken when the contracts were placed. As remarked by a writer in The Financial World, these were "either ignored until it was too late, or were given only perfunctory attention." Several unfortunate contracting firms and corporations are named by this writer. One of them, engaged in the manufacture of explosives. has actually been brought to "a crisis" because of its hasty embarkation in warmunitions "without sufficient capital resources, with disregard of the future condition of labor and of the costs of raw material," the consequence being that the promises of big profits either have disappeared completely or have become extremely small. One of the largest of all concerns engaged in making munitions and which was believed to be making as much as \$300 annually a share for its shareholders recently was compelled to sell \$50,000,000 in notes in order to earry its work along until its contracts were completed. Another company, from which great returns were expected, has thus far reported no earnings at all from its warcontracts. Several others, which have received large contracts and have been paid enormous sums in the bonds of foreign countries, are well known in financial circles to have had their cash bank balances decreased while their paper obligations have increased.

Another vital and depressing phase of the munitions situation has been brought to light by Earle Buckingham in The American Machinist. Mr. Buckingham deals with the subject as a mechanical engineer and from much personal observation of conditions in factories since the war-contracts were entered into. In the making of munitions our manufacturing methods, after more than fifty years of development along lines different from those of Europe, have been brought for the first time into close comparison with the methods of Europe on identical manufactured articles, and the result has been disastrous as to our efficiency. In this country little work of the class called "interchangeable" has ever been turned out in factories. To this Mr. Buckingham largely attributes many serious mistakes that have been made by our manufacturers in executing their munitions-contracts. The errors disclosed are such that we must profit by radical changes in our shoppractise, "provided we ever expect to do a world-wide business." As matters now stand we are "far from being prepared to hold our own in the march of mechanical progress."

The reason for radical differences between American and European manufacturing methods Mr. Buckingham sets down as due to differences in conditions. European states, being more thickly settled, have developed mechanically along intensive lines, keen competition making it obli-

gatory in manufacturing to produce goods of superior merit, while here, with a fastgrowing country and a demand for manufactured products greater than could be met, quantity in production rather than quality and accuracy has prevailed. In Europe demand was more nearly fixt, production was more nearly constant, the labor supply not only sufficient, but more dependable, and hence quality and accuracy were more carefully considered and more constantly developed. This country has acquired a great reputation as an industrial nation, but that reputation has rested mainly on the largeness of our production and on our ingenuity in increasing it. Industrial progress in Europe has meant the refinement of existing methods and improvements in accuracy and quality, whereas with us it has meant the speeding up of production and the creation of new devices. Following are other interesting points in Mr. Buckingham's article:

"At the outset it seemed as if this country, with its great productive organizations, would most conclusively prove the superiority of its manufacturing methods. A glance at the records of the Wall-Street markets as these orders were placed will show how great that expectation was. Work was started with a rush. New plants were built and equipped almost overnight. Then the technical representatives of the various foreign Governments arrived to supervise and inspect the work. Soon it became apparent that everything was not going so smoothly as it should. Months passed, and few if any shipments were made. Many plants had not even started to deliver their goods when the contracted time for completion had arrived. German sympathizers were accused of all sorts of preposterous plots to interfere with the work. The foreign inspectors were charged with being incapable, arbitrary, and ignorant, thus holding back the contracts. The manager of a large factory engaged in this business told me in all seriousness that he was firmly convinced that the foreign inspectors were determined not to return to their own country until the war was over, and were deliberately holding back the work so as to make it possible for them to stay in this country. A thousand and one excuses were given, all equally wide of the mark, as to why the work was not produced.

can give here only the briefest outline of the fundamental requirements of interchangeable manufacturing. It would take a much longer paper than this to even sketch the elementary principles of any one of the main heads, which may be named as follows—the model, the tolerances, the gages, the specifications, the manufacturing equipment, the actual production, the inspection, and the assembling, All the work preliminary to the actual production requires the services of highly skilled men and the expenditure of much time and thought. It would take, at the least, five years of strict training to educate a workman to be capable of performing any part of this preliminary work in a satisfactory manner. There is no short cut that will develop the necessary skill in a shorter time. It takes from three months to three years of careful instruction to train a man to perform any of the many

productive operations. "Very little of this class of work is produced in the United States. Only a

lew plants establish a model. Their gages are their standards of measurement. Many places do not even keep apart a set of master gages for standards. The various measuring-instruments and the personal skill of the mechanics making or inspecting the working-gages form these standards. Complete specifications are a great rarity in American practise. The memories of their older employees serve this purpose. Some organizations do not even have a distinct inspection-department. The machine-operator is furnished with gages or is supposed to have measuring-tools of his own, and gives the product all the inspection that it receives. In some cases, where the desired standards are not high, it is possible to combine some of these various functions and obtain passable results, but at the best it is a doubtful economy.

"The production of small arms and of ammunition for field-artillery is the most exacting type of interchangeable manufacturing. The allowable limits of error in both the dimensions and the functioning of the finished product are very small. To facilitate the rapid production of the am-munition in particular, in many cases the orders for the several different parts of the round were divided among a large number of establishments. In some instances several of these units were to be assembled at the loading-plant before they would be salpped to the front. In other cases the units would not be assembled into the completed round until the shell was needed in the gun on the firing-line. As far as possible all parts containing any detonating charges were kept separate from those containing the explosive charges, for the sake of safety in transportation. All parts that are to be assembled on the field must be absolutely

interchangeable. "At the very outset of this work an extremely serious mistake was made. The American manufacturers either assumed that the requisite degree of quality and accuracy was not high, or else they were led to this belief by those who placed the contracts. At all events, this belief was universal among the contractors, and they at once made their plans for a huge production, paying little attention to either the accuracy or the quality of the product. In almost no case did they attempt to improve upon these points, any more than they usually did on their own regular work; while in most cases they considered it as rough work, 'just to be fired out of a cannon,' and did not give these factors even as much consideration as they gave their own product. This was done, too, in spite of the fact that the specifications that formed a part of the contracts stated

very definitely what was required.

As far as I am aware, not a single plant engaged in the manufacture of the fieldgun ammunition attempted to develop a model to be used as a standard. Very likely, if one had been furnished, it would have ornamented the directors' room as a souvenir. The manufacturers of the small arms were usually furnished with models, but in few cases were they so used as to derive the maximum benefit.

I know of one contractor who had over a million finished parts rejected because they failed to pass the firing test. Upon investigation, it was found that the specifications for the raw material had been entirely disregarded. I know of another ease where a plant had fifty thousand shells. rejected because the instructions in regard to the heat treatment of these parts were not followed. The manufacturers were continually arguing that this requirement and that were not essential, that they would not affect the operation of the finished product; and yet, when they disregarded these factors, the parts invariably failed to meet the prescribed firing test. The American manufacturers felt badly used because they were required to live up to the specifications. This is the greatest



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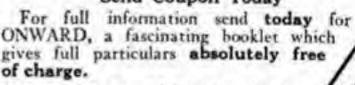
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complaint that they can make against the actions of the European inspectors.

"Practically none of the plants manufacturing the small arms was able to assemble the component parts without fitting them to one another. This made them no longer interchangeable and destroyed half their value as a military weapon. At one plant the foreign inspector, before accepting a large lot of rifles, disassembled some half-dozen guns, mixed the parts together, and then tried to reassemble them. He could not do it. It was necessary to pick out the parts that had been fitted to one another before it was possible to do this. The whole lot was returned for correction, much to the chagrin of the manufacturer. One of the Russian en-gineers remarked to me; 'It is the strangest thing to me that when I started to come to this great industrial nation I expected to learn many things. But to my surprize I find that I must act as instructor in

every plant I visit.'
"The representatives and the inspectors who have been sent here by the several foreign Governments will undoubtedly be considered as authorities on American manufacture on their return to their own eountries. The reports they will earry home will unfortunately be far from complimentary. If this country is to have any chance of competition with the European industries in their own markets it will be necessary for us to meet their conditions. In order to meet their conditions 'American practise' must undergo some radical changes. With the cruder types of manufacture, such as automobile trucks, locomotives, motor-cycles, railroadears, agricultural machinery, etc., the American plants have done far better. But where the work required any great degree of accuracy, uniformity, and quality, our record has been a flat failure.

"The American objective is to produce goods; produce them in-quantities and produce them cheaply. Every other consideration is subordinated to production. Craftsmen are few and far between here because we have no place for them in our scheme of production. A craftsman, to my idea, is a man who takes pride in the work and skill of his hands and head; who feels that each result of his labor is a monument to himself; a man whose enthusiasm and consciousness of power prevent him from doing any work but his very best. No man can do justice to his own capabilities unless he is interested in,

and proud of, the results of his labor.
"The way is long and the time is short.
If we do not profit by our mistakes, those world-markets' now glittering so dazzlingly before our eyes will be ours only so long as nobody else is in a position to supply them

and no longer.

THE SUDDEN DECLINE IN FOOD-PRICES

By the end of February a marked reaction had set in against the high prices for food, especially for fruit and vegetables, that had prevailed for a few weeks in many parts of the country. At the height f the distress, onions had been quoted at \$15 per hundred pounds, cabbage at \$160 a ton, string-beans at \$12 a basket, and potatoes at \$11 a barrel. Stated in percentages, potatoes in Chicago rose 400 per cent. above the price in February, 1916, and cabbages, 1,550 per cent. While \$3 per bushel was a common price for potatoes in some large centers of production, there was a county in Maine where as much as \$6 per bushel was paid. In all parts of the country the price of potators was high. Following is a table of high and low prices for vegetables and fruits this year and last, as compiled by the Bureau of Weights and Measures, of New York City. The quotations are wholesale prices that were paid at large markets and on piers:

declining and		110	1917			
Commodity	Low	High	Low	High		
Apples, bbl	61.73	84.50	83.00	\$7. 50		
Apples, but	1 25	2.50	1.30	2.5		
Pears, basket	23	90	.75	1.7		
Cranberries, bld	2,00	0.00	2.00	8.0		
Cranberries, box	1.50	2 25	1.25	1.73		
Strawbernes, quart	45	28	.15	-44		
Konspants, quart. Tangerines, half-box	Q5	12	.08	. 10		
Tangerines, half-box.	1.00	2.50	1 75	2.71		
Oranges, but	1.40	4.00	1.50	4.54		
Grapefruit, box	70.	3.50	1.00	4.54		
Lemons, bos	1. 24.	3.25	2.50	3.7		
Pineapples, last	2 181	4.50	1.25	3.64		
Putators, 180 lbs	15 300	4.400	9 25	9 7/		
Putators, Bermuda, tdd	1.00	7 00	8.00	11 CK		
Sweet polatom, backet	1981	1.40	1 00	2. (N		
Artichikes (Fr.), drum	× 90	12 00	8 00	12 (K		
Articliokes (Jer.), bbl	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.0X		
firmesis sprouts, quart		.20	-08	11		
Bears, street, backet	2.50	3.00	5.00	12 (%		
Heets, 100 beardes.		2.00	2.00	4.00		
Beets, bld.	1.50	1.75	4.00	4.00		
Beets, crate. Carrote, 100 leavines	(0)	.75	2.25	2.50		
Carrote, 100 horsens	1 00	2.00	2 00	4. OC		
Carrote, 100-lts Ima.	85	1 10	2.25	2 75		
Carrote, bld.	1 25	2.00	2.75	4.00		
Carrots, crate	30	11 00	125 00	2.75		
Cabluge, ton	1.23	2 25	3.00	160 00		
Criery, crate	1.00	2.00	1 50	5.00		
Canliflower, half-crate	73	2 00	75	2.00		
Curanters, down	1 (6)	1 50	1.00	3.00		
Escarole, Institet		1:50	1.00	3.00		
Egglant, box	73	2.50	2.00	3.50		
Horwradels, 100 fee	5 (8)	5.50	7:00	8.00		
Kale, bbl.		181	2.50	3.00		
Kondrabi, 100 Furcher	1.10	3 (10)	4.00	6.00		
Linu feure, Ind. 1		3 50	2 00	4 00		
Letruce, funket		2 25	1.00	5.00		
Onione, 200-Rt. best	75	2 50	11.00	15.00		
Leeks, 100 temeher	1.50	3 00	3.00	5.00		
Okra, erate-		2.25	1:00	3.00		
Pear, busket	1 10	4.50	3.00	10.00		
Peppers, crate.	1.00	2 25	2.00	4.00		
Parsley, bbi	6.00	7.00	5:00	6.50		
Parenies, bibl	1 25	1.50	3.00	4.00		
Bladisher, 160 bunches	2.00	4.00	2.00	4.00		
Romaine salad, backet	50	1:00	1:00	3 00		
Shallots, bhi	2.50	3 50	6.00	9.00		
Spinach, bbl		1 50	1 00	5.00		
Nquash, bbl	1.50	2.00	2.75	4.00		
Turnips, bhi	. 1:00	1 50	2.75	3,25		
Rutabeus, bbi	. 78	1 12	2.50	3.00		
Tomatoes, erate	1:00	8.00	1.50	3 25		
Tomatoes, ib. Maskrooms, 4-lb: basket	.10	.25	.10	25		
Maskroomy, 4-lb: basket	. 75	1 00	1.25	2 25		
Rhutarly, dez. bunches	. 20	.65	.50	75		

These prices were largely due to lack of transportation facilities, complicated and increased by weather conditions, For example, there were 30,000,000 bushels of grain in Chicago elevators awaiting shipment. Elevators tributary to Chicago held from 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 bushels more which could not be moved for lack of ears.

The slump in prices that came late in February was to some extent due to relief in the transportation system, but more perhaps to a boycott among housekeepers which had set in. This boycott had reached such an acute stage that, even when vegetables in quantities arrived and freight-yards were choked with them and with other foods, including poultry, wholesalers were confronted with an alarming lack of buyers. Retailers declared to them that the boycott had become so thorough as to have eliminated the demand for these articles among their eustomers. Potatoes in that week dropt to \$10 and \$9 a barrel and onions to as low as \$8. Before the end of the week eggs, butter, lamb, and veal shared in the general decline. Live chickens sold at wholesale at 18 cents a pound, and at retail at about 22 cents, a drop of 3 cents from the previous week. Fresh eggs came down 4 and 5 cents wholesale. Butter dropt 12 to 1 cent a pound, lamb and veal from 15 to 3 cents a pound, Following are other items in the situation thus created, as outlined in the New York Evening Sun:

"The wholesale markets are being glutted with food that retail merchants will not buy. Food speculators are now facing a falling market instead of the



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steadily rising market they had expected. Many of the speculators are uneasy; some of them are on the verge of panic. Seventy-three car-loads of chickens in railroad-yards here to-day, most of them unsold. Shippers became alarmed when informed that there was no market for the poultry. Advices that 130 more car-loads were due to arrive before the end of the week made the situation more serious.

"Quantities of potatoes and onions piled up, as there was little demand for them. The steamship Ascura has unloaded about 9,600,000 pounds of Spanish onions. Other eargoes of onions are headed for this port. Considerable shipments of potatoes were

received from Maine.

"Coincident with the announcement by the Mayor's Food Supply Committee of of its campaign to popularize rice, quotations at the Southern mills showed an advance of 25 points, and at mills on the coast there was an advance of 15 points over Saturday's prices. An advance of 25 points equals one-quarter of a cent a pound. The advance did not make itself felt in the local markets, but it was predicted that a further advance would send the price of rice up here.

"Evidence grew to-day that the East-Side women did not take kindly to the suggestion of George W. Perkins, chairman of the Mayor's Committee, that they substitute rice for potatoes. In vigorous speeches in Rutgers Square they declared that they 'were not Chinese' and wouldn't eat rice. They said they wanted the things they were accustomed to eat and

they wanted those cheap."

MODERATE GAINS IN BUILDING RETURNS

In some parts of the country unofficial reports have indicated severe restraint on building operations in consequence of the rising cost of labor and materials. The whole country, however, according to official data so far as they have been received, shows for the year 1916 moderate gains, these gains being more moderate at the end of the year than in the early part, while returns for January, 1917, were still more moderate. From 158 cities reports received for Bradstreet's issue of February 17 showed in January a gain in permits of 5.8 per cent. and in expenditures of 4.1 per cent over January a year ago. These gains, compared with gains in expenditures of 5 per cent. in December and 3.6 per cent. in November. Three groups of cities showed declines. These were New England, Middle, and Northwestern cities, the gains to offset them being made in the other groups. Following is Bradstreet's summary of January permits and expenditures in the 158 American and 11 Canadian cities, with comparisons made with the figures for last

No.	No. of Permits 1917			Year Values
New Finaland 25 Middle 32 Western 22 Northwest 17 Southern 25 Far-Western 22	1,154 3,239 2,901 863 1,304 2,312 3,446	\$8,005,217 10,223,504 8,185,000 6,408,389 4,003,001 9,022,792	D to 9 1 19 7 D 14 4 I 12 7 D 3 4 I 32 1	D 2 3 D 14,2 I 35 3 D 45 6 I 82,2 I 46,2 I 112 9
Total U. S 158 Canada	14,918 365	Married Street, or other control	1 5.8 1 31.7	1 4 1

Of the large cities, New York showed a decline of 20.9 per cent. in expenditures from January a year ago; Boston, a decline of 12.2 per cent.; Cleveland, 13.1; Chicago, 40.7; Milwaukee, 87.7. Large cities which made gains were Philadelphia with 15.3 per cent., Detroit with 62.8, Toledo with 84.2, St. Louis with 338 per cent., Hartford with 578 per cent., Washington with 77 per cent., San Francisco with 71.2, and Los Angeles with 180.

Following are details as to many of the 158 cities included in the totals:

158 cities included in the totals:							
Accessors.	No F	ermits. 1916	Values 1917	Values 1910			
New England Boston Britgeport Cambridge Everett Hartford Holyoke Lowell Lyus New Berliont New Haven Newton Portland, Me Somerville Springfield, Mass Wurcester	400 75 45 14 55 10 32 27 15 78 47 17 13 60 78	479 86 32 9 40 9 26 11 47 85 21 25 12 79	\$4,474,751, 180,290, 271,505, 28,970, 1,690,987, 65,800, 100,840, 36,300, 165,853, 263,491, 38,250, 101,590, 329,430, 201,538	\$4,756,229 391,276 371,150 27,800 235,974 66,100 159,940 38,300 204,770 675,065 88,677 78,145 160,400 721,515 280,153			
Middle Albaoy, N. Y. Allentown Athantic City Binghamton Buffalo Last Orange Erse Jersey City Newark, N. J.	100 15 118 164 169 40 86 52 195	107 19 215 70 240 32 63 49	274,115 196,025 155,670 145,583 255,000 105,422 194,380 167,951 506,195	114,595 120,445 190,671 82,433 510,660 30,665 116,171 366,745 338,363			
New York City— Marshattan* Marshattan† Brons* Brons! Brooklyn* Brooklyn* Brooklyn* Gusens, Total	39 278 33 164 139 189 345 1,187	32 311 57 178 201 173 510 1,468	4,464,800 1,450,305 602,873 134,452 1,943,960 284,653 760,870 9,702,108	4,385,850 1,121,069 1,794,200 60,035 2,600,000 211,360 1,796,814 12,266,156			
Niagara Palls, Philadelphia Pataburg Ruchester Syracust Troy Usea	11 449 159 118 84 20 13	8 533 95 139 67 12 17	17,000 2,144,630 715,123 470,373 166,240 23,715 30,730	31,000 1,550,000 344,944 746,506 109,445 207,983 77,133			
Western Airon Airo	270 101 614 79 96 722 56 296 13 80 26 193 67	147 110 620 129 29 475 69 249 17 109 12 163 53	\$40,785 713,965 1,370,240 137,010 250,915 3,222,785 290,545 970,995 23,090 73,529 184,062 1,632,107 180,980	258,130 356,170 1,600,405 223,413 115,350 1,979,450 118,455 542,910 102,400 128,980 11,250 560,875 96,345			
Northwestern Cectar Rapids Chieners Des Monnes Duluth East St. Louis Limedia Milwanker Onada Penris St. Paul Store City	17 306 164 48 22 14 65 61 22 59 23	17 538 37 63 7 16 94 45 15 85	48,000 4,807,700 242,947 94,968 97,923 94,935 29,137 192,537 107,250 313,640 ElS,200	44,000 8,115,300 110,943 112,233 5,855 53,043 2,433,538 177,035 110,000 423,108 82,200			
South contern Dallas Galveston Houston Kan, City, Kan Kan, City, Mo. Oklahoma St. Louis San Antonio	(A) 100	97 182 214 29 118 31 163 159	607,477 19,455 290,287 77,210 736,900 137,345 2,137,942 160,414	771,630 72,352 659,159 33,359 644,573 100,350 658,153 134,960			
Southern Atlanta Augusta Baltimore Bermingham Chattanosca Jacksonyille Memphis Miami New Orleans Norfolk Richmond Shreveport Washington	159 33 117 286 147 60 135 108 64 64 107 76 298	171 16 168 295 130 67 195 52 85 45 94 80 200	461,231 180,909 533,349 123,515 49,910 180,012 268,850 130,810 12,739 124,142 523,665 194,333 L307,000	130,480 20,020 412,720 273,611 66,300 123,790 156,800 50,900 134,435 143,822 300,592 54,449 738,546			
Far-Western Berkeley Boise Butte Colorado Springs Denver Fresno Los Angeles Oakland Pasadena Portland, Ore Puchlo Sacramento Salt Lake City San Diego San Francisco Sentie Spokane Taotena 'New work, †Alb	18 120 536 604 54 96	46 29 34 21 126 54 508 191 192 186 8 9 92 58 112 392 417 35	140,950 13,635 29,240 62,596 96,370 214,256 4,709,235 432,974 112,574 272,335 267,300 55,318 24,500 107,128 1,822,472 50,225 56,335 78,761	64,500 10,503 25,000 11,006 641,260 51,497 1,678,724 248,408 77,592 169,175 21,616 73,407 178,202 129,554 947,551 230,565 33,555			

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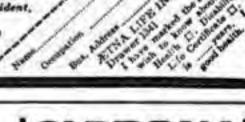
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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, so decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"I. G. M.," Milwauker. Wis.—"(1) Is the common expression 'most unique' correct? (2) What do you know about pellagra? Is the cause known and is there a cure?"

(I) A thing is unique when it is the only one of its kind; therefore, such an expression as 'most unique" is incorrect. (2) The cause of pellagra is uncertain and is still the subject of scientific inquiry. It is curable by long and patient treatment. "The New International Encylcopedia" (vol. 18, 1016) says: "Cases are treated variously according as one theory or another is held regarding the origin. In general, improvement in hygicalc surroundings, baths and douches, and a tiberal diet, especially of fresh milk, eggs, legumes, and fresh, lean meat, with the exclusion of all corn products, are valuable. Special attention should be paid to the drinking water, seeing that excess of colloidal silica is overcome with calcium carbonate. The disease appears in two forms. The chronic form is characterized by symmetrical crythema, appearing usually in the spring, and associated with etomatitis, diarrisea, gastric disturbances, and general malnutrition followed by profound nervous and mental disturbances, such as headache, backache, spasnis, and paralysis, melancholia, and suicidal mania. As summer advances, the symptoms usually disappear, but recur with the following spring in a more pronounced and enduring form. The acute or fulminating variety of pellagra, and called by Lombroso the typhoid form, runs a course of from three weeks to three months and invariably ends fatally. . . . The transfusion of healthy blood into the veins of peliagrins has been tried with some measure of success."

"H. R. S." Philadelphia, Pa.—"Kindly give me a correct definition of the words mean or cerr-age. What is the difference between mean and derrage? Can't you also have a 'mean average,' and when can that be used?"

Accrage connotes the mean amount, number, or quantity, the quotient of any sum divided by the number of its terms. Also, any general mean estimate or quantity, ordinary rank, degree, or amount. The word mean designates the middle point, stage, or state-that is, the average-

between two extremes; the intermediate in quality, position, or degree. In meteorology the average mean is the average of the means for corresponding periods during a term of years. One may speak of or have a "mean average" only when one's average is mean; that is, low, poor, moderate, mediocre, or middling.

"E. S. M.," Egypt, Pa.—"What method could you suggest in order that one might pronounce words beginning with the letter 'v' correctly and not as the they began with the letter 'w, as for example, among Pennsylvania Germans, we frequently hear riolets pronounced wielets, sice, wice, and so on, the w sound being given to the 'v'?" to the 'v'

There is but one method of correcting the ldiosyncrasy specified, and that is to concentrate on the words mispronounced and determine to pronounce them correctly. A hundred years ago in London the native not only corrupted words, as when he spoke of rulgularity, in analogy with "popularity" and "singularity," instead of "vulgarity," but frequently mispronounced them. Pegge, in his "Anecdotes of the English Language" (1803), noted the displacement of r by w and w by c. Then the people spoke of weal (veal) and wineger (vinegar), and the "citizen of credit and renown" called to his man-servant: "Villiam, I vant my vig." And Villiam, being to the manner bred, would inquire, "Vitch vig. str?" and he told, in a tone of surprise-"Vy, the vite vig to the vooden vig-box, vitch I vore last Vensday at the Westry.'

"J. C. B." Macomb. Ill.—"Kindly tell me where I can find the Latin inscription: 'Si monu-mentum requiris, circumspice'?"

The inscription. "Si monumentum requiris, circumspice," is over the tomb of Sir Christopher. Wren on the wall of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. In English it means: "If you seek a monument, look around." It is not taken from any Latin author. The point of the inscription is that St. Paul's Cathedral having been built by Wren stands as his monument.

"M. A. M.," Milwaukee, Wis.—"(1) Please give me the pronunciation and definition of Garganium. (2) What is the meaning of rooky."

(1) Gargantuan is pronounced (par-gan'llu-anthe first a as in art, the second a as in fat, in as eu in feud, and the third a as a in final. Tho word is derived from the hero of Rabelais's satire "Cargantua." a giant of great longevity and phenomenal appetite. Hence, "Gargantuan" means "moustrous; gigantic." (2) Rookie is soldiers' slang for a raw recruit. The origin of this meaning has been attributed to the name "rookery." given, in former military slang, to the quarters occupied by subalterns in barracks. New Hotten "Slang Dictionary" (1860).

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March of Farm Tractor Progress Encompasses the Globe

The rapid introduction of the farm tractor is not limited to the United States or Canada. Over the whole world the American-built tractor is making its way. Interesting contributions to this subject are being received by the Government from its representatives abroad.

ENGLAND WANTS 2,000 AMERICAN TRACTORS

Announcement is just made by Sir Arthur Lee, Director-General of Food Production, that the British Government will fill the shortage of farm labor by importing 2,000 farm tractors which will be worked night and day by a civilian army of plowers.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF FARM TRACTORS IN THE LOIRE

From France, Vice-Consul Davis B. Levis, at St. Etienne, reports that "Keeping pace with farm-tractor trials and demonstrations in the United States, the Services Agricoles of the Department of the Loire will shortly begin a series of similar events to exemplify the new 'mechanical culture,' as the employment of gasoline-propelled farm implements is termed in France. The Prefet of the Department has called the attention of the farming population to these demonstrations, advising that they will have the cooperation of the highest civil, military, scientific, and mechanical authorities of the region, and earnestly appealing for attendance and investigation.

"The Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean Railway, which has adopted a policy of assistance to agricultural advancement along its lines, has been a keen observer of, and greatly interested in, experiments with farm tractors.

"Believing that the quickest action making for wider introduction will come from farmers themselves, the company has now granted a subsidy or refund of 10 per cent, of the purchase price of tractor and plow combined, up to the value of 10,000 francs (about \$1,930), to syndicates or associations of farmers buying outfits before January 1, 1918."

SCOTCH TESTS OF MOTOR TRACTORS

Consul Rufus Fleming, at Edinburgh, reports: "The possibilities of the motor tractor on farms in Scotland have been demonstrated in Midlothian, Forfar, Elgin, Ayr, and other counties during the past few months. These exhibition tests, which have been encouraged by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, the Highland Agricultural Society, and the agricultural colleges, have been uniformly satisfactory in plowing. Under fair conditions a 24-horse-power machine operated by two men turned over three furrows 10 inches wide and 7 inches deep at the rate of an acre or more an hour. When used to drive threshing-mills, crushers, cutters, etc., and for haulage purposes, also, the tractors have made an excellent record.

"An American tractor recently gave a good account of itself by cutting three clean furrows with a Dux plow, 7 to 7½ inches deep. On this occasion members of the Board of Agriculture and many influential farmers were present, and the opinion was generally expressed that tractors must play a great part in the future of Scotch agriculture."

DROUGHT MAY OPEN ARGENTINE TRACTOR MARKET

On the vast ranches of the Argentine there are immense possibilities for American tractors. U. S. Commercial Agent Frank H. von Motz, of Buenos Aires, recently stated that: "Until about two months ago the crop outlook was very encouraging and this gave importers reason to expect that the season would

be highly satisfactory for them (importers of farm machinery). The prolonged drought has upset all earlier calculations; and while there is still time for the eorn to be saved through plenty of rain, the loss caused in the small grain districts is irreparable, for this season at least. If the dry weather should continue throughout the summer, a natural market for tractors and power plows ought to develop, as by the time the plowing season (January to June) arrives the ground will be so hard and the work animals so weak through insufficient nourishment that farmers will have to resort to power plowing."

AMERICAN TRACTORS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Consul E. A. Wakefield, of Port Elizabeth, Cape Province, reports that: "A demonstration of tractor plowing was given near Port Elizabeth before a representative body of farmers of this vicinity. The tractor was of American manufacture, and the demonstration, which was supervised by an American, was deemed very satisfactory, although conditions were not particularly favorable. Moldboard and disk plows and disk harrows were used with good results. The general opinion, as expressed by the farmers present, seemed strongly in favor of the small tractor for South African general farm purposes."

A practical demonstration of plowing by modern methods was recently given in the rich farming district of Caledon, Cape Province, by the representatives of a New York distributing firm," says Vice-Consul Chas. H. Heisler, of Cape Town. "The tractor exhibited at Caledon, the first to be shown in South Africa, was sold on the day of the demonstration. Several more tractors are, however, on their way to this country for demonstration purposes in the eastern section of the Cape Province, Natal, and the Transvaal."

CHINA WELCOMES THE AMERICAN FARM TRACTOR

Consul General Thomas Sammons, of Shanghai, China, reported recently that the Sanda Cultivation & Pasturage Company, which has headquarters at Shanghai, purchased in 1915 a large-type American tractor and a complete outfit of plows, etc. Last spring 600 acres were plowed and seeded to wheat. The company was so pleased with the first tractor that it has placed an order for four more complete medium sized tractors with outfits, and in addition has ordered grain-harvesting self-binders and threshing-machines. The company expects to have 3,000 acres plowed and seeded in wheat for 1917.

RUSSIA BUYS AMERICAN TRACTORS

"A dispatch from Petrograd," says The Implement and Tractor Trade Journal, "states that a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, addressing an agricultural congress, announced that during the current year 300 tractor engines had been bought abroad for Russia. Before the war such machines were hardly known in the empire."

Further information relating to Russian tractor requirements is contained in a consular report as follows: "There is an opening in western Siberia for a small tractor burning kerosene or crude oil. The few machines disposed of among the larger landowners have been principally of German or American manufacture. A kerosene tractor of 14 to 20 horse-power is required which would be capable of pulling a three or four furrow gang plow and which could be delivered at Omsk for between 4,000 and 5,000 rubles (\$2,060 and

The Russian-American Journal of Commerce (January) says: "The tractors ordered by the Russian Department of Agriculture in the spring of 1916 have only recently arrived via Vladivostok. Notwithstanding the fact that the tractors arrived after considerable delay and can be utilized only in the coming spring, they have already been eagerly bought up by different landowners. The tractors are sold to the farmers on easy terms; the payments have to be made on three instalments in the course of two years. The success of the trial has led the department to order 100 tractors, which are expected in April. They will consist of two types of tractors; large ones of 60 horse-power and small ones of 8—10 horse-power."

GROWING USE OF FARM TRACTORS IN CUBA

"There is a growing demand in Cuba for both light and heavy farm tractors," says Consul H. M. Wolcott, detailed as vice-consul. Havana, "and it is believed that many will be sold here this year. Some of the larger sugar estates already have tractors in operation. These are heavy machines, as a rule, of the higher horse-power, and are used for plowing and preparing the land for the planting of cane and other crops. Only the highest grade machines are suitable for work in Cuba.

grade machines are suitable for work in Cuba.

"It is believed that the greatest opportunity for the sale of tractors in Cuba will be with the large sugar estates, although a few of the lower-priced machines are in use on the general farms, and it is likely that there will be a demand for more as the advantages of tractors are more generally demonstrated. Prices of mules and oxen are at present very high in this country, and the prospects seem to indicate a continued advance in the cost of these animals. There is also a growing appreciation among agriculturists of the necessity for deeper and better plowing of the lands for all crops."

WHAT AMERICAN FARM TRACTOR EXPORTERS MUST LEARN

American tractor manufacturers have a great outlet for their products abroad, but they must learn that the exports must be backed by proper introductory service. This is illustrated by an unfortunate experience in Brazil, reported by U. S. Commercial Agent Frank H. von Motz as follows:

"At the invitation of a Rio de Janeiro importing firm I recently went to Campos, in the sugar zone of the State of Rio de Janeiro, to witness the working of an American tractor and plow which this company was sending there for demonstration. The trial went far enough to show me wherein the manufacturer of the tractor had failed to do his part. In the first place, the tractor was a new line for this firm to carry, yet the only instructions furnished with machine were printed in English. As neither the mechanic nor anyone connected with the demonstration was acquainted with that language, it was necessary for me to translate the instructions in order that the work might proceed.

"In the second place, no extra spark plugs were sent. The mechanic had never seen a tractor before, and when the motor would not fire the first time he was certain that there was something wrong with the magneto and wanted to take it apart and adjust it. I advised against this, and by going over the en-gine carefully I discovered that the porcelains of one of the spark plugs had been cracked and that it would not fire the motor under a load. As it is hard to find spark plugs here outside the cities, especially those with American threads, an effort was made to adjust the broken part; but when the tractor with only one cylinder firing, got stuck twice in the mud the uselessness of further dallying became apparent and a new spark plug was obtained, but only after a great deal of trouble. With the new spark plug in place and the carburetor adjusted the tractor started off without any difficulty."

FARM TRACTOR DEPARTMENT, THE LITERARY DIGEST.



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Used for the shampoo, Resinol Soap helps to keep the hair rich, glossy and free from dandruff, while its extreme purity, its freedom from harsh, drying alkali, and its gentle medication adapt it peculiarly to the care of a baby's delicate skin.

Resinol Soap is not artificially colored, its rich brown being entirely due to the Resinol medication it contains. Sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods. For a sample cake, free, with a trial box of Resinol Ointment, write to Dept. 20-F. Resinol Chem. Co., Baltimore, Md.

The literary District St.



AMERICA AT WORK-STEEL MILLS, PITTSBURG, PA.

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PUBLIC OPINION Was Jork combined with The LITERARY DIGEST

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

HOW ZIMMERMANN UNITED THE UNITED STATES

that American sentiment, hitherto divided, "is now solidly behind the President" as a result of the German offer of alliance to Mexico and Japan, and a survey of the daily

press confirms the accuracy of his judgment. Thus, as the Manchester Union points out, the Zimmermann note, so "frankly admitted by its author," is proving a blessing, for, besides having "shaken us together" and erystallized the demand for military preparedness, "it has opened the way for constructive negotiations with Japan, it has brought South America to full realization of the nature and extent of the imperialistic dream that is struggling to become a reality, and it has placed Mr. Carranza in a position where he must know that a false step now would array the whole of the Western world against him." Nothing, the Springfield Republican remarks,

"could solidify the American people like the threat of a hostile enterprise which aimed at the dismemberment of the country." Across the continent the Los Angeles Teihune declares that, "in the presence of the situation we now confront, all differences are extinguished, all racial prejudices obliterated, and the men and women of America unitedly support the President in the pride

VEN COUNT ZU REVENTLOW discerns from Berlin Wisconsin, a State claiming many citizens of German birth. and whose senior Senator at Washington led the filibuster so fatal to the Armed Ship Bill, the Oshkosh Northwestern asserts: "Pacifists, critics, and carpors have been turned into real

Americans overnight, and patriotism has been fanned into a flame of fervent loyalty." In still another section, The Arkaneas Gazette, of Little Rock, finds the whole situation simplified by the publication of the Zimmermann note, which-

"Should result in a falling off of German sympathizers in the United States that may amount to total elimination. It would seem to leave the pacifists nothing to stand on. It should put into the proper category those German-language newspapers in this country that have been disloyal. It should awaken the slothful and complacent American who does not believe in war-insurance because it might require him to pay more taxes or might require him or his son to do his bonest 'hitch' as a soldier under the flag which pro-



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AN OMINOUS NOTE IN THE INAUGURAL PARADE

Not since the first inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, Washington correspondents report, have so many precautions been taken to guard the life of an incoming President. Thirty-two Secret Service men surrounded Mr. Wilson's carriage. Troopers of the Second Cavalry formed a bollow square about him, and sharpabooters were stationed on the roofs along his line of march.

> teets him, and his family, and his property. It should and probably will give us the kind of preparedness we so urgently need."

German-American editors were at first inclined to doubt the authenticity of the Zimmermann note. It seemed incredible. Amerika, of St. Louis, had "no hesitation in declaring it a and strength of their common devotion to their country." In forgery." A statement prepared by the editor of Viereck's Weekly

WELL PAST ITS \$300,000 MARK

And still growing, is the Belgian Children's Fund. America's great heart is stirring, the money is coming in, and the relief ships are crossing the Atlantic, laden with supplies. Children are walking to school to save car-fare to aid their little brothers and sisters in Belgium. A working girl sends the price of her new spring hat and will wear the old one with a new pride. Join this noble company. Turn now to page 726, read the story, and send your contribution.

(New York), formerly *The Fatherland*, was full of such phrases as "obviously faked," "brazen forgery," "impudent hoax," and "ludicrous." According to the pro-German Milwaukee *Free Press*, the published letter was one "which even schoolboy seuse should suspect of spuriousness." Whether genuine or not,



-Kirby in the New York World.

"such negotiations would only be natural," in the Newark Freie Zeitung's opinion, "and a common-sense step on the part of Germany." The Minneapolis Volkszeitung found the words "plot" and "conspiracy" inappropriate "for a 'possible' agreement for protective purposes." On the other hand, the Illinois Stants Zeitung declared that if the Zimmermann note were authentic, "then Germany has committed an act of unfriend-liness toward our country." And, in the face of such a fact, observed the St. Louis Times, an English paper representing German-Americans, "heartstrings are one thing, and loyalty to the flag is another." In this situation, said Dr. A. Siebert, a leading German efficient of St. Louis, "we must forget our sympathy, which we will do."

In fact, the declarations of loyalty convince the New York Journal of Commerce that most Americans of German origin are anxious "to have it clearly understood that they will stand by their adopted country and its free institutions." The majority of them, the Sioux City Tribune is confident, "will not hesitate when they plainly perceive that their individual interests are as much at stake as those of other citizens." In an editorial headed "German-American Eyes Opened," the Minneapolis Journal thus discust the effect of the Zimmermann disclosures;

"Americans of German birth are astounded at this proof that their native land contemplates attack on their adopted country. They begin to see that the Prussian war-lords, in pursuance of their dream of world-dominion, have not played fair with the German-Americans, but have tried to use them as mere pawns in the great game of conquest. . . . Now they are filled with resentment to learn of the calculated treachery of that Imperial Government whose cause they had been led to esponse."

The Milwaukee Journal observed similarly:

"In the United States are many people of German birth or German blood, of whom a very few are disloyal, but among whom many have honestly believed it consistent with their loyalty to America to seek to serve the cause of Germany. They have not believed that the Fatherland with which they have sympathized in its struggle and which they have sought to aid was capable of plotting deliberately to devote them to destruction.

"In the Mississippi Valley, which by the plan of invasion Germany proposed to Mexico would be invaded, are millions of Americans in whose veins flows German blood. But the German plan made no more reckoning of them than of any other Americans. In Texas, against which Germany hoped to bring all the force of half-civilized Mexico, are many Americans of German blood. But their Fatherland recked not of this. In California are very many Americans of German blood. But, against California, the German Government hoped to launch all the force of Japan, a people of another race which the German Kaiser had declared a peril to civilization."

In view of these revelations, the New York Herald asks of German-Americans the question, "Under which flag?" The once pro-German New York Evening Mail puts the same question in the form of the command, "Choose You This Day Whom You Shall Serve," and proceeds:

"The Zimmermann note has taught a terrible lesson to German-Americans, and one that they will never forget.

"It has taught them what an ominous conflict of interests might arise between the country in which they were born and the country to which they owe allegiance.

"They have learned that every country looks out for its own interests, and its own interests alone.

"They have learned that the country of their dreams, of their eradle-songs and childhood, proposes a plan to strike us at our weakest point, to turn loose the bandits of Mexico and the hordes of the East, and continue fighting with them until we are forced to cede to Mexico the States of New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas—and to Japan we know not how much more.

"Therewith German-Americans learn the last wholesome lesson that need be taught them."

Senator Sherman, of Illinois, who thinks there have been "as many people of pro-German sympathy in the United States as pro-Ally," predicts that the publication of the German intrigues will "create a revulsion in sentiment and lose for Germany the many friends she had throughout the great Middle West." The Sacramento Boe, after pointing out that besides German sympathizers of German descent there are "hundreds of thousands of Americans whose sympathics always go to whoever appears to be the under dog," declares:

"To-day that sympathy should be completely wiped out by the exposure of Germany's treacherous enmity, underhanded,



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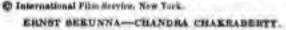
WHAT ARE WE GOING TO BO ABOUT IT?

- Darling in the New York Tribune

nasty intriguing against a peaceful country that has stood with patience unsurpassed the constant succession of serious acts bordering on hostility from that nation."

But, besides German-Americans and pro-German Americans, there are Americans who have kept neutral in thought and speech, holding the scales balanced evenly between Entente and







Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.



D international Film Service. New York. FRITE KOLD.

INVOLVED IN "TREASONS, STRATAGEMS, AND SPOILS."

The cheerful pair at the left were arrested in New York as lenders in a conspiracy to strike at Great Britain by fementing sedition in India; they are believed to be in German pay. Kelb, German reservist and expert bomb-maker, is pictured at the right among the explosive devices which filled his Hoboken room. He has been arrested and is being questioned about recent munitions-explosions in New Jersey.

Central Alliance, finding about the same proportion of good and bad on either side, and hoping for a peace without decided victory for either. Such was practically the position of the Omaha World-Herald. But, it declared after the news of the attempted German-Mexican-Japanese alliance,

"There can be no neutrality in the heart of any patriotic American when the issue shifts from Germany against Great Britain to Germany against the United States. . . . The German Government stands willing to turn loose upon the United States-our own country-the hordes of alien and inferior civilizations unless we accept and how to its ukases upon the high seas. It has tried to do it, the it has failed and, we hope and believe, will continue to fail. The failure does not blot out the will and intent. It can not blind us to the danger that lies in the cold and calculating hostility thus revealed. However absurd the plan to permit Mexico to absorb Texas—as if Texas could ever be ruled by the Mexicans!—the brain that conceived the thought and sought to execute it is no friend of the United States. After all that has happened, and in the light of things as they are, for Germany now to achieve victory would mean a frightful danger to this Republic."

Peace-loving Socialists may not have had a change of heart, but some of them see that the exposed German plans contemplate the invasion of United States territory, and the Socialist Milwaukee Leader emphatically asserts that "an invasion of the United States by any force or power whatsoever would find a united nation—the American Socialists as a very valuable fighting unit." There are more facts yet to be told about German plottings, the Boston Journal hears, and, it thinks, "by the time the fighting point is reached, even the pacifist worm will be ready to turn at the exposé of German diplomatic practise." The admission from Berlin of the genuineness of the Zimmermann note comes as a hard blow to pacifists, for whom the Detroit Times speaks as follows:

"Regretful as the case may be, it looks like war for this country of ours, with only one thing left to praise God for, and that, if a war comes, that it was not of our own making......

"And, should that point be reached, Mr. Jingo, if you are there in the thick of the fray, we want you to take notice of the fellow fighting at your side—we want you to take notice of just how hard and how well a pacifist can fight when there is no longer a chance for peace."

Besides unifying the people of this country, the Zimmermann note, in the opinion of many editors, has done an important work of enlightenment. In this illuminating glare, the
Detroit Free Press remarks, our people get "a vivid glimpse of
America's situation internationally." Let us be grateful to
Zimmermann, says the New York Tribune, for "he has contributed largely to our knowledge and understanding of the
German method and the German idea. His is the most illuminating revelation since the Lusitania massacre," Unwittingly,
the German statesmen responsible in this case performed what
the New York Journal of Commerce calls "a service of lasting
value to the cause of humanity in the revelation they were
making of German perfidy and mendacity—of the impossibility
of any civilized Power living on terms of amity with such a
Government as theirs."

But what is there in the abortive Japanese-Mexican conspiracy, the New York World asks, that was "not perfectly in keeping with the reputation established by its authors throughout the world?" Nothing, perhaps, replies the Buffalo Express, but "the imagination too dull to be imprest by the sufferings of Belgium or to grasp the picture of dying women and children from the Lusitania and the Laconia can understand what it would mean to have hordes of Mexicans under German officers sweeping into Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona." Or, as the St. Paul Pioneer Press puts it, "we can understand the British and French attitude toward the blow at Belgium more clearly now that Germany has attempted to make a Belgium out of Mexico." We can also understand, says the New Orleans Times-Picayane, "why Entente spokesmen have declared that



Appartubated, 1917, by the Prets Publishing Company

WHAT SHALL THE HARVING BE!

-Cassel in the New York Erroray World.

there can be no peace by negotiation with the Berlin Government as it is constituted at present."

Germany's plan to involve us in war with Japan is declared "equivalent to an act of war" by the Minneapolis Technic. The New York Commercial calls the German Foreign Secretary's admission of the authenticity of the note "a slap in the face and a challenge to combat." Germany has long been waging war upon us, say the Indianapolis Times and the Atlanta Journal, while the Cleveland Plain Dealer adds: "There is neither virtue nor dignity in a nation which, being warred against for two years, still refuses the gage of battle." The Philadelphia Public Ledger and the Norfolk Virginian Pilot call upon our Government to take up Germany's challenge. The only proper reply to the Zimmermann disclosures is a declaration of war, in the opinion of the Syracuse Post-Standard. Our attitude from now on, the Boston Globe insists, "must be that if Germany wants war with us she shall have it." Peace with Germany is "not peace but shame," cries the New York World. The issue is "Barbarism versus Civilization," according to a New York Globe editorial, and "the German Government is not a government, but a disease." The Tampa Tribuse calls for "nothing less than a positive and definite declaration of our alinement with the Allies in final crushing of the Kaiser and his kind," The New York Tribune is confident that

"A time is coming when we shall cease to talk about peace and recognize what the French recognize, namely, that the only thing that remains for this generation of man is to go to the trenches and kill Germans until the German surrenders his barbaric fury or sinks under the weight of a united and overwhelming condition of civilized men and nations."

These editors, and many who do not call for immediate war against Germany, use the activity of Germany against us as a new argument for greater naval and military preparedness, and the advantages of a system of universal military training are set forth by editorial writers in almost every State of the Union.

The German note, bearing Foreign Secretary Zimmermann's name, proposing an alliance with Mexico and Japan, and suggesting the Mexican conquest of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, was-reprinted entire in our last issue. In response to the United States Senate's request for information, Secretary Lansing issued an official report, stating that the note was authentic, but declaring that it would be "incompatible with the public interests" to give out any more information regarding it.

Dr. Zimmermann, according to Amsterdam dispatches via London, defends his act before the German Reichstag as "a natural and justified precaution," about which people in America are not "justified in being excited." An interview sent out by the official Overseas News Agency quotes the Foreign Secretary as saying that such a plan as he proposed "would mean nothing but that we would use means universally admitted in war, in case the United States declared war." Dr. Zimmermann is said to have found further justification for the German course in the fact that "the United States last year suggested to other American republics common action against Germany and her allies."

"The half has not been told" regarding the ramifications of German plots against this country, the Washington correspondents have been told by officials of the Federal Department of Justice. Since the publication of the Zimmermann letter, a number of arrests have been made, and "German spy" news has been conspicuous on the front pages of the papers. Long lists of German activities, said to have been uncovered by the United States, have appeared; we take the following brief summary from the New York Morning Telegraph:

- "Alliance between Germany, Mexico, and Japan against United States.
- "Scheme to stir up Central- and South-American republics against the United States.

"The Cuban revolution.

- "Plots to blow up munition-plants, East and West:
- "Plots to cripple American and other ships earrying articles of contraband.
 - "The food riots;
 - "Peace and antimilitaristic propaganda by some societies,
 - "Peace and antimilitaristic propaganda by certain individuals.

 "Sending American newspaper men as I'-boat spics to En-
- "Sending American newspaper men as I'-boat spics to England, Holland, Denmark, and Canada.

"Plot to foment rebellion in India.



MAD BOO! -Chaple in the St. Louis Republic.

"Plot to stir up revolution and resistance to military service in Ireland.

"The agitating of strikes in industrial plants engaged in the manufacture of munitions or contraband for export.

"General espionage of all military and naval plans and operations by the United States."

THE LAST SENATORIAL FILIBUSTER

RAITOROUS MOTIVES are charged by both sides in the controversy raging over the action of the little group of Senators who, in the President's words, "rendered the great Government of the United States helpless and contemptible" by filibustering to death the Armed Neu-



OUR LAND GOING NURMEMERLE.

-Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

trality Bill which passed the House by a vote of 403 to 13 and had the support of an overwhelming majority in the Senate. Those who regard Germany's actual and avowed attitude toward our citizens on the high seas as one of virtual warfare see in these filibusterers men who, in the very moment of attack, have snatched a weapon of defense from the hand of their Government. Those, on the other hand, who regard armed neutrality as an invitation to war rather than a defense against it, and who consider no price too high if it buys peace, do not hesitate to explain the point of view of those who differ with them by dark allusions to British gold, a subsidized press, and the greed of the munition-makers.

The filibustering Senators, avers the Boston Transcript, "flirted with treason" and "sided with Germany against the United States" when they "tried to hamstring the President in his effort to defend the nation against foreign attack." "They will be fortunate if their names do not go down into history bracketed with that of Benedict Arnold," thinks the New York Herald, while the Philadelphia Record characterizes them as "imitators" of that famous traitor. "No matter what excuses they give, no matter what technicalities they urge, the unanswerable fact remains that they sided against their country on a tremendous issue, and in an hour of inexpressible importance." says the Baltimore Sun. Or, as the Memphis Commercial Appeal expresses it, "the American Republic was betrayed in the Senate of the United States in the dying hours of the Sixtyfourth Congress." "If Germany seizes this opportunity to renew her propaganda in this country, in Cuba, and in Mexico, we can not blame her," remarks the St. Louis Republic, since members of our Senate "gave her the invitation." Their tacties "fall little, if any, short of moral treason," declares the New York World; and the Providence Journal predicts that this will be the judgment of the American people as well. "It is not a pleasant reflection that these Senators represent States where the German population is very large," remarks the Jamestown (N. Y.) Post, which regards them as "pro-Germans rather than

pacifists." Colonel Watterson's Louisville Courier-Journal consigns them to an "eternity of execration," and the Chicago Herald sees them "damned to everlasting fame,"

These vigorous phrases give some idea of the wave of anger that swept the country and aroused the majority of the Senators themselves to vote a change in the Senate rules to make such tactics in the face of a great international crisis impossible. Many State legislatures passed resolutions of ondemnation similar in intention to that of the Kentucky Senate which denounced the filibusterers as "disloyal, traitorous, and cowardly." At a patriotic mass-meeting held in New York under the auspices of the American Rights League the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott was greeted with roars of approval when he called the filibustering Senators "Germany's allies," and went on to say: "Germany has made and is making war upon America, and her allies in the United States Senate have violated the unwritten law of all honorable assemblages. They have violated their trust to their country and have done their best to deprive us of our rightful protection." "Traitors! Hang them!" shouted men in the audience. Even in the United States Senate, convened in extra session to confirm appointments and adopt a closure rule, the suggestion of treason was voiced by Senator Walsh, of Montana, when he said:

"It is not inconceivable that the obstructionists—filibusterers—may be actuated by traitorous sentiments. The Revolution had its Arnold. I trust that I offend no sensibilities in referring to the fact that in 1861 ten or more members of this body were expelled for treason. A Vice-President of the United States, who for four years presided over the Senate, was indicted and tried for treason, and a Senator, charged with him with this capital offense, escaped expulsion by but one vote. The Senate had already at that early day expelled one of its members for perfidious negotiations with the enemies of his country.

"We are all sworn to bear true faith and allegiance to the United States, a needless oath unless it be that some of us may, conceivably, require the aid of beaven to keep us true. What say you, shall the Senate make a rule under which it may be held at bay by treachery until a foreign foe shall have prevailed upon a supine nation?"

Whatever may have been the motives of the filibusterers, their action evokes much enthusiasm in the German press. Thus the



-Orr in the Chicago Daily Tribune.

Frankfurter Zeitung hails them as "fine Americans who remain uncontaminated by Wilson's blind devotion to England"; and it bestows upon Senator Stone and Senator La Follette special commendation for frustrating President Wilson's plan "to wrest from Congress privileges vested in it by the Constitution." After reading the President's second inaugural, in which he again declares for armed neutrality, the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, the official organ of the German Government, comments as follows:

"The President reveals himself the most unrighteous and dishonorable man who has yet stood at the head of a great state. And when he states that there is nothing that can alter his thoughts or his intentions, a million voices shout back across the Atlantic: 'No threat of armed ships, no declaration of war, will again open up our blockade zones to American commerce!"

In his inaugural, the President said:

"We have been obliged to arm ourselves to make good our claim to a certain minimum of right and of freedom of action. We stand firm in armed neutrality, since it seems that in no other way we can demonstrate what it is we insist upon and can not forego. We may even be drawn on by circumstances, not by our own purpose or desire, to a more active assertion of our rights as we see them and a more immediate association with the great struggle itself."

Turning again to the Senate filibuster against the Armed Neutrality Bill, we find it viewed somewhat more sympathetically by the various pacifist organizations than by the general public. Thus the Emergency Peace Federation sent the filibusterers this message of praise and encouragement:

"The Federation desires to express its grateful recognition of the courage and devotion with which you have served the cause of peace and democracy. We believe you represent a vast, tho unknown, number of Americans whose earnest desire it is that this country should not be drawn into war, directly or indirectly."

Mr. Bryan, who has repeatedly charged that "we have a warelement in this country who are doing all in their power to manufacture war-sentiment," gave out the following explanation of the filibuster:

"So far as I have seen expressions from the Senators, nearly all of those who voted against authorizing the arming of ships did so for the purpose of compelling an extra session of Congress or because they objected to the phraseology of the bill. Since the President has power to call a special session of Congress at any time and ask for legislation he desires, the jingo press will find it difficult to convince the public that there is anything treasonable in the desire to have Congress in session."

Since American Socialists officially opposed our severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, it is probable that they also oppose the arming of our merchantmen. In a speech delivered in New York last week, Eugene V. Debs, three times the Presidential candidate of the Socialist party, said in part:

"I refuse to go to war for any capitalist government on the face of this earth. I'd rather be lined up against a granite wall and shot for treason to Wall Street than live as a traitor to America.

"If the workers are true to themselves, they will unite in the event of war and declare a general strike that will paralyze the industry of the country."

Two concrete benefits, remarks the Boston News Bureau, have emerged from the welter of emotions stirred up by "one of the most reprehensible filibusters ever recorded in the history of any civilized country." These are the adoption of a closure rule by the new Senate, and "the increased emphasis put upon the necessity for an extra session of Congress at an early date, whatever the technical or partizan difficulties involved." On March 8 the Senate, by a vote of 76 to 3, surrendered its privilege of unlimited debate, which it has defended against all assaults for more than a hundred years, and adopted a closure rule whereby, on vote of two-thirds of the members, debate can be limited to a maximum of ninety-six hours, or one hour for each Senator. This reform was asked for by the President when the eleven Senatorial opponents of the Armed Neutrality Bill thwarted the will of an overwhelming majority of their colleagues in both Houses. The President's demand found a virtually unanimous echo in the press. Altho Senate filibusters may have sometimes served a useful purpose, remarks the San Francisco Chronicle, they were fundamentally wrong, and the possible abuses intolerable. Says the New York World:

"By adopting the closure rule, the United States Senate has at last freed itself from the shackles that bound it hand and foot. It is now a representative body with power to act and vote as it may decide for itself, no longer subject to the tyranny which it permitted a handful of obstructionists to exercise,"

And in the New York Times we read:

"A month ago this greased slipping of closure through the Senate would not have been possible. The House adopted it twenty-seven years ago after bitter and violent opposition, and it became a leading political issue in the elections. The Senate, despite numerous attempts to introduce closure, has sted-fastly refused to hear of it, and has taken pride in its unlimited freedom of debate. That a single incident, like the filibuster of last week, suffices to change the Senate's view, at a place where it seemed most strongly rooted, is cloquent of the way in which that body has been stirred by the nation's peril.

"Senator Pomerene said the rule proposed was not drastic enough, and it is not drastic enough to enable an Administration or a majority party to ride roughshod over the right of the minority; but it is just drastic enough to prevent the nation's will, when clearly ascertained, from being annulled by the hard obstinacy, or the malevolence, or the disloyalty of 'a little group of wilful men.' It is enough to make impossible that appalling picture, painted by Senator Walsh, of war actually beginning while 'a small coterie of Senators spell each other on the floor until the enemy thunders at the gates of our cities and the Republic has had its death-blow.' A month, a fortnight ago, such a picture would have seemed wildly impossible anyhow; now, with the Senate's rules as they were, every man knows that it was not even improbable, for we see that there are no limits to the self-deception of those 'honest but misguided peace-at-any-price men' whom Senator Walsh described."

The three Senators who voted against the closure rule are La Follette, of Wisconsin; Gronna, of North Dakota, and Sherman, of Illinois.

A majority of the eleven men accused by President Wilson of maneuvering to make their Government "helpless and contemptible" in the face of a foreign menace have protested that they had no actual part in the filibuster. Several of them explain that while they were opposed to granting the President the power to arm merebant ships and would have voted against it, they gave the filibuster no active support. Others state that they were not opposed to the Armed Neutrality Bill in principle, but thought that in the form in which it came before the Senate it conferred upon the President vague and dangerous powers. The fact remains, however, that when the Sixty-fourth Congress went out of existence by Constitutional limitation on March 4, after a continuous session of twenty-six hours, every effort to bring the bill to a vote had been thwarted by an organized filibuster apparently led by Senator La Follette. When the purpose of these men became unmistakable, a manifesto was circulated stating that a majority of the Senate favored the Armed Neutrality Bill, and "would pass it if a vote could be obtained." This was signed by 76 Senators. Says the New York Sun:

"The eleven who beyond doubting gave support, moral or otherwise, to the filibuster and who also refused to sign the manifesto were these:

"Democrats: Stone, of Missouri; O'Gorman, of New York; Kirby, of Arkansas; Lane, of Oregon, and Vardaman, of Mississippi. Republicans: La Follette, of Wisconsin; Norris, of Nebraska; Cummins, of Iowa; Gronna, of North Dakota; Clapp, of Minnesota, and Works, of California."

Defending Senator La Follette's course as leader of the filibuster, the Milwaukee Free Press says:

"Senator La Follette is not only representing the people of his State—he is representing 90 per cent. of the whole American people—in his stand against the progress of the war-juggernaut in the United States Congress.

"This requires courage, real courage, a courage far greater than the Senator has ever displayed in any of his former battles; for it means the sacrifice of any national political aspirations he may possess. His stand is one of genuine patriotic service, scarcely equaled since the days of Lincoln."

ARMING SHIPS TO DEFY THE "U"-BOATS

'AR "WITHIN A MONTH" is predicted by former Secretary of State Wickersham as a result of arming our merchant ships against the submarine, ordered by President Wilson on Friday of last week. On the same day he summoned Congress to meet on April 16. "Thrilling events may follow shortly," expects the Cleveland Leader, for "any day may witness a fight to the death between a German submarine and an American ship earrying guns supplied by the United States Navy and manned by naval gunners," and "Germany would doubtless declare war." Germany's comment is supplied by Foreign Secretary Zimmermann, who declares that "we are determined to carry through the submarine war to the end," and "have spoken our last word, and the decision is in President Wilson's hands." Ex-Secretary Wickersham's prediction appeared in the New York Evening Sun of March 5, when he said, in support of the President's right to arm merchant ships without the consent of Congress:

"There is every precedent to support my opinion that the President is fully empowered to act single-handed in taking whatever steps are required for national defense on land or sea until the next session of Congress, with which, of course, rests the sole right to declare war,

"It is plainly written that the will of Congress was tremendously in favor of supporting the President, and there is no question of his ample power to act. He was simply prudent in taking the matter before Congress, because eventually if an attack comes upon our ships it will be a cause for war. And I look for war to come within a month."

Approval of the President's decision includes even the American Peace Society, whose Executive Committee adopted the following resolution, reported in the Washington dispatches:

"We, the members of the Executive Committee of the American Peace Society, recognize with deep appreciation the efforts of President Wilson to avoid war, and at the same time to protect the honor of the nation and the rights and lives of our citizens. We wish to assure him of our hearty support in his determination to secure recognition of the claims of justice and humanity."

The President's act "will cause a thrill of patriotic enthusiasm throughout the land," says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. He "has done right and acted wisely," thinks the Utica Press; and the Albany Knickerbocker Press believes his action "well considered and thoroughly justified." The Boston Herald hopes there will be "no further faltering," while the Springfield Republican puts the case in these words:

"Either the United States must stay on the seas or get off the seas; if it is to stay on the seas further delay in arming merchantmen can scarcely be tolerated."

Our position appears to the Richmond Times-Dispatch to be this:

"We do not challenge Germany; we do not declare war on Germany; we do not invite a combat; we merely register our refusal to recognize the preposterous claims Germany has made. The nation realizes it has come at last to the parting of the ways. The issue is with Germany. Peace and war are in her grasp, and she must choose."

The legal aspects of the matter are outlined as follows by the Washington correspondent of the New York Times:

"In arriving at the decision that he had legal authority to furnish armament to merchantmen, President Wilson was guided by the advice of both Secretary Lansing and Attorney-General Gregory. Mr. Lansing had had no doubt from the first of the President's power to take means for the defense of American ships and American lives on the seas. Others thought, however, that a law enacted in 1819 prohibited the President from permitting any merchant vessel of American register to use force against the ships of a nation with which the United States was not actually and officially at war. This law specified that armed merchant vessels should not use their guns against national vessels of a Government with which the United States was in amity.

"Secretary Lansing held that this statute had been enacted with particular reference to protection against pirates, and that it had no application whatever to the present situation. It could not properly be construed, he contended, to apply to the use of arms by an American merchant vessel to protect itself against the unlawful attack of a German submarine."

PROHIBITION'S GREATEST STRIDE

THE LONGEST STEP of the Prohibition movement in the history of the nation is the enactment of the "bonedry" law by Congress, remarks the Cleveland Plain Dealer, for it means the absolute exclusion of intoxicants for beverage purposes from States which forbid the sale of liquor,



EYEN THE LITTLE THAT HE HATH SHALL BE TAKEN AWAY.

—Cesare in the New York Evening Post.

no matter what their existing "dry" laws may provide. The Detroit Journal points out that the law destroys the trade of saloons in wet territory which live by filling bottles of dwellers in Prohibition States, it eripples the mail-order business of wholesale liquor-houses, and cuts down the revenue of express companies. It is noted, moreover, that protest against the law is "strangely meek," and the probable reason is that the law has come "like a blast of lightning out of the sky and rendered the army of the 'wets' almost voiceless." Washington dispatches inform us that the law was enacted as an amendment to the Post-Office Appropriation Bill and that it will affect at least fourteen "dry" States which do not prohibit the importation of certain quantities of liquor for personal use. Another provision forbids the postal delivery of any publication or correspondence bearing liquor advertising in States that themselves forbid such advertising within their borders. Prohibition's increasing impetus is apparent not only in this legislation, various observers tell us, but also in the "bone-dry" enactments of such States as Kansas and Tennessee, and the action of Congress in marking the District of Columbia in among the arid

Washington is "dry," but not "bone dry," and, as the New York Evening Post and other dailies explain, the justification of the distinction lies in the presence of the diplomatic corps of foreign nations at the capital which makes proper the permission to import liquor for personal use. Congress could not reasonably go further than it has, this journal adds, for in the District there are reasons why a certain class distinction must be made, altho one of the chief objections to the "rather hypocritical half-wet, half-dry character" of some Prohibition States was that in them the "rich imposed comparative abstinence on the poor, while keeping themselves well supplied by shipments." One sure effect of the law, we hear from sundry journals, including the Cleveland Leader, will be a "thorough test of the honesty of purpose of the supporters of State statutes and constitutional amendments which have not explicitly outlawed the shipping of intoxicants into territory thus made "dry," and we read:

"Now these States will have to vote themselves 'wet' again if their citizens who have had money enough and clubs enough to keep well supplied with liquor, hitherto, are to go on in their old self-indulgence. It will soon become impossible for them to stay 'dry' on paper.

"All such tests of sincerity serve a good purpose because shams in government are so closely connected with frauds and many forms of injustice. Laws ought to mean all that they say, and still more should the spirit and the letter of changes deliberately made in the constitution of a State be given full effect."

In some quarters the opinion is exprest that in thus legislating for the Prohibition States Congress is guilty of what the Springfield Republican terms extreme "interference in home rule by the Federal Government." Yet this interference, we are told, is only a foretaste of what nation-wide Prohibition would be in case Prohibition for the whole nation should ever be established. For experimental purposes the Federal "bone-dry" law should be welcomed, The Republican believes, in the expectation that a critical test of the Prohibition States would be helpful in reaching a conclusion as to the practicability of Constitutional Prohibition for the United States as a whole. How tremendous the importation of intoxicants into "dry" States has been may be judged from the statement that if the new law destroys this traffic the internal revenues of the United States Government will be diminished by nearly \$100,000,000, and this journal proceeds:

"The liquor interests are apparently jubilant over this development—a fact that compels more careful scratiny of the situation. Senator Reed, of Missouri, who introduced the 'bonedry' amendment, has never been known as a friend of Prohibition. There was opposition also to the amendment from some Prohibition champions who acknowledged that they feared it would cause a popular reaction in some Prohibition States and make more difficult the future conquest of 'wet' territory. The liquor interests entertain strong hopes that such drastic legislation will bring on a revolt.

"It is very possible that the liquor interests will be disappointed in the reaction hoped for. The Federal interdict
against interstate shipments for personal use may tend to check
the advance of Prohibition into the 'wet' States, but the 'bonedry' movement was already strong in Prohibition territory, and
it seems to reflect a strengthening popular sentiment in support
of Prohibition that really prohibits."

Approval of the Reed amendment from the New York State Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association is voiced in the press by Mr. Arthur L. Strasser, its counsel, who is quoted as saying:

"The amendment will serve a very useful purpose in defining the real issue involved in the Prohibition question. Prohibition is not an issue between the trade on the one hand and the Prohibitionists on the other; the issue really lies between the 80 per cent, of the people of this country who drink and the small minority of Prohibitionists. Just so long as a voter in a so-called 'dry' State could vote 'dry' and continue to drink as he pleased, the voter as a consumer had no real interest in the Prohibition question.

"The dilemma presented to the Prohibition forces by 'bonedry' legislation is one which they will not relish. If 'bone-dry' legislation is enforced, the people of the States will demand the repeal of State-wide Prohibition laws. If it is not enforced, the insincerity of those who wish statutory Prohibition, but not real Prohibition, will be made patent to every one."

The New York Evening San says that it is so unusual to find the two sides of the liquor question in accord that it suspects one side or the other of being "sadly taken in or else of feigning descitfully in the present case," Possibly the liquor-dealers are only pretending to enjoy the prospect of being cut off, at least temporarily, from trade with the fourteen "virtuous but thirsty" States, this journal reflects; possibly Prohibition interests do not welcome so warmly as they might the prospect of having the "convert" States "actually shut off from all rum-supply possibly both possibilities are true."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

A STEEN gun is more effective than a stern note. — Wall Street Jearnal.

What the Cubaos want to do is to cabe more case and less cain. — Besten

Transcript.

Our mails are held up by the British and sent down by the Germans.— Brooklyn Eagle.

Boycorring necessities having proved effective, why not try it on luxuries?—Wall Street Journal.

Of course, whatever happens, there will be the usual extra sessions of Colonel House,—New York Sun.

The beligerents in Europe have about quit fighting and are waiting for each other to starve.—Florida Times-Union.

Burrish are taking over not only part of the French line, but part of the German line in their alsent-minded way.—Wall Street Journal.

Oven in Germany they have a novel method of settling strikes. As soon as the strikers walk out they are sent to the front.—Washington

Brittin calls the Ancre retreat a "voluntary withdrawal for special reasons," and no doubt Haig can stand being called a "special reason."—
Wall Street Journal.

It is strange that Herr Zimmermann did not try to revive the Southern Confederacy, as a part of his pian of a war against the United States.— St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The Japanese-Mexican plot was not an act of war against the United States, the Germans insist, adding that whoever revealed it committed treason, -Philadelphia North American.

Are not the Germans, who have been seeking alliance with the Japanese, the conscientious custodians of civilization who for years have been warning us of the "yellow peril"?—New York Sun.

THE news that they had the parcels-post system in full swing in ancient Babylon has suggested the thought that some of the magnificent temples of antiquity were really the pork of the period in the form of post-offices.—San Francisco Chronicie.

The Germans are overt actful; Mr. Wilson is over tactful.—New York Sun.

"SMALL potatoes" has crased to be a phrase of depreciation.—Wall Street Journal.

At these signs of patriotism are extremely anneying to the pacifists.—
Philadelphia North American.

With a suggestive similarity between the words "potato" and "potentate!"—Atlanta Constitution.

INTERNATIONAL law may not be easy to define, but anybody can recognize an international outlaw.— Telesto Blade.

It appears that we are not the only nation that has been doing a little watchful waiting in Mexico.—New York Sun.

THE warring countries may get little comfort from the situation, but at least they know who are their food-dictators.—Neicark News.

THERE are more red stripes than white in the American flag, a fact that the Senatorial twelve do not swen to know.—New York World

WHY not Insist on a referendum in Germany, too, before there can be any declaration of war between the two countries?—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

LLOYD GEORGE is cutting Britain's imports in order to beat the Germans, and the Kaiser is cutting Britain's imports in order to beat the British.—Charleston News and Courier.

Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico will remember how the Kaiser paid Turkey with Egypt, Greece with Cyprus. Italy with the Trentino, and Sweden with Finland.—Wall Street Journal.

"STAUVE Europe and feed America!" is the slogan of the food embargoists. Why not cut off the supply of grain from America's distilleries, and feed both America and Europe?—Philadelphia North American.

THE Council of National Defense has asked Americans to show consideration for allens. This is sensible and proper. Perhaps now some ranguantmons allen will counsel his fellows to show consideration for Americans.—New York Sun.



ELEPHANTINE DIPLOMACY

AN ELEPHANT ON A TIGHT ROPE is not less clumsy than German diplomacy," is the verdict of one of the Allied press on Dr. Zimmermann's offer of an alliance to Japan and Mexico in case America should be at war with Germany. Mexico's reward being the states of Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico. While part of the German press consider that the diplomats in the Wilhelmstrasse have acted in a "legitimate and patriotic" manner, as the Berlin Lokal Anxiger phrases it, the rest of the world is frankly shocked at what the Amsterdam Nieuws can den Dag calls the "amazing cynicism" of Germany's offer to Mexico, and, in neutral countries especially, the press denounce the German Foreign Office in terms of no little severity. For example, the Rotterdam Maasbode writes:

"This trick of the black magic of secret diplomacy beats anything hitherto seen. Now that the cards are on the table the German game, instead of being grandiose, appears merely grotesque. The diplomatic trump-card is beaten and its player loses the game."

The Basel Nachrichten comments, a little maliciously, on the way that the Fatherland has left its German-American sympathizers in the lurch. It remarks:

"The German Foreign Office isn't any more Machiavellian than other diplomatic groups, so one does not need to look at a thing from a moral standpoint. More important than the ethical side will be the political consequences. Above all things, German-Americans have been terribly compromised by their old Fatherland. They have in their propaganda always been able to point out that the Entente has been letting loose the colored people of the world against the whites, and now Germany, in a trice, is willing to good the Mexican bands and the legions of Japan against the United States. Henceforth there will be no more pro-German propaganda in America."

The Swiss organ seems to have diagnosed the situation with some accuracy, for we find Mr. Bernard Ridder writing in the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung, somewhat sorrowfully:

"We who have sought in this country to balance sentiment, and to render less acute a situation created by those who have lauded the cause of the Allies to the skies and dragged the name of Germany through the mud of their senseless vilification, have done so only in the thought and confidence that Germany still honored 'the heirloom of Frederick the Great'—America's friendship and friendship for America.

"Viewed from any angle, Dr. Zimmermann's instructions to the German Minister in Mexico constitute a mistake so grave that it renders the situation almost hopeless."

While German-American sentiment thus condemns Dr. Zimmermann's move as a "mistake," the semiofficial Kölnische Zeitung thinks that the Foreign Minister acted with great foresight and gave America a salutary warning. It says:

"As the German Minister to Mexico had definite instructions not to take steps before being certain that the United States had declared war, the venomous accusations may be disposed of by referring to the words just previously uttered by the Chancellor concerning the traditional friendly relations with the American nation.

"It is self-evident that we must defend our lives against a people which declares war on us, whatever the past may have been. We believe that the publication of our proposal to Mexico has had a salutary effect on the American people, who will not realize that Germany does not let herself be bullied, and that if the United States proceeds to overt hostilities we mean to fight with every means in our power."

London comments especially upon the curious failure of the German Foreign Office to understand the psychology of non-German peoples. The Pall Mall Gazette remarks:

"The German plan to induce Japan to play their game is a fair measure of German inability to understand the temperament of nations whose word is their bond and whose allegiance is not to be bought or sold. Foreign Secretary Zimmermann's letter was like a cold plunge to Americans who imagined that distance could keep them safe from entanglements of European politics, They now realize Germany had wires laid and mines dug under the very feet of their Republic, and had been long preparing to take the utmost advantage of American unpreparedness."

The Globe has a vitriolie paragraph which runs:

"Whenever Germany attempts a delicate maneuver in diplomacy she irresistibly suggests the elephant who tried to hatch hens' eggs, for clumsier performances it is impossible to imagine. Of the Mexican-Japanese intrigue the Germans made about as big a mess as possible. The Japanese are a proud, chivalrous people, and they are not likely to forget the compliment paid them by coupling the Mikado with Carranza. At one stroke Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg has irreparably offended the pride of the Japanese, has convinced the whole American people that Germany is their enemy, and has inflicted upon his own people ineffaceable disgrace."

In non-official Germany itself the news of the Japano-Mexican overtures has been received with somewhat mixed emotions.



Count Ernst zu Reventlow, the apostle of submarine ruthlessness, does not in this instance approve of extreme measures, and thus delivers himself in the Berlin Deutsche Tageszeitung:

"The offer to Mexico is wholly incomprehensible in view of Mexican conditions and the further fact that an allied Mexico held out no more promise than the one which would have exploited automatically a German-American war. The offer of such an alliance would seem to rest largely upon a lack of intimate nequaintance with Mexican affairs and American relations. Those desiring a policy permitting a return of the United States to normal relations after the war can not help deploring the German-alliance plan from this point of view alone. Mexico is a frontier neighbor of the United States, and the German offer will not be forgotten so soon."

Dr. Zimmermann dealt with the subject in the Reichstag in reply to the only objection voiced, which came from a Socialist Deputy. The Foreign Secretary said:

"That Germany looked about for Allies in the event of an outbreak of war with America is natural and justified foresight. I am not sorry that through its publication in America it became known in Japan. . . . How the Americans came into possession of the text of this dispatch which went to America in special secret code we do not know. That these instructions should have fallen into American hands is a misfortune, but that does not alter the fact that the step was necessary for our patriotic interests. Least of all are they in America justified in being excited about our action. It would be erroneous to suppose that the step made a particularly deep impression abroad. It is regarded as what it is—justifiable defensive action in the event of war."

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger enthusiastically supports Dr. Zimmermann, and says:

"Americans have not the slightest reason to be provoked at our intentions. Without treachery, which brought the German offer to the knowledge of the United States Government, the Mexican Government would not have learned of it until after the United States had declared war on us. It is well known that President Wilson attempted to incite not only one but every neutral State to break off diplomatic relations with us. . . . He has now no right to complain when we, too, are seeking allies who might possibly help to thwart the step he aims to undertake against us."

The views of the Clerical Center party, as reflected by the Kölnische Volkszeitung, run:

"We can not deny that the betrayal of our offer to Mexico is certainly unpleasant for us and renders our relations with the United States more difficult. We do not, of course, mean to say we should censure the making of this offer to Mexico. In fact, we consider the attacks made upon us by the American and Entente press in this respect simply silly."

THE FUTURE OF THE HOHENZOLLERNS—The German papers laugh at the views exprest in the Allied countries that the end of the Hohenzollern dynasty is at hand. The Hamburger Fremdenblatt discusses the question and says:

"In order to humiliate Germany, our enemies would like to bring down and to shatter the position of her ruling house. They desire to persuade the Germans that the want produced by the war is the fault of the Kaiser, and that the danger of the return of times so grave can only be removed by the disappearance of the House of Hohenzollern. They eynically exploit the differences of opinion which there have often been-we do not deny it-between Kaiser and people, and they want to undermine the peculiar relationship of trust in which lies our strength. The Englishman claims the part of executioner which he played one hundred years ago at St. Helena. But our Kaiser can not be torn from his people. He is no hero of fortune set upon the throne by superhuman genius in the storms of revolution. His House and he are deep-rooted in the spirit of the German people. The exile into which it is desired to drive our Kaiser would be shared by the whole German people. Even a defeated Germany could not be deceived about its Kaiser or separated from him."

To imagine the disappearance of the Hohenzollerns would have been less-majesté before the war, but to-day quite a number of organs discuss the possibility, the all of them agree that such an eventuality is unthinkable. The Berlin Kreuzzeitung remarks:



THE LIMIT.

-Evening News (London).

"Our enemies see in the collapse of the Hohenzollern dynasty a guaranty of German impotence. . . . It can be a matter of indifference to us whether in London a King George and in Rome a Victor Emanuel 'rules.' Our Kaisertum is not a mere symbol, but is and shall remain the expression of our power as a state."

بِنِيرِ اللهِ العام الى كافته الخوانيا المسلمين الله المسلمين الله المسلمين الله المسلمين الله وانتخر الناغين المسلمين الله وانتخر الناغين المسلمين المسلمي

كل يملم بأن أول من أعرف بالدولة الملية من حكم المسلمين وامراتهم أمراه مكا المكرمه رغبة شهم فى جع كلة المسلمين وتحكيا لمرى جارتهم أنسك سلاطينها من (آل عيان) السنام طاب راهم ، وجعل عار الحلاد متواهم ، بالمسلم بكتاب القوسة وسوله صلوات أفة عليه وتعاليم في أفاذا حكامهما وكفس تك النامية الريسة لا إلى المماسلة اليهم محافظين طلها فأ في حلت بالعرب على قرت 1979 ألف و تلانحاتة وسية وعشر بن الفائد حسار (أبها) عافظة الشرف الدولة ، وفي السنة أنى اعتبا جرت عين هذه الحرك تحت قباعة احد المناق الدينة وقول المناق اعتبا جرت عين هذه الحرك تحت قباء المناق على المناق المناق الدينة وقولها عا كانت تبعيته انتقاصها من المعالف ما قول عند المراد المالم وخوال المروب الحاضرة وإطافهم الإعاليوب في موقف الهائة التي لا تحتاج لميان مسكن على مناق من مسكن عالكها بلا خريق بين مسكنهم وذمهم كل عنا لحف غايات معلى من سكن عالكها بلا خريق بين مسكنهم وذمهم

PART OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF ABAMA'S NEW KINGDOM.

THE HEJAZ KINGDOM

HE SPIRITUAL FOCUS of the Moslem world is the Holy City of Mekka, and the innermost shrine of that sacred place contains the Kaaba, that great black stone toward which every son of Islam turns when he offers his devotions. When Turkish troops were indiscreet enough to bombard this "symbol of the unity of God," things immediately

happened in Southern Arabia and the Grand Sherif of Mekka, El Hussain ibn Ali, lineal descendant of the Prophet himself, immediately threw off allegiance to the Sultan of Turkey and proclaimed the independence of Arabia. The Arabic papers tell us that this step is fraught with a significance that may easily escape the reader, but they say that the formation of the Kingdom of Hejaz, with the Grand Sherif as its King, together with its recognition by all the Allied Powers, has a twofold importance. First, from the political point of view, it means the resurrection of an Arab state and the independence of the Arab nation. after centuries of subordination to the Turks. Next, from the religious point of view, it possibly, if not probably, means a new orientation for the 200,000,000 souls professing the Islamic faith. Such being the importance of the movement, it is interesting to know something of the land and people who are concerned in it. From a long, historical, and descriptive article published in the Cairo Arabic monthly, Al Hilal, we quote:

"The Hejaz is the birthplace of Islam; in it are found its two most sacred cities, Medina and Mekka, toward which millions of people direct their faces in their daily prayers. Its population is not exactly ascertained, but is estimated at 1,500,000, of which 250,000 are city-dwellers, while the rest lead a nomadic life.

"There are four important cities in the Hejaz: Mekka, which gave birth to the prophet, has 150,000 inhabitants; Jidda, the port of Mekka, is the most important port of the country; Medina, the city to which the Prophet fled (this event, the Hegira, marks the beginning of the Islamic era); and Yanbo' El Bahr, the port of Medina.

"The Arabs have always been known for their love of independence, and have time and again caused trouble to the Turkish Government. They are renowned for hospitality, generosity, and chivalry.

"As for the Sherif himself, he is about sixty-two years old, medium-sized, white-bearded, with white round face, large eyes,

and big head. He is well educated and knows, besides the Arabic language, Turkish and Persian, both of which he speaks and writes. Moreover, he speaks English, French, and Russian, all of which he studied while in Constantinople. He is the first Sherif who has such a wide knowledge of foreign languages."

In an interview granted to a Mohammedan writer and published in the Cairo Mokattamm, the Sherif claims that the Turkish Government, under the direction of the "Unionists," or Young Turks, tried more than once to sow disunion among the Arab leaders. He said:

"When it was made clear to the Unionists that they had no hope of success in their attempts to sow disunion between myself and the Imam Yehia and the Idrissi (two of the most noted leaders of Arabia), they tried another plot which, had it been successful, would have exterminated the inhabitants of the Holy Lands. But thank God for his merey and providence, the plot failed. They had sent to Jidda some messengers to sow seeds of misunderstanding among the Arab tribes. They convinced the Emir of the Beni-Harb tribes to declare a johad, a boly war, on me, promising him many promises (as they did before with the Imam Yehia and Idrissi), and to cut all communication between Mekka and Jidda on the one hand and Medina on the other."

But the Sherif sent his son to fight the Emir and his followers. The Emir met his fate on the battle-field, with the result that both parties combined to fight the Turks. The Sherif continued:

"Such, my son, is an example of the policy pursued by the Unionists, which



THE KING OF HEJAZ.

El Hussaln Ibn All, first King of Hejaz and Hereditary Custodian of the Holy Cities of Mekka and Medina. a direct descendant of Mohammed. history will record with shame. In the Arabic tribes they have no other purpose than to fish in troubled water and to accomplish their vile purposes in the Holy Lands in the name of the Islamic Government under their authority and leadership."

In addition to being a linguist, the new King of Hejaz seems to be a very progressive old gentleman, for his first act after ascending the throne was to establish a newspaper. In this Semiofficial organ, the Mekka Al Kibla, we read:

"The interdependence of countries and their intercourse are founded on material and moral interests, and we owe it to the grace of God that he has made the interests of our Allies dependent on the existence of a free Moslem state in the Near East, which they will uphold and defend against aggressors.

"It is well known that both the English and French have been deeply concerned for the last two centuries in the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire. More than once they prevented its collapse. In spite of this and of the material and moral help extended by these two countries to Turkey, the Turkish Government has turned its sympathies toward Germany."

The Cairo Ahram says that the Sultans of Turkey have "proved themselves undeserving of the privilege of holding the Califate," or headship of the Moslem world, and comments on the possibility of the Califate returning to Arabia.

SPAIN AS THE MEDIATOR

A SPIRITED CONTEST for the honors of the peacemaker has been waged, says the Paris Gaulais, between President Wilson and King Alfonso XIII, of Spain, and in the opinion of the Paris organ the President lost his

chance by his "eagerness to force the pace." Howover that may be, there is no doubt that all sections of the Spanish people desire to see King Alfonso presiding at a peace-conference to be held at Madrid. While the Spanish Premier is naturally preeluded from any utterance on the point, the leader of the opposition in the Spanish Parliament is under no such disability, and Schor Dato, the ex-Premier and leader of the Conservative party, has seized the opportunity of a banquet in his honor to voice the unmistakable desire of the nation.



SPANISH TYPES.

The difference between a Non-interventionist and a pro-German.

— Esquella de la Terratea (Barcelona).

As reported by the Madrid Imparcial, Señor Dato remarked:

"With regard to our foreign policy our course is clear: to maintain our neutrality inviolate. Thanks to it, and to his own noble action, the prestige of our beloved Sovereign, King Alfonso XIII., the highest and most supreme incarnation of the Spanish Fatherland, has greatly increased abroad. Our ancient and noble country, the founder in her time of new nations, of whom history has so many glorious pages to record, is entitled by her ancient lineage to be heard at the supreme moment by all the nations of the world. And if one day, scorer or later—may it be not far remote—it pleases God that the great pre-tige of our King shall make him a messenger of peace and happiness for the whole of humanity, who knows but that it may be his august hand that shall wave the white flag between the conflicting nations?"

The London Times comments on the Conservative leader's utterance in no very cordial spirit, and does not seem altogether anxious that the coming peace should go down to history as the Peace of Madrid. It says: "That Spain should play a chief part in the eventual settlement, and that the Peace Conference should be held in Madrid, is an ambition very dear to the nearts of Spaniards. There is an uneasy feeling that the part played by the country hitherto, however expedient from the material point of view, has not been entirely up to the standard of its traditions, and that the success which the Government has had in keeping friends with both sides will not necessarily entitle it to the gratitude of either side when the war is over. A Peace Conference at Madrid presided over by the King of Spain would do away with all cause of self-reproach on this score. Strict neutrality would be vindicated in the eyes of posterity, appearing not as a mere selfish and time-serving policy, as some represent it to-day, but in its true light as the means of bringing the priceless boom of peace to suffering mankind."

The somewhat cavalier reception accorded by Spain to President Wilson's peace-note was due to jealousy, says The Times, which proceeds:

"The very strength of this desire to play a part in ending the war impelled Count Romanones to answer President Wilson's note in the way he did. Resentment at the President's sudden initiative, which looked like an attempt to steal a march upon the rest of the neutral world, unwillingness to play the part of a brilliant second to the United States, the risk of offending England and France to no purpose, and even of receiving a public rebuff such as that which Switzerland received—all these considerations were present to the minds of Spanish statesmen when they drafted the reply that has become famous.

"I'erhaps more than all, they welcomed the chance of taking up a position that would confer upon them the initiative on a more propitious occasion. To-day nobody doubts that they were right. The Germanophil and Clerical press, which was at first beside itself with rage at Spain's contribution to the failure of the Wilson overtures, speedily recovered its equanimity.

To refuse the lead of President Wilson, they discovered, was not after all a very dreadful thing, especially as the Germans themselves did not appear to welcome it."

The German view of Spain's future mediation is sent to the Madrid A. B. C., a paper of Clerical and pro-German sympathics, by its Berlin correspondent, who writes:

"Here it is thought that. President Wilson has disqualified himself from intervening and playing the part of orbitrator on a later and perhaps decisive occasion, and that the authority of Spain has inereased. Wilson having failed, the figure of Don

Alfonso XIII. looms larger before us, and upon it all eyes are fixt against the day in which all the belligerents will be disposed to listen to words of reconciliation. Besides, in Germany it is thought that in a European conflict the neutrals of Europe are more entitled than those of other continents to talk of peace, and most entitled of all a monarch enjoying all the prestige conferred by history and tradition, by the qualities of the nation over which be rules, its lineage, and its attitude toward the conflict. If we look for such a monarch our eyes naturally fall upon Alfonso XIII."

The correspondent of the A. B. C. then proceeds to quote a "high German diplomatic personage" whose views run:

"The false step made by President Wilson has imprest Germany with a feeling that Spain alone has the authority to intervene at the right moment, and that Madrid is the most appropriate capital for the conferences, which not only have to make peace, but also to change present theories of international polities and to shape a new Law of Nations. Madrid is destined to be the cradle of a new era of European civilization."



SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

ARE THE RAILROADS READY FOR WAR?

SHOULD THIS COUNTRY GO TO WAR, just what part could the railroads play? How much could they help, and what would hinder them? Are they in shape to do what would be required of them? The writer of a leading editorial in The Traffic World (Washington, February 10)

thinks not. Statements to the contrary by the roads themselves he characterizes as "bunk." They are not even taking care of present requirements satisfactorily, he says. What would they do if they were suddenly called on to move a million troops or so, with their munitions and supplies? How long did it take 150,000 militiamen to get to the Texas border? At the same rate, when would the supposed million (not yet in existence, by the way) get to the Atlantic scaboard? The writer advises the roads to get down to business, confess their shortcomings, and prepare themselves for possibilities. He says:

"In considering the possibility of war with Germany, the railroads, as well as everybody else. must look the situation in the face. They must not attempt to fool even themselves. We have had too much of that sort of thing. The pacific Mr. Bryan and others of his ilk have told us, first, that we could not, with any sort of proper administration, become involved in this conflict; and secondly, that if we should become involved there need be no degree of preparation nor any fear of consequences, for a million men would spring to arms overnight to quell the country's foes. And so they would. But they would have no arms to spring to nor would they know what to do

with them if they had them. So such chatter, noble and patriotic as it may sound to the ears of the thoughtless, is idle. Equally idle and misleading is the kind of talk we are bearing from the railroads with the prospect of war.

"We can handle any movements of troops or war-materials without further arrangements,' says one. 'The Government will get anything it wants from us; we are not making special arrangements because we are prepared,' says another. 'We are ready to move anything that is offered,' says a third. 'We can handle anything that is given us,' says a fourth, and so on.

"Are we, then, to believe that all the car-shortage and congestion and embargo situations of the last few months have been myths or that the railroads have suddenly found a sovereign cure for all these ills and actually stand ready to perform any task that is required of them in this possible emergency? Neither, of course. The railroads are simply indulging in a little of what is vulgarly known as 'bunk.' They may be as ready as they can get, and they may have done all that it is possible for them to do, but they are not adequately prepared, nevertheless. They are not even taking care of present-day requirements satisfactorily. No one doubts their patriotism, but patriotism does not consist in stoutly asseverating that one is stoutly

armed when he hasn't even a club. It consists in casting about to get the club as well as in being willing to use it. Now is a good time for the railroads to set a good example to the rest of the country by a little straight talk. We need to be aroused from the dream that war works miracles and that a cry from the American eagle and a sight of the red-white-and-blue frightens

the world.

"In the event of war with Germany it is believed the General Staff of the Army would early recommend the taking over of practically all the main railroads in the country, at least to the extent of requiring their managers to obey instructions from the Secretary of War, The President has power to use them for military purposes, and even if he had not, it would not take more flun three days for Congress to pass any one of half a dozen bills now pending providing for such taking."

When the War Department takes charge of the railroads, according to the writer, the published tariffs and the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission become mere scraps of paper whenever either fail to meet the views of those in charge, Ordinary shippers become less than clothing-store dummies. Some incompetent quartermaster may pile up equipment even worse than it is now congested in the East. The snarls he will make may be in process of unwinding thirty or forty years bence, but there will be no way to stop their creation. Further:

"Owing to strict censorship very little is known about the success or failure of military management in Great Britain. In Germany the railroads always

bave been adjuncts to the military establishment, Germany's position in the center of Europe, with Russia on the east, Austria on the southeast, France on the west, and England on the other side of the barrier states, making it necessary, in the eyes of her governing classes, to be always prepared to defend a frontier menaced by possible foes operating on land on three sides. The success of military management in that part of the world must be assumed so long as German armies are fighting on foreign soil.

"But Germany has put a transportation man, Mr. Ballin, of the Hamburg-American line, in charge of the transport, so the assumption that military management in that country has been a success must be tempered by that fact.

"In the Spanish-American War the military authorities decided to send their expedition to Cuba from Tampa. They piled cars into that part of the country, apparently without stopping to inquire about the capacity of the terminal tracks. The result was a condition something like that at the north Atlantic ports when the manufacturers of ammunition and munitions sent all their products to the ports where the banks of the purchasers were located, without much thought as to what effect would be produced.

"In the event of war with Germany, it is believed, the shipment



HE WILL HELP US MAKE READY FOR WAR.

Since Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Rallroad, is chairman of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense, the Government and the railroads may cooperate in case of hostilities to better advantage than the writer of the accompanying article fears. If we go to war, Mr. Willard's position may be analogous to that of a Minister of Munitions and Transportation. of supplies to the Eastern ports will be reduced considerably, because it will be necessary for the United States to accumulate supplies for its own use in the event the Entente allies should make peace with Germany without consulting the United States, thereby leaving this country to fight single-handed. At present, so far as known, there is no understanding between the Entente and the United States. In other words, while the United States may make common cause with the Entente, it is not yet a member of that group of belligerents.

"If this country becomes a member of that alliance, theo, it is believed, there will be no change in the currents of transportation, which, so far as iron and steel are concerned, have been reversed. There will be no need for any change because the United States would then be a party to an agreement in which her interests would be identical with those of other members of the group, and her part in the joint enterprise, it is conjectured, would be the supplying of military goods in the largest possible quantities, not for distribution among Americans, but for use by those on the firing-line. That is the part this country has been playing in the world tragedy, but with her prospective allies standing in the position of purchasers of her war-materials. America's participation in the war as an independent belligerent would make it necessary for her to create stores of war-materials on all coasts to be prepared for any eventuality.

"American consular officers in the Far East for more than a year have been convinced that Japan is chaffing under the bonds that the her in the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and that if she dared she would enter into an alliance with Germany on the theory that victory for a Nippo-German alliance would give her a free hand in the Orient, whereas an Anglo-Japanese alliance victory will mean no improvement of her position, because the fruits of such a success would have to be shared with Britain and Russia. Attack by Japan during a war between Germany and the United States is one of the possibilities that will have to be considered, and consideration of such a possibility would make it necessary to have military stores on the Pacific. That would decrease shipments to the East and start some of the current toward the West.

"There are so many other possibilities in the way of effects on the transportation of the country that their mere enumeration, without elaboration or even statement of one reason for a particular possibility, would make a long preachment."

CHEESIFIED EGGS

HOSE WHO SAY that the Chinese and other Orientals are fond of decayed eggs are incorrect, we are told by a writer in The Journal of the American Medical Association (Chicago, February 10). The eggs in question are in no sense decayed, but have undergone a change somewhat comparable to that which alters the eard of milk into cheese, "Pidan" is what this cheesified egg-substance is called. Says the writer:

"Food-conservation is not a novelty which has come into vogue with the introduction of cold-storage plants or chemical preservatives. All sorts of procedures for desiceating, smoking, pickling, and otherwise handling perishable foods have been known almost from time immemorial. Edible products are often saved from spoiling by being converted into new forms of foodmaterials, as cheese is prepared from milk or eatsup from tomatoes. The Chinese and other Oriental peoples preserve eggs in an analogous manner by making an altered product out of them. This food-material, known as pidan, has recently received an extensive examination in the laboratory of food chemistry of the Department of Home Economics at the University of Chicago. Pidan is made on a factory scale from ducks' eggs. The latter are kept in an infusion of black tea. lime, salt, and wood ashes-obviously an alkalin solution-for nearly half a year, much as eggs are preserved in solutions of sodium silicate in this country. They are then drained and coated with rice hulls, whereupon they are ready for the market. The taste of the pidau is characteristic and the odor markedly ammoniacal. There is a tendency for uninformed persons to class such products unreservedly with what are commonly termed rotten eggs. This may not be justifiable. Pidan has no odor of hydrogen sulfid, and, we are assured, does not closely resemble so-called decomposed eggs. Noteworthy chemical changes do, however, attend the long storage process in the formation of pidan. The Chicago investigators state that water in large quantities has been transferred from the white to the yolk, and water has been lost from the white to the outside. The ash and the alkalinity of ash have increased in a way similar to that of other eggs preserved in alkali. The ether extract has decreased and its acidity is high. . . . From these changes the conclusion is drawn that decomposition of the egg protein and the phospholipoids has taken place. The production of pidan from the fresh eggs is probably brought about through the agency of the alkali, bacteria, and enzymes. Like cheese, the product is eaten without being cooked."

GARLIC FLAVOR IN MILK

HOW TO ERADICATE from our pastures the wild onion, which causes the objectionable "garlicky" flavor in milk, when the cows eat it, is discust in The Weekly News Letter of the United States Department of Agriculture (Washington, February 14). The loss to dairy farmers caused by this plant is very considerable. Milk dealers refuse to accept milk with the garlie flavor, and if the product is marketed direct to the consumer a loss of trade results. The Department of Agriculture warns dairymen that they will do well to study this condition, which may result in serious financial loss. The writer goes on to say:

"Many pastures are so badly infested with wild onion or garlie that the milk is tainted if the cows are allowed to remain in the pastures until milking time. The dairyman should eradicate the pest, if possible; but in the meantine some measures should be adopted to prevent losses from tainted milk.

"The Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture has conducted some experiments at the Beltsville (Md.) farm in order to determine the length of time that must clapse between the feeding of wild onion and milking time. In some of the feeding tests one-half pound, in others one pound, of wild-onion tops were fed at different lengths of time before wilking. It was found that increasing the length of time between feeding and milking decreased the unpleasant odor and flavor. There was only a faint onion flavor in the milk drawn from cows four hours after feeding, and even this almost disappeared when the milk had stood for four hours. In all cases the cream was more noticeably affected than the skim-milk; in some cases there was no taint whatever in the latter.

"The results of these feeding trials show that the dairyman should keep his cows from pastures badly infested with wild onion for at least four hours before milking in order to avoid onion-flavored milk. This may not be a safe rule, however, if any of the cows should eat more than a pound of the onion tops. The Department suggests that every farmer with onion-infested pastures should test the question for bimself and determine how long it is safe to allow the cows in the pasture before policing.

"The wild onion matures in midsummer. Each plant at that time has at its base a large, soft-shelled bulb and several smaller, hard-shelled bulbs. The soft-shelled bulb germinates in the fall, and by the following spring the new plant has begun to form new bulbs. Most of the hard-shelled bulbs, however, remain dormant until the following spring. There is, therefore, an overlapping of generations, which accounts for the remarkable persistence of the wild onion. To eradicate this weed from a piece of land, it is necessary to take this fact into consideration.

"If a posture is badly infested all that can be done to eradicate the pest is to plow up and follow the cultivation method. If a pasture is not so full of it as to warrant such a radical course, each clump of the onion may be attacked. . . . Unless the entire root system is dug out, however, the plant will return. In place of this method it is sometimes practicable to use a chemical plant poison, such as crude carbolic acid.

"It is also necessary to use wheat for seed that is free of the wild-onion bulblets. Many millmen will be interested in knowing that this Department has worked out a method of separating the onion bulblets from wheat on a commercial scale."





Courses of "The Scientific American," New York.

LAUNCHING THE SMALL BUAY.

TESTING & FIFTY-PASSENGER BUSY

TYPES OF THE DOUGHNUT-LIKE LIFE-BOAT.

A DOUGHNUT-SHAPED LIFE-BOAT

HE DIETETIC NOTION that many lives have been destroyed by doughnuts, vulgarly called "sinkers," is now offset by the expectation that many other lives will be saved from sinking by life-boats built on the doughnut pattern. The new invention that may foil the deadly efforts of the U-boat hails from Germany and is described in The Scientific American (New York, February 24). Says this paper:

"European inventors at the present time have their faces turned toward devices for destroying lives and property; but

for all that they are still capable of moving in the opposite direction. It is in this con-nection that one Herr Meyer, of Berlin, has worked out the collapsible life-boat which we illustrate. When folded up, this eraft is easily carried in an ordinary knapsack; and it can be unpacked, inflated, and placed in the water in two to three minutes. In its essential lines this boat, as the illustration shows, is an inflated rubber torus with the central space occupied by a wooden platform. It is two yards long and a yard wide; and altho its total weight when folded and packed is but fifteen pounds, its carrying capacity is estimated at 660 pounds. Moreover, since the surplus pressure in the rubber tube is only one-third atmosphere, the air, in case of injury, escapes with extreme slowness, giving ample time to close any ordinary hole with a stopper. The passengers may move the boat along either with the aid of oars or by paddling with the hands. In case of an excessive load there is no danger of tilting: the boat, by reason of the vacuum beneath its floor, sucks fast to the water and can only sink in deeper, maintaining its true level. Along the outer rim are a number of loops to which floating persons may eling without materially reducing the carrying capacity of the boat itself. Launching is the simplest thing in the world; the boat is merely flung overboard, and its symmetric construction makes it a matter of indifference which surface it settles upon. In addition, the inventor is now at work upon a boat of much larger dimensions, which is being tested out with great success. This model weighs 220 pounds, and is designed to carry a load of 22,000 pounds. Twenty feet long by ten feet wide, it will accommodate fifty passengers inhoard and one hundred more perched upon the rubber tube."

OUR FOOD-SUPPLY

It is gratifying to know that the production of foodstuffs in the United States is keeping pace with the increase in population. We are not yet in a position to be starved out by anybody; in fact, the yield per capita has notably increased in the case of several important items, and has decreased only with meat and dairy products. Says an editorial writer in The Journal of the American Medical Association (Chicago, February 17):

"The bodily welfare of man is dependent in large degree on

a satisfactory solution of the problems of food, clothing, and shelter. With the rapid growth of population the need of suitable nutrients increases at a corresponding rate. Economic foresight accordingly leads the critical observer of the increasing number of persons who demand sustenance to inquire whether the sources of supply continue to be adequate and whether they are likely to keep pace with the demands of the expanding nation in the years to come. Prophecies of impending crises have been made from time to time by serious-minded scientists and economists. One writer, basing his view on the contention that wheat is the most sustaining food-grain of the Caucasian race, has ventured the belief that if prophecies based on population statistics are trustworthy, the crisis will be on us before the end of the century. It must be remem-bered, however, that the acreage devoted to agriculture is still expanding and that conservation processes as well as other factors, such as improved transportation facilities and changing customs in diet, are helping to improve the outlook. New food possibilities are frequently being brought within the range of present needs. In 1900 the population of the United States was 76 millions; now it is estimated at over 100 millions-a growth of 33 per cent. The latest report of the Secretary of Agriculture gives some indication of the extent to which the supply of a variety of food-products has kept pace with the growing demand occasioned by this increment of population. The total production of most items on the foodsupply lists, such as poultry, fish, cereals, potatoes, citrus-fruits, and orchard fruits, during the sixteen years in which 26 millions of persons were added to the numbers to be fed, shows no diminution per capita. The



THE SMALL COLLAPSIBLE BOAT MAY EASILY BE CARRIED IN A ENAPSACE.

sugar production is the only one showing a significant increase. Most and dairy products constitute 37 per cent. of the average diet, fish 2 per cent., cereals 31 per cent., Irish and sweet potatoes 13 per cent., and other vegetables 8 per cent. It is notable that, notwithstanding the rapid increase in population, the production per capita of the commodities indicated, with the exception of meats and dairy products, has remained approximately the same or has increased."

HOW TO BE TOO CLEAN

XCESSIVE GODLINESS may be a contradiction in terms; but cleanliness, which we are told is the next thing, may apparently be carried too far—at any rate, when it is sought with the aid of soap. In an editorial article on "The Abuse of Soap," The Medical Record (New York, February 3), while commending the civilized man's prejudice

against dirt as healthful in the main, warns us against allowing it "to become a fetish." After all, the writer says, washing the person is rather an esthetic virtue than one conducing to health, and can easily be abused. Those who pride themselves on the amount of washing to which they subject their bodies, and regard with distrust those who do not seek sanitary salvation to the same degree, may just possibly be overdoing it. To quote from the editorial:

"In the Liverpool Medical and Chirurgical Journal, Dr. Frank Barendt writes on the abuse of soap, and demonstrates the fact that even the best of soaps can be abused. The alkali may chip and furrow the epidermis and produce slight scaliness over the prominences of the face and hands, the regions of the body the most washed. According to

this authority, furfuraceous [scurvy] patches on the faces of children are frequent, and it is these patches, due to abuse of soap, which are apt to become inoculated with microorganisms. . . . With regard to the abuse of soap in hospitals, it is pointed out that nurses often use too much soap on their patients, especially when these are confined in bed. The secretion of the skin is sluggish, and the excessive removal of the natural grease leaves the skin rough and branny. Again, before surgeons adopted gloves for operations, they were washing their hands with soap almost constantly, and these suffered accordingly. Also, some surgeons, it is stated, are given to be too vigorous in the use of soap and water to the site of operation. Pruritus is not infrequently brought about by a too zealous use of soap. The delicate skin of new-born babes is sometimes irritated by the zeal of the norse in rubbing not wisely, but too well, with soap and water, . . . It is notorious that frictional eczemas are invariably aggravated by soap and water."

Turning from destructive to constructive criticism, the writer proceeds:

"In order to derive the greatest benefit from soap, in the first instance, discrimination in choosing the article must be employed. Barendt says that the best type of toilet soap undoubtedly is represented by a combination of oleate and stearate of sodium. When a harmless soap has been selected, it should be used with discretion, that is, not too frequently nor too energetically, and especially should care be exercised when using it on other people, on patients in hospitals, sick persons, and children. There are soaps of which we should beware on account of their composition, and, as said before, we should beware of using any soap excessively and with too great vigor,"

THE PASSING OF THE LONGHORN

UR APPRECIATION of the value of vanishing animal races always comes a little too late. While we are lamenting the extinction of this or that beast or bird, we do nothing to prevent some other from following in the same path, and later we awake to the fact that there is still another missing species. Then we lament again. Thus, while we have been regretting our criminal neglect in allowing the buffalo to be killed off, we have been losing the Texas longhorn, which within thirty years covered with its millions the Western prairies from Canada to Mexico. To-day a lone specimen of this variety is a curiosity in the heart of the range where once it flourished in full glory. Says Will C. Barnes in The Breeder's Gazette:

"In the early days of the range stock business, Western eattle were all longhorns, whose progenitors undoubtedly crossed the

> Rio Grande from Mexico and spread over the Texas ranges, much as their small but equally active successor, the boll-weevil, followed them many years later. Nowhere were these longhorned, long-legged, narrow-hipped specimens of Bas taurus more numerous or of broader stretch of horn than in Texas and Oklahoma. Yet. so searce have they now become that a few years ago the supervisor of the Wiehita National Forest in Oklahoma, noticing among the cattle grazing on his forest a white steer with unusually long horns. decided that the animal would be quite as much of a curio to the visitors as the buffaloes which were also grazing in that forest. The white steer was purchased with the supervisor's own funds, and is being allowed to graze in peace and comfort, with a view to seeing just how much longer and handsomer his horns will grow. He is young and thrifty, and undoubtedly has many years



A TEXAS LONGHOUN STEEK

of life before him, and his headgear will save him from the slaughter-house because of the well-known fact that his breed grows lean and gaunt with age, and by the time his horns have reached maturity he will, in the language of the stock-yards, be classed as a 'hat-rack,' and his careass be practically worthless,

"So here on the ranges, where his forefathers once grazed by the hundreds of thousands, this lone relie of the past is to-day a genuine object of curiosity, and has been 'kodaked' so often that, according to the statements of the forest officers, whenover he sees a camera being opened up he immediately strikes an attitude and poses himself for the benefit of the photographer,"

The buffalo and the wild turkey, after going perilously near the line of annihilation, are now increasing slowly in numbers, owing to the efforts of game-preservers and of the Federal authorities. Is the longhorn alone to go? Says Mr. Barnes:

"In a private park in England is a herd of longhorn cattle, an English breed which would have been totally extinct ere this but for the foresight and enthusiasm of a British nobleman who secured several specimens and carefully preserved them merely as a matter of public interest. This breed was at one time the principal beef breed in England, but somebody developed a new class of cattle with short horns instead of the long appendages. of the old type, and to-day they have taken their place in public esteem. One wonders if in, say, a century more we shall be preserving specimens of to-day's shorthorns which shall have been displaced by the polled cattle, of which we now have a fairly representative type in many of the best-known breeds. The polled types, once bearing horns, have been built up within comparatively recent years through a system of selection and mating of naturally polled specimens or 'sports,' as they are called, which seem to crop out in almost every breed of horned

"As for the American longhorn, why should not somebody do for it what the Englishman did for its English namesake, and preserve it and its long, tapering headgear for future generations of Americans to admire and kodak? Certainly there is nothing in all our Western history, with the possible exception of the red man himself, round which more romance has been woven than the 'Texas longhorns.'

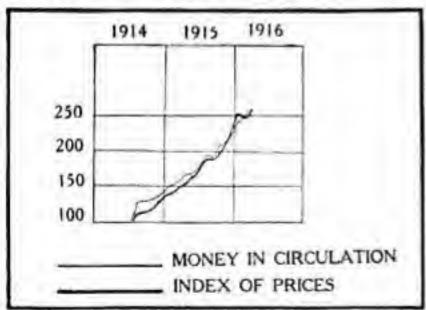
THE CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES

RICES HAVE "SKY-ROCKETED" during the past few months at a speed never equaled since the Civil War. In Europe the uprush has been at even a swifter rate than our own, and the upward-sweeping costs have reached higher levels. In an article contributed to The Financier (New York, February 17), Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale, tells us that by April last prices in Russia had risen since the war began by 165 per cent.; in Germany, 111 per cent.; in France, 87 per cent.; in England, 66 per cent., and even in neutral Sweden, 46 per cent. The price-level in the United States had at that time risen only 19 per cent., but it is now 40 per cent. more than before the war. Undoubtedly European prices have continued their much steeper ascent. He goes on:

"The price-level depends on certain fundamental factors: the quantity of money, the superstructure of eredit built on this money foundation, the velocities of circulation of the money and the credit, and the quantity of goods brought to market.

"These are the only proximate causes, Myriads of other causes -war, tariffs, antitrust laws, trusts, trade-unions, gold discoveries, rapid transportation, shortened hours, advertising, waste of natural resources, etc., may affect the high cost of living, either upward or downward, but as I have shown elsewhere, these causes are anterior to, and act only through, money, credit, velocities, or goods.

"To the question, which of these fundamental factors is, or are, responsible for the sudden uprising of prices in the last few months, I would reply that the chief causes both abroad and at home are (1) growing searcity of goods and (2) growing abundance of money. Apparently, the more important of these two is, even in Europe, the growing abundance of money. To put it in a nutshell, the whole world is now suffering acutely from war-inflation. In belligerent countries this inflation has been chiefly in the form of paper-money issues, while in neutral countries it has been chiefly in the form of gold imports. The gold flowing to neutral countries, like Sweden and the United States, is gold displaced by paper money in belligerent countries



PRICES GO UP AS MONEY COMES IN IN SWEDEN.

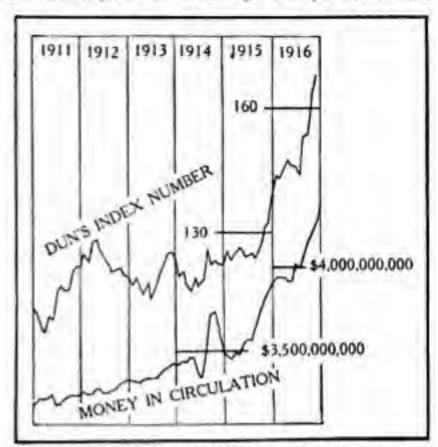
and attracted to neutrals because the beligerents could not

export other goods than gold.

"Professor Cassel has shown that, in Russia, the money in circulation and an index-number of prices worked out by him have fluctuated together, month by month, in close parallelism. His chart in the Journal of the (British) Royal Economic Society shows this very clearly indeed.

"I have constructed corresponding curves in this country, one tracing the quantity of money in circulation (i.e., the money

in the United States outside of the United States Treasury), and the other, Dun's Index-Number of prices. These also show a striking parallelism, especially after the war began, when inflation became the dominant factor. We can, in fact, trace the close resemblance between the two curves almost point by point and can see almost the exact time-lag between the monetary cause and the price effect. This lag is usually between two and



PRICES GO UP AS MONEY COMES IN IN THIS COUNTRY.

three months. That is, within two or three months after gold enters the country, the price level and the cost of living in the United States will rise as a consequence. On this basis we may roughly forecast a probable further rise of prices in the immediate future, for our money in circulation is still increasing.

"Rankers should take an especial interest in the causation so plainly illustrated in these two sets of curves, altho as yet there is almost no realization in this country that we are suffering from a gold deluge. It is significant that Sweden has already taken a radical and epoch-making step toward protecting herself from the flood of gold, namely, by stopping its importation, through refusal of the State Bank to accept it in payment for its notes at the former legal rate.

"If there were space I would discuss the problem of the superstructure of credit and the importance of avoiding, by keeping up the rates of bank discount, its too rapid growth. Otherwise the rise of prices will be apt to end in a disastrous

"At the close of the war there will undoubtedly be a great revival of interest in the problem of money and monetary standards. This will be due to the paper money predicaments abroad and the gold predicament here."

The secretary of the National Confectioners' Association writes us to deny the allegations of Professor Hodgdon, of Newark, N. J., who claims to have found coal-tar dyes, lampblack, shellac, and carpenter's glue in various candies, and copper in French peas. He says:

"The colors used by manufacturers of food-products are certified by the United States Government, and are eight in number, and none others are used in food-products. They are absolutely pure and contain no harmful ingredients whatsoever. The lieorice candy to which Professor Hodgdon refers is colored with carbon dust, which is nothing more nor less than pure carbon, considered as pure and wholesome as any other foodproduct and prescribed by physicians in eases of indigestion and stomach trouble as highly beneficial. His statement that the doll's hair was glued on with carpenter's glue obtained from 'all-day suckers' demonstrates how ignorant the Professor is of even the names and kinds of well-known candies. All-day suckers are what we call hard-boiled candies and contain nothing but sugar, corn sirup, and flavor."

Professor Hodgdon replies that the experiments were made by students in his laboratory three years ago.

LETTERS - AND - ART

WILL POLAND SAVE HER ART?

POLAND WAS ALMOST THE LAST of the European nations to come forth into the hierarchy of art. Her culture is indeed very ancient, but she did not develop a national art before the middle of the nineteenth century. The Polish kings and nobles loved art and received foreign artists of fame with open arms. To this day the old Polish towns of Guesen,

Posen, and Krakow harbor medieval and Renaissance masterpieces; but the country's own achievements were a rustic product "rooted in the soil of the fatherland with its sturdy farmers as its main cultivators." The case of Poland as an art-producer is treated in a special number of the war-series of L'Art et l'Artiste (Paris), and one of the contributors, C. de Danilowicz, gives a hint of explanation of the situation in quoting the words of the great Polish poet, Borodzinski, that "Poland has been for centuries the wall behind which Europe has built up its civilization, sheltered against the invasions of the Tatars." Occupied with continuous warfare, and finally overwhelmed with the inner dissolution of the commonwealth, the muses had no chance. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries Gothic and Italian art fought for supremacy. The Renaissance spirit finally triumphed over the Teutonie; but not without a struggle, for the rich

merehants of Krakow were nearly all Germans, and King Casimir himself, whose wife was an Austrian archduchess, surrounded himself with German artists. "There was no exaggeration in the dictum that the capital of the Polish kings of the sixteenth century resembled rather a suburb of Nuremberg than a center of Slavie culture." When King Sigismund I, in 1578 married a Milanese princess the tide of art-influence began to flow from Italy. There was, however, a national art maintaining itself in the hearts of the people:

"While the Polish warriors fought the battles of freedom on all the battle-fields of Europe, the farmer and artizan, the woman and maiden, created and nurtured the artistic sense of the people through the loving care with which they built their houses, manufactured and embellished their modest household furniture, their implements of labor, their quaint national costumes. We can now trace the genealogy of art to prehistoric man and in many regards rustic art is related to the naive artistic efforts of our far-distant ancestors.

"Most developed is the artistic instinct among the mountaineers of the Tatra, a range of the Karpathians, and the farm-houses of Zakopane served our modern artists as models in villabuilding. Of a peculiar ethnographic interest is the door ornament representing the rising sun. Sometimes the paschal lamb is represented. The central piece of the artistic house-furniture is the heavy table, often bearing the date of its completion. The table, as a kind of house-altar, plays a great part in the folk-lore of this mountain people. Not only every piece of crockery, every fork, spoon, and knife bears exquisite ornaments, but also the very trunks, containing the linen and costumes of the family and occupying a cozy corner of the room, are richly painted.

"Curiously enough, and pointing to a common basis of human art, we find the same motives in the rustic art of France, but while here the invasion of modern industry has arrested the development, the conservative Polish farmers of the Karpathians held to the traditions of the past with a kind of religionational fanaticism.

"Polish architects modeled their villas in the beautifully

situated watering-place of Zakopane after the artistically constructed farmhouses. Sculptors and engravers went to the same native art-school and the gold- and silversmiths drew likewise their inspiration from the products of popular art. Even the famous porcelain factory of Sèvres produced, at the occasion of the Paris Exhibition of 1900, a Tatra service according to the model furnished by Stanislas Witkiewicz."

So good is the native Polish art that the writer suggests to the French toy-merchants and manufacturers to replace the cheap Nuremberg products by the more artistic Polish models, which, curiously enough, remind us often of the Japanese dolls. We obtain, at the same time, the historically interesting bit of information that it was none other than the great French statesman and financier, Jean Baptiste Colbert (1619-1683), who introduced the German toy into France.

Of great artistic interest, too, so we are assured, are the old wooden churches—often dating as far back as the eleventh and twelfth centuries—and the beautiful town houses of the Polish burghers. We further learn of an institution which should arrest the attention of all lovers of art—the establishment of art-schools in the country, in the midst of the wild scenes of nature. They start in Poland with the village school. But—

"What will remain of all this rustic Polish art when the present war will be over? Old castles and beautiful farm-houses, cathedrals, and village churches, have been razed and burned without pity. Fortunately, a few ethnographical museums still survive and thus a restoration of the national art will be facilitated. The Polish people did not forget its national songs and dances, its national tongue; neither will it forsake its indigenous art."

Polish painters from the beginning of the fifteenth century copied foreign models; but the first genuine Polish art that was not peasant was inspired, curiously enough, by a Frenchman, a pupil of Watteau, named Jean-Pierre Norblin de la Gourdaine, who came to Poland in 1771.

"Norblin abandoned the allegorical, sentimental art of Versailles, fixing his attention on the living world that surrounded him. He was most attracted by the life in the streets of Warsaw with its manifold and beautiful national costumes, its numerous racial types representing both the Orient and the Occident; Tatars, Cossacks, Jews, Armenians, Russians, Poles, Ruthenians, and Germans. But more yet was be drawn to the farm. He became the painter par excellence of the life of peasant and artizan. He was the model for the great genre-painters who won fame at a later epoch: Michalowski, Juliusz Kossak, Malezewski, Chelmonski, and Tetmayer.

"When the sad years of 1794 and 1795 came, when Warsaw was wallowing in blood and its palaces and churches were in flames, Norblin created his famous scenes which to this day are regarded by the nation as its most precious artistic treasures. Married with a Polish woman, becoming himself a Pole in his heart of hearts, he left in 1804 for Paris, where he died February 23, 1830. It was he who freed Polish art of its foreign models."

Another writer, Jean Styka, takes up the story of the modern Polish school of painting and sculpture:

"After the national poets, Mickiewicz, Krasinski, and Slowacki, the heroes of Polish music, Chopin and Moniuszko, the creator of the Polish opera, had prepared the ground, in the wake of the revolution of 1831, the muse of painting appeared on the seene



thirty years later, i.e., after the second revolution of 1863. Arthur Grottger, 1837-1867, opens the march with his brilliant 'Warsaw in 1861.' His cycles, 'Varsovia,' 'Polonia,' 'Lituania,' represent as many chapters of the Polish martyrology. His 'Valley of Tears,' exhibited in 1867 at Paris, is one of his master-pieces. He occupies in the history of Polish painting a situation analogous to that occupied by Chopin in the history of Polish music.

"Grottger's contemporary, the great Jan Matejko (1838-1893) made his first bow at the Paris Salon, in 1864, with his

'Sermon of Skarga,' which at the time caused a sensation among the French artists. Matejko became the historical painter of Poland par excellence: 'Rejtan,' 'The Union of Lublin,' 'Stephen Batory at Pskov,' 'Albrecht of Brandenburg, Prince of Prussia, Swearing on His Knees the Oath of Fealty to King Sigismund of Poland,' 'The Battle of Grünwald,' and 'Sobieski's Triumphal Entry into Vienna,' are the names of a few of his masterpieces.

"Less genial than Matejko, less poetic than Grottger, but great artists nevertheless, were the painters of Polish rural life, the above-mentioned Juliusz Kossak, a pupil of Horace Vernet, and his son, Afbert Kossak, Juliusz was also a talented painter of the military life. To his school belongs Brandt, who carned his fame through his Cossack paintings.

"Krakow became, in the second half of the nineteenth century, the center of Polish art. Rodakovski, who is best known through his portrait of his mother and that of a cardinal, became the successor of Matejko in the directorship of Krakow's Academy of Fine Arts."

Jean Styka, himself a painter of great merit ("Golgotha," "Polonia," "Bem at Siedmigorod," "Noro's Rome"), concludes

his sketch with the hope that with the resurrection of his fatherland Polish art will inaugurate a new and glorious period. Chopin's "Funeral March" and Grottger's "Valley of Tears" will then be followed by masterpieces glorifying the beauties of justice, freedom, and peace.



CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME, WARSAW.

Type of the Polish national architecture that has suffered so much destruction during the war.

DRAMATIC IMMORALITY DENIED AND AFFIRMED

THE PREVALENCE OF SEX as a dramatic motif was recently declared by Father Thomas Burke to be so wide-spread in our theaters as to be, in fact, almost universal. In his article we quoted from the February Theatre Magazine he charged that hardly a play is free from the atmos-



"CARITAS."

A painting by Wyspianski, a modern of great distinction who has also executed some remarkable treasures in the Church of the Franciscans in Krakow.

phere of sex—"not the legitimate appeal or office that this strongest of human instincts has in the drama, but the appeal of last, of the excitement of the merely animal passion." In the March number of the same magazine, Mr. George Broadhurst, the playwright, utters a categorical denial of this charge. In fact, he calls it "a slander as foreign to the truth as any that has ever been uttered against the stage since it first came into being." In support he names the plays now running in the leading theaters of the city, and declares they are "about the cleanest set of plays" he has seen in New York during his connection of twenty years with the stage. The "big majority of them," he claims, "do not touch on the sex question in any way or manner." Furthermore—

"I claim that not 5 per cent. of them have 'the appeal of lust, of the excitement of the merely animal passion.' Father Burke claims that there is hardly a play free from it, and, mark you, those are his exact words.

"Hardly a play free from the appeal of lust, indeed! What of 'Good Gracious, Annabelle,' 'The Yellow Jacket,' 'Captain Kidd, Jr.,' 'Turn to the Right,' 'Little Lady in Blue,' 'The Music Master,' 'A Kiss for Cinderella,' 'Old Lady 31,' 'In for the Night,' 'The 13th Chair,' 'Nothing But the Truth,' 'Shirley Kaye,' 'Her Husband's Wife,' 'Come Out of the Kitchen,' and 'The Lodger'? I ask you, Father Burke, is there even a hint of lust in any one of them?

"I have given a list of plays current in New York, and Father Burke has stated that there is hardly one of them free from 'the appeal of lust, of the excitement of merely animal passion.' I now challenge Father Burke to prove his claim by naming the plays to which he has reference or I call on him to write to The Theatre and acknowledge that his claim is unfounded."

Father Burke is quoted as saying that "the public is sound at heart," and that "the great success of clean plays is the best proof of this, and the further proof is that as a rule the indecent play has not a very long run." All of which Mr. Broadhurst confirms as "the simple truth." He adds:

"To us who live by the theater it is axiomatic. Cleanliness in plays makes for success and indecency in the end spells ruin. Name the really big successes, the plays that have made the large fortunes for their owners, and you will find that not one of them is based on the appeal of lust. Every theatrical manager of experience knows this, and yet Father Burke would have us believe that, in spite of this knowledge, nearly every play they produce has this appeal of lust, the very thing which kills the chance of success and which absolutely destroys the possibility of tremendous returns. Could anything possibly be more absurd?

"We now come to the most astounding, the most slanderous charge in Father Burke's entire article; we come to his attack on the authors and the producers of plays. He writes, in so many words: 'Nevertheless, it is true that the license of indecency is extending wider and wider. The indecent suggestion is deliberately introduced into plays that of themselves give no reason for such introduction.' So that its full significance may be realized, so that the charge Father Burke makes against managers and authors may be clearly understood, I wish to repeat the latter sentence: 'The indecent suggestion is deliberately introduced into plays that of themselves give no reason for such introduction.'"

Mr. Broadhurst also denies this charge, and asks his clerical opponent to present the facts upon which the charge is based. His defiance is uttered in the face of what he calls Father Burke's method of generalities, while his own argument is by specific instances. By a curious coincidence, Mr. Heywood Broun, of the New York Tribune, makes almost as sweeping a charge as Father Burke, and is led thereto by a letter of protest coming from a woman who objected to his review of a play called "Lilac Time." Mr. Broun, it must be said, lays the major blame upon women playwrights:

"It is our belief that sex is overstrest in the drama of to-day. We want to do our bit in the fight against this condition in our own way. William Winter carried on the warfare with great vigor. While it is true that we like many plays which enraged Mr. Winter, we feel that in a small degree we are keeping up a traditional Tribune fight. Mr. Winter's method of attack was a violent one. He raged against the early problem-plays, and the language of his fury was so vehement that it shocked many sensitive folk.

"It is not possible for us to pursue that method. It is easier for us to laugh at plays we don't like than to call them names. It is our belief that what Robert Benebley calls 'sex insomnia' will be cured when people refuse to take sex as seriously as they do now. In other words, the point at which blood boils must be raised. Sex plays will always be popular with producers so long as they shock people. They will decline in favor when they merely bore them. So much for our purpose.

"It most certainly is our conviction that sex consciousness exists to a greater degree in women writers than in men. There was and is a course in dramatic composition at Harvard University called English 47, and a parallel course in Radeliffe. The professor who taught both classes assured us that his Radeliffe pupils were much more proficient dramatists, but he hesitated to read their plays to us lest we should be shocked. Later he did read some Radeliffe plays and we were shocked. We all ran a bit to sex subjects in those days, but where we ran Radeliffe sprinted. There are a good many reasons why woman is more inclined to translate every problem into terms of sex than man. Some are connomic and perhaps transitory, but the fact that being a mother is so much more serious business than being a father must have a good deal to do with it.

"Any adequate attempt to show the effect of woman's sex consciousness on modern writing would require more space than we can beg. We do not intend to imply that it is always a vicious tendency. Margaret Mayo, for instance, devises delightful farces in which sex is invariably the theme. On the deplorable side, there are Elinor Glyn and Victoria Cross.

"Perhaps the point may best be exprest in contrasting the manner in which George Ade and Rida Johnson Young interpreted college life for the theater. Ade built the plot of his 'College Widow' on a football game. Miss Young swung the story of 'Brown of Harvard' on a suspected seduction. We also happen to have seen recently 'Hush!' 'His Bridal Night,' 'The Guilty Man,' and 'Upstairs and Down.' All these plays, by women authors, rest solely on sex. Two of them happen to be entertaining plays, but that does not affect the issue."

WHERE "AMERICA" CAME FROM

HE UNIVERSAL NATIONAL ANTHEM—"America" - seems in the same plight as the great classics that we like to have on the shelves, and leave mainly to stay there. For patriotic purposes other than the most solemn we use the "Star-Spangled Banner," while for sheer nerve-tingling stimulus "Dixio" beats either. "America," which in England is known as "God Save the King," has also its alternate in "Rule, Britannia," and recent English papers have reported that a series of English films lately exhibited in Russia were always accompanied with the music of "Rule, Britannia," because the air of "God Save the King" is also that of the German national anthem. The melody is usually ascribed to Henry Carey (1742); it has been popular in France since 1775 and national in Denmark, Germany, and Prussia. Various versions of the way in which the air came to Henry Carey have been put forth; but the latest account of the origin is given by the folklorist, Mr. J. A. Fuller-Maitland, who thinks it was first a seventeenth - century "round." Mr. Fuller - Maitland's suggestions are condensed for The Daily Telegraph (London) by Robin H. Legge, who writes:

"Mr. Maitland puts forward a new theory, or the germ of a theory, as to the origin of the tune in question. . . 'Quite lately,' says this writer, 'while helping to prepare the catches of Henry Purcell for publication by the Purcell Society, I came across the following, which appears on Page 76 of a MS. in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 19.759), a collection of songs, etc., which was in the possession of one Charles Campelman on June 9, 1681.' I regret that I can not reproduce here the musical quotation Mr. Maitland cites, so I must perforce go into an explanation. Mr. Maitland, be it understood, claims no finality for his discovery, but nevertheless it is undoubtedly interesting.

"The MS. quoted from is headed 'A Catch for Four Voices.'
Mr. Maitland points out, however, that it is obviously for three
voices, not four, and is a round rather than a catch. Its verse

partly runs thus:

Since the Duke is returned, we'll damn all the Whiggs, And let them be hanged for Politick Priggs.

"To this charming sentiment the second voice replies:

Make room for the men that never deny'd To "God save the King and Duke," they replied.

"We need not worry ourselves about the political allusions, save that the date, as Mr. Maitland says, is pretty nearly fixed by the owner's inscription, and that the 'Duke' was the Duke of York who returned from virtual exile in 1680. The whole point, small or large, as you may take it, is that in the fifth complete bar of the music, where the second voice has the words 'God Save the King,' the words are given in quotation-marks as if referring to some toast which at the time was perfectly well understood and perfectly familiar to those who sang the round and to those who heard it. Now, the notes to which the identical words are sung are exactly identical with the notes with which our national anthem opens. Of course this may or may not be entirely fortuitous. But Mr. Maitland is careful to point out how very great are the odds against a fortuitous combination."

An objection to the theory is found in the suggestion that "if this be a genuine quotation from what at the time was a well-known patriotic song, it is odd that no other trace of the existence of the tune as that of 'God Save the King' can be found in musical or general literature." But—

"Curiously enough, the most ardent champion of the theory that Henry Carey was the author of the anthem was a German, none other than Friedrich Chrysander.

"Personally, I like to feel that I agree with Mr. Maitland when he says that he likes 'to fancy that the song got itself composed, as we say, during the period of the Commonwealth, when it would be obviously dangerous to write it down, and that it may have become so popular with the discredited Royalists that when the Restoration came it was not held to be necessary to write it, since it would be in every one's mouth."

ENGLAND ADMONISHED IN OUR FAVOR

A DISTINCTLY CHANGED TONE toward American affairs has been taken by the English newspapers since the war began. There may have been criticism, but that tone of "certain condescension" noted by Lowell and perpetuated up almost to the day of hostilities has largely passed away. Yet one of their men of letters, William Archer, ad-

monishes his countrymen to still further understanding, if not sympathy. After pointing out that in the past "all active political relations between Great Britain and America have been hostile relations," he finds the most he can say about "the reciprocal feeling of the majority of both peoples has been a sort of vaguely critical and suspicious kindliness." He is well aware that that "certain condescension" could be offset by the feelings inspired by "certain classes in America that cherished old rancors against England," and these, he thinks, have been "not a little encouraged by the general tone of common-school education." He does not overlook the probable fact, either, that "pro-Ally sympathies are centered rather upon France and Belgium than upon England." Whatever happens he does not expect that we are all at once going to "fall on each other's neck and swear eternal friendship." But "a great new fact," he declares, has come into existence. "In the most momentous erisis in the history of the world the whole English-speaking race is at last standing shoulder to shoulder,"

and "never again can it be said that 'all active political relations between Great Britain and America have been hostile relations.'" He proceeds in *The Westminster Gazette* (London) with a direct address to his fellow countrymen:

"It is up to us—why should we not talk American?—to make the best of this new situation. Hitherto—take us all round we have been culpably and stupidly inappreciative of America. The time has been, no doubt, when there was a great deal of rawness in American life, which lent itself to caricature, and when, on the other hand, many Americans displayed at once great self-assertiveness and morbid resentfulness of our criticism. But the Civil War may fairly be said to have made an end to all that—or at least the beginning of an end. Since then half a century has passed, and now we have not the smallest rational excuse for earelessness or captiousness in our judgments of America."

Indeed, Mr. Archer comes over to us with a bound, and asserts that "to any one with a spark of imagination the United States is the most fascinating country in the world." Because our "past is romantie," our "present marvelous," and our "future inconecivable,"

"Let me give one instance of the romance of the past that

elings to so many places in America. I will not speak of Lexington or Concord; I will not speak of Mount Vernon or Charleston; I will speak of the place in all America which most people in England, perhaps, think of as the very antithesis of romance - I mean Pittsburg. It is called 'hell with the lid off,' and I don't say it does not merit that term of endearment; but to stand on the big bluff over against the city and look down upon the confluence of the Allegheny and the Monongahela (most beautiful words!) is to experience a strange and complex emotion. For the two rivers (each as great as the Rhine or the Rhône) unite to form the magnificent Ohio. And the Ohio rolls on into the still mightier Mississippi; and down these gigantic waterways the first French adventurers paddled thousands of leagues through the boundless sinister wilderness; and Martin Chuzzlewit and Mark Tapley sought the city of Eden; and Huckleberry Finn and Jim went drifting through an Odyssey, which I, for one, believe to be as surely immortal as any story in this world. A few miles up the Monongahela is the spot where General Braddock, with George Washington and George Warrington in his train, fell into the fatal ambush. And there, at the very tip of the tongue of land.



FOR LIBERTY!

This painting by the Polish artist, Jean Styka, bears a quotation from the "Litany of the Pilgrim." by Adam Mickiewicz:

Par le sang de sous les soldats morts dans le guerre pour la foi et la liberté Déliverez-nous, Seigneur!

[By the blood of all heroes fallen in battle for faith and freedom, Good Lord, deliver us.]

between the two rivers, nestling in the shadow of the sky-scrapers like a beehive under St. Peter's, is the little octagonal blockhouse pierced for musketry, which was once Fort Duquesne, and after that Fort Pitt, and from which the city takes its name. Of the titanic, lurid picturesqueness of the scene I shall not attempt to speak. I have merely tried to suggest a few of the historic and literary associations which cluster around the spot itself, and the vast river system to which it is, as it were, the northeastern gateway."

Mr. Archer admonishes his countrymen to realize the enormous advantage they possess in the "community of language, of historical and intellectual traditions, and of political and moral ideals, with this nation of marvelous achievements and still more marvelous potentialities."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



HEALTH EXHIBIT USED BY DR. PETER IN HIS NATIONAL CAMPAIGN IN CHINA.

Among them is a dial which counts the number of deaths from tuberculosis in the world, one every eight seconds. Another is a bell that tolls the deaths in Chica from consumption, one every 37 seconds.

PUTTING CHINA'S QUACK DOCTORS TO FLIGHT

HINA'S HEALTH CONSCIENCE has been dormant so many years that extraordinary measures are needed to awaken it. This is a work that Dr. W. W. Peter is doing under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., and to him it looks better than lending money with American bankers to build railroads in China, or buying and selling goods in Chinese treaty ports along with American merchants. For two thousand years the chief sources of information for China on matters of health have been the quacks with horn spectacles; now the people, from mandarins down to coolies, hear the news gladly. The Council on Public Health represents the China Medical Missionary Association, the National Medical Association of China, and the Young Men's Christian Association. The health crusader that heads this organization is Dr. W. W. Peter, who tells the people throughout the Middle Kingdom "how flies kill people, how filth in houses and streets is as dangerous as poison, how the 'coughing sickness' (tuberculosis) can be avoided, relieved, and controlled, how plague can be prevented, and other vitally interesting things about public and private health." The means employed to scare China into health are set forth by Mr. Charles M. Steele, in The Christian Herald (New York), who tells how Dr. Peter has conducted "health campaigns" in fifteen of the leading cities of China in the last year and a half.

"Between 175,000 and 200,000 people have attended the meetings and seen the exhibits. Officials have become deeply interested in the work and are glad to lend their influence and active support to it. Leading men and organizations throughout the country are now sending to the Council on Public Health invitations to conduct campaigns in their cities and towns. In Peking, where 18,000 people attended forty-six meetings last May, there was a Public Health Campaign Committee organ-

ized under the auspices of the Ministry of the Interior. At one of the Nanking meetings for women, the governor's wife, Mrs. Feng Kuo Chang, spoke for half an hour. It is an unprecedented thing in China for a woman to address a public meeting.

"During the health campaign meetings are held daily for a week. Admission is by ticket, which can be obtained from the police or through some other agency for distribution. Every morning and afternoon the people are invited to inspect an elaborate health exhibit, prepared by the lecture department of the Young Men's Christian Association, and set up in some large building. This health exhibit covers 680 linear feet of wall space—an eighth of a mile. There are about fifty sections, including placards, signs, diagrams, pictures, and mechanical devices. The mechanical devices used are exceedingly ingenious and effective. One of them is a model of a Chinese house, Out of it comes the figure of a man, who walks across his front yard and then falls into a coffin, whose lids open to receive him. The lids then close and the coffin disappears below the ground. This happens every eight seconds. Placards in Chinese and English explain that some one in the world dies of tuberculosis every eight seconds, and point the moral, 'You can help stop this unnecessary procession to the grave.' This is a new idea. The Chinese, reading the placard, ask 'How?' and the instructor

"Another mechanical exhibit consists of a bell which rings every thirty-seven seconds. A sign announces that every time this bell rings some one has died from tuberculosis in China. Still another and very startling mechanical display consists of a dial with a revolving hand pointing to numbers around the circumference. A bright light is fixt right over the dial, and the placard reads: 'This counter was started when the conference opened, and has been counting the number of deaths from tuberculosis in the world over since.'

"After seeing the health exhibit, which always attracts great interest, the people are invited into a large auditorium to hear and see a demonstrated lecture on 'Some Relations between National Health and National Strength.' In the demonstrations human subjects are used, students acting parts to illustrate the points under discussion. Electrical and mechanical appliances are also freely used."

Dr. Peter says that mentioning "National Strength" in the title and discussing it in the lecture always wins immediate attention. National strength, he says, is a thought that appeals

to the Chinese. They know they are a weak nation among the Powers of the world, and they are eager to learn anything that will help to bring them from a position of weakness to one of strength.

"One day of the week's campaign is reserved for women. On this day the health exhibit is explained as usual, but the lecture is entirely different.

"The subject is 'The Care of Your Baby.' This lecture is demonstrated also. A real baby on the platform with different kinds of clothes, a bath-tub, various kinds of foods, appliances for artificial feeding, nurses, and - more important than all - the mother of the baby herself, make the lecture of an hour and a half seem only thirty minutes long. The baby lecture is generally delivered by some local woman doctor, and has often assumed the form of a real play.

"In the evening the exhibit and lectures just described give way to stereopticon talks on such subjects as these: 'Sanitation of a Chinese City,' 'Flies Kill People,' 'Tuberculosis, 'Infectious Diseases.' These lectures are delivered both by Dr. Peter and by local physicians, native or foreign, who have been educated in America or Europe.

So great are the crowds for the evening meetings that generally it is necessary to secure three or four extra halls in different parts of the city and hold several meetings at the same hour."

The tangible results have been very considerable. These have been recognized by an American firm of patent-medicine venders who issued a pamphlet on "Hygiene and Sanitation," and ended by informing the readers that the way to secure them was by buying Dr. So-and-so's pills in large quantities. But material results are:

"In Hangehow, the campaign paved the way for a smallpox vaccination crusade. In Kaifeng, where the meetings were held in a large theater turned over to the committee, a Public Health Society was formed, having as its leaders the eight Government physicians, who had the responsibility of earing for the health of many thousands of soldiers. In another city, the campaign was followed by a 'clean-up week.' In Chang-Sha, Hunan Province, where thirty-six meetings were attended by 30,000 people, the results of the campaign are now taking form in a \$20,000 hospital for tuberculosis and contagious diseases, creeted by public subscription.

"At Hangehow, in the gloomy halls of a Buddhist monastery, about three hundred Buddhist monks, some of them already sufferers from the dread 'coughing sickness,' listened to a lanternslide talk and heard for the first time in their lives the teachings of modern science and the uses of air, light, soap, and water.

"At Weibuei, Hunan Province, an amusing incident occurred during the campaign. Following the lecture, in which the dangers of the fly had been emphasized, some Chinese ladies were being shown the health exhibit. One of the pictures showed a common house-fly magnified many times. On seeing it, one of the ladies exclaimed, 'Is that the kind of flies they have over in America? No wonder Dr. Peter talks about the danger. If we had such big flies here in China, we would have to be careful of them, too.'

Dr. Peter wrote to the author a letter in which he exprest the hope that some day "public health education in China will

> be as attractive to Chinese and foreigners as Dr. Grenfell's work in Labrador is to all reading people at the present time." "We are now in the first stage of a pouring-in process," he says. "China is just acquiring a stomach for these so-called Western ideas."

> A CALL TO LABOR TO FIGHT THE SALOON-An

> antisaloon fellowship among workingmen is in process of organization, the chief agent being the well-known social worker, Rev. Charles Stelzle. Members of labor bodies of every name are called to rally to the standard, for it is found that the power of the saloon has fixt itself smost firmly there. "Any movement of this sort," says The Watchman-Examiner (New York), "must surely commend itself to the judgment and the sympathy of many laborunionists-who have looked with apprehension upon the present trend of things." The reasons, both biological and practical, are thus set forth:

"If any man on earth has reason to fear and hate the saloon it is the man usually called the laboring man-the man whose skill of hand or strength of arm must win a livelihood for himself and for those dependent upon him for support. The margin between a comfortable subsistence and actual want is with him so narrow that he must be careful lest, by impairing the quality or lessening the quantity of his work output, it be lost entirely, and his family be brought to suffering. Least of all men can the laboring man afford to be on friendly terms with the saloon, and yet, most of all men is he made subject to its temptations, and likely to be enthralled by its power. The liquor interests have always made, and are always making, strenuous and persistent efforts to draw the laboring classes into their toils, with a success that is all too great. Organized labor has been the object of special attack, and while the liquor question has thus far been barred from the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, according to a statement recently made by Rev. Charles Stelzle, social- and reform-worker, liquor men now practically control every central labor union in America,

"If this statement is true, and Mr. Stelzle is a man used to handling figures and compiling statistics, and is not accustomed to speaking without authority, it reveals a terrible condition of affairs. There is nothing in such a situation on which to base any prophecies of peace between capital and labor, growing out of a better understanding of each by the other. This is the very last thing that the saloon wants, the one thing that it can not afford to permit. It thrives on troubles. It fattens on fightings. It grows rich on riotings. With the saloon as the determining factor in the workingman's side of the industrial problem, there is nothing to look forward to but increased misunderstandings, multiplied disturbances, bitter hatreds, and revolution."



THE WORLD'S DEATH-WALK EXHIBIT.

Every eight seconds a man emerges from the house crosses the yard. and falls into a coffin that sinks into the earth. It makes the Chinese spectators gasp to see thus proved the ravages of the white plague.

AMERICA TO WATCH OVER ISRAEL

MERICA AS A SUZERAIN POWER over Palestine is one of the prospective results of Armageddon. The entrance of America into the struggle, therefore, would mean much to the Jews, for, as Mr. Norman Hapgood points out, "it influences their prospects in more than one country and changes the whole aspect of affairs in Palestine itself." They are not seeking for themselves a separate and sovereign nation. "What they need is a land in which their people can live and be free to carry out the development of the customs, language, and institutions of the Hebrew race, so that, as the Jews in other countries become more closely adapted to the lands in which they live, they will not feel that they are sacrifleing the identity of their race." In addition to this they desire "a home, a center for Jewish interests, a clearing-house for the needs and achievements of the Jews everywhere, that, after three thousand years of dispersal, they may have the standing among other people that comes from a separate national identity. Absolute independence they have never wished, feeling that indeed it would be dangerous, but rather they seek a practical independence under the protection of a strong Power."

England, which looked upon herself as the probable Power to effect these ends for the Jews, now discusses transferring the duty to this equatry. She sees that she would thus do away with any possible disagreement with France over the disposal of the vilayet of Syria, and also remove a cause of disagreement with Turkey. In the New York Evening Post, Mr. Hapgood writes from England on this theme a letter that is quoted extensively in Jewish papers. England's problem with the Turk is put in this way:

"Only after a complete defeat would the Turk consent to surrendering Palestine to the protection of a Power which has been his enemy in the present crisis. The Turk has been on the whole a good friend of the Jews. He has no such prejudice against them as exists in Christian countries. His lack of interest in industry and education has given the Jews a chance to work out their business institutions and their national schools, two of the principal aims in Zionism. But the reasons are more profound than that. The Turk is accustomed to nations within nations. The government of an Oriental is not founded on the same ground-plan as that of a Western Power. As long as subordinate people keep the peace and pay prompt tribute, they are left alone to work out their own salvation. The Turkish idea of law and order does not depend upon localities, but upon groups of people, different laws being applied to different nationalities living in the same place. One of the secrets of the British success in dealing with Orientals is that she has learned this lesson. When the war broke out, the Jews were given their choice of becoming citizens or leaving peacefully. As to be let alone is what the Jews wanted, the Turks have on the whole treated them remarkably well. It will be far better for the Jews already in Palestine if the transfer from Turkish rule can be made to a neutral nation, or at least one not too directly connected with the campaign in the East. The protection of Germany is opposed by the Jews themselves because of her tendency to impress her institutions, especially trade and education, upon those under her control. And a German protectorate over Palestine would strengthen the control of the Corridor so dreaded by the Allies.

"If the new Jewish state could be made to include Mesopotamia it would be a great protection to British interests. It would serve as a buffer state between the Bagdad Kailway and the Suez Canal. Germany, Russia, or any country bent on aggrandizement would hesitate to force America into a future war by crossing a country under her nominal control.

"Mesopotamia fringes the western frontier of Persia between the Tigris and the Euphrates, thereby controlling the whole of the Bagdad Railway line and protecting India. England has a close interest in that part of Syria lying south of Damaseus, since control of that region is necessary to protect the Suez Canal. France has a traditional interest in northern Syria. Milyukov, the Russian liberal leader, has recently declared that France has a right to Code-syria. He also stated that the future of Palestine lay either in French control or in an international agreement. He said that England's share of the Near East after the war would be Egypt, Arabia, and Mesopotamia, basing part of this contention on the premise that it is England's influence which has supported the recent nationalistic movement which has arisen among the Arabs. The Russians, however, like others, probably exaggerate the various little nationalistic movements that have broken out since the war began in various parts of the world. The Italian imperialists are interested in that part of Asia Minor which lies north of Adalia in the direction of Smyrna. The Turks are thus reduced to their ethnological frontiers."

In the event of a Jewish state, the holy places of Palestine would not be included, but would be placed under international or American control. The Holy Sepulcher and the Mosque of Omar would be such places. For—

"Palestine is the Holy Land to all people, to Christians and Moslems, to Catholics and Protestants. Whatever is done, there must be a setting aside of all places holy to others. The Russians make pilgrimages to the Holy Sepulcher, the Crusades were fought for it. Jerusalem stands second to Mekka in the Moslem mind. But the Oriental recognizes extra-territorial rights, governments within governments, and the Jew is essentially Oriental in temperament. He is the natural link between the East and the West, interpreting one to the other and protecting the sacred places of all."

The future of the Jews in countries where they are now persecuted is one of the tough problems to be confronted, as "feeling on all national questions is harder than when the war began." We read:

"The position of the Jews in all countries of the world will be improved if America can be brought to accept a protectorate over Palestine. America is better situated to conduct diplomatic negotiations for a Jewish commonwealth than any other Power, because we are not the rivals of any other Power in the Near East. That is why our Government has been able to overcome so many Oriental diplomatic difficulties during the war. . . . The Jews have no desire for too much state power, as they see only danger in it, but they wish freedom to develop."

"INFIDEL MISSIONS" NOT SO POTENT-The "campaign for the destruction of Christianity" described here a few weeks ago in a quotation from The Missiamery Review of the World is not so extensive as it was represented to be, the editor of The Truth Seeker (New York) is "sorry to say." This leading journalistic representative of the Freethought movement points out a few inaccuracies and exaggerations which he discovered in the facts collected by Mr. John N. Wolf and reported by The Missionary Review. He remarks for one thing that while "our methods may be crude," they "do not include such impoliteness as calling Thomas Paine 'Tom.'" Then the Sunday-schools where boys and girls "are taught that the Bible is not true" are presumably, according to The Truth Seeker, "Socialist or those of the Ferrer Association, where religion is generally ignored." After paying a tribute to Mr. Wolf for "stating the facts as he sees them, and for saying how they are to be met without prescribing arrest and imprisonment, or even the 'closed fist' for the Freethought advocates," this writer goes on to cite one reason for the comparative ineffectiveness of "infidel missions":

"The treatment the Freethought speakers are getting just now amounts to police persecution.

"Some day this whole matter will have to be cleared up, and some sort of decision reached as to whether Freethinkers and other idealists are at liberty to exercise the same rights on the street that are enjoyed by all their opponents.

"Meanwhile it will be seen that with the handicap imposed by the authorities the activities of the Infidels are not so extensive as The Missionary Review and Mr. Wolf would have their readers believe. The writers have exaggerated the facts, we suspect, with the purpose of inducing the faithful to loosen up and contribute more liberally to the missionary fund."





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CURRENT POETRY

THE notable dramatic poem to which we give the place of honor this week is taken from an interesting group in the February Bookman. Under the title. "The Masque of Poets," The Bookman is printing month by month contributions by certain American poets, among whom are named Amy Lowell, Josephine Preston Peabody, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Bliss Carman, Arthur Davison Ficke, Harriet Monroe, and George Sterling. The contributions are published anonymously, and readers are invited to write the editor of The Bookman their guesses as to the authorship of them. "The Return of Jeanne d'Are' would do honor to any American poet of our day. It is imaginative and strong and well constructed. It will be a difficult task to keep the other poems in the Bookman's series up to the standard set by this contribution.

THE RETURN OF JEANNE D'ARC

JEANNE D'ARC

Why do the vales of Paradise
Turn very France before my eyes,
With linked rivers, chain on chain,
Cool Mouse and amber-sandaled Aisno,
Angelic Oise screnely fleet,
And wayward Rhône on winged feet?
There gleams the Loire through lace of trees.
Shod as of old with silences.
And there with Paris at its breast,
The white Seine lies along the west,
How wistful!

Nay, my serious Scine.
Will nothing make thee smile again?
Has any gargoyle peering down
From Notro Dame with hostile frown
Invaded thy still dreams at night?
Dost thou lament the lost delight
Of years long gone?

I wonder why
Proud Paris vells her from the sky
In twillight vesture like a nun?
I wonder, what has heaven done?
The lights are dead, the land is gray.
Like ghosts the pale roads drift away
Into the North! Oh, I would see
What years have wrought in Domremy.
And how great Reims above the town
Lifts praying lands! I must go down
Among my people, I must know
What makes my heart remember so.
And why the voices cry so near,
The human voices that I hear!

THE MEN OF FRANCE

Now Mary lend thre out of heaven For dear defense of rivers seven. And shapered gateways of the North! Angel of France, oh, lead as forth!

JEANNE D'ARC

They are invaded! They have need Of my heart's faith! Yea, I will lead. But can they follow when I go Unseen and vague as winds that blow? Yet shepherd winds control the day, To make the poplars lean one way. To ruffle rivers into gold. Herd home the clouds into far fold. And tirelessly evoke the shy Wild iris latent in the sky! Can my wing'd spirit so persuade Their hearts to follow unafraid?

THE MEN OF FRANCE

Now Michael gird thee with his sword.

To thrust aside the alien horde,

To bend and break and hur! them farth!

Come thou and lead us to the North!

JEANNE D'ARC

Soldiers, my great gray horse long gone To graze the meadows of the dawn, Has thriven on clear asphodel,

Till you shall learn, he travels well. And victory is still his stride. You see me not, but oh. I ride For France, and mark her starry goal, The faith and freedom of the soul! Do you but follow and give car To heavenly voices that I hear, Till past the black besieging din And whistling menace shrill and thin, Emerge some silvery interval Of vanished bells that call and call Forsaken save of sun and stars, With portals blurred by brutal scars. With towers torn and windows gone. Tis mighty Reims that cries you on! The heaven and earth be withering. Her ruined bells shall sob and sing: The earth and heaven be blank and bare. You shall behold her standing there With wounded arms uplifted high For men of France who fight and die!

THE MEN OF FRANCE

Now Heaven help thee understand. The peril come upon our land! Now God fingles our little worth. And grant three memory of earth!

JEANNE D'ABC

I do remember everything
I had fregutten; how the king
For all my pleading, still deinyed,
But God's own angels gave me ald.
There was a Chinon nightingale
That sang all night, "You will not fail!"
And there were always saintly trees
And dim old flowery villages.
And rain-pricked pools like fretted shields.
And sunny hills, and mellow fields.
Oh, there was France! So now she lies
Appealing-sweet before my eyes.
Her wide flush rivers for delight,
Her spires and poplars to invite
The eyes and thoughts toward hence!

I fight beside you once again,
As these brief conturies ago,
Each man of you a man I know!
In Paradise I have not seen
Faces more stedfast and serene,
Let them not tear the temple down
That holds the soul of Rosen town,
Nor crush the lilies Amiens wears.
Nor those fair vines along the stairs
Of Chartres, where some hand unknown
Lured leaf and fruit from silver stone.
This sunward hour of deepening dawn
Brings glory of your comrades gone,
And Reima's lost bells are ringing!

THE MES OF PRANCE

Hark!
It is her soice! Jeanne d'Arel Jeanne d'Arel

Here is one of Mr. Stork's lyrical interludes, quoted from "Sea and Bay" (John Lane Company). Its music is deep and strong. The idea of the last stanza is somewhat vague—perhaps it suffers from too much condensation.

SEA SONG

BY CHARLES WHARTON STORE

I have lest myself to thy will, O Sea!
To the urge of thy tidal sway;
My soul to thy lure of mystery.
My check to thy lashing spray.
For there's never a man whose blood runs.

But would quaff the wine of the brimming storm.

As the prodigal lends have I lent to thee, For a day or a year and a day.

And what if the tale be quickly told
And the voyage be wild and brief?

I can face thy fury with courage bold
And never a whine of grief,
The peril-fanged is thy grisly track,
The ship goes out that never comes back.
And the sailor's whitened bones are rolled.

In the surge of the whitening recf.



Shapes the Day

The day is often made "sumy" or "gray" by the morning cup.

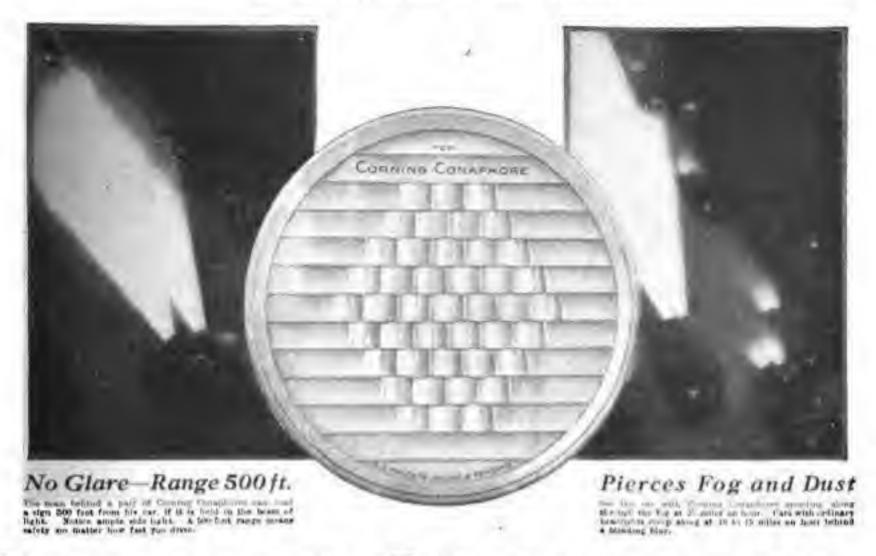
Some people choose coffee, and find there frequently follows some physical annoyance that casts a shadow over the day. Others use IN-STANT POSTUM and find the day's brightness remains undimmed by physical discomfort, There's a good reason.

Instant Postum

is free from drugs and other harmful ingredients, and being made from cereals, contains only true nourishment. It is convenient and economical, has delightful flavor and always promotes health.

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"There's a Reason"



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OTORISTS have long felt the need for a scientific headlight. They want a headlight with long range and strong side light, but no glare.

States and cities have emphasized the need for such a headlight by passing strict "anti-glare" laws in an effort to make night driving safe. During 1917, laws requiring the use of a scientific headlight will be in force everywhere.

Ordinary Headlight Dangerous

The ordinary headlight is not satisfactory. It has a bulb to give the light and a reflector la reflect the light, but nothing to control the direction of the rays. The glass merely keeps out dirt and water.

Such headlights are dangerous. They dazzle approaching motorists and pedestrians. The driver has to dim constantly. Tilting lamps downward may reduce the glare, but it greatly decreases the range.

Function of the Conaphore

The headlight problem has been scientifically olved by adding to the bulb and reflector a third part, the Corning Conaphore.

The Corning Conaphore is a scientific head-

light glass which directs the rays of light from the bulb and reflector, so that the Isram will have long range, ample side light, will not glare and will pierce fog and dust. Tests shown on this page prove the efficiency of the Corning Conaphore.

Scientifically Correct

The Corning Comphore is made by the Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y., the largest manufacturers of technical glass in the world. This company makes practically all the signal glass used on American railroads. The fact that the Corning Conaphore was designed in the laboratories of the Corning Glass Works is the best guarantee that it is scientifically correct.

Five Major Advantages First Four Exclusive

- 1. Gives headlight range of 500 feet when a standard bulb of 21 candle power or more is properly focused.
- 2. Cuts out all the glare yet uses all the light. thus complying with all city and state "no-glare" laws.
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5. Never clogs with dust or mud in summer, or with ice or snow in winter, and is easily put on any car.

Made in Two Kinds of Glass

Corning Conaphores are made of clear glass as well as Noviol Glass. Clear glass Conaphores are equally efficient in giving long range and eliminating glare, but lack the added advantages possessed by the Noviol Glass of eliminating "back-glare" and penetrating fog or dust. We strongly recommend the Noviol.

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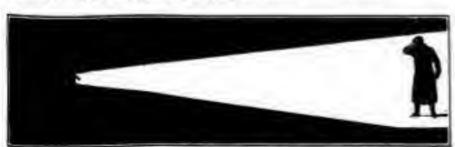
You will find the Corning Comphere easy to in-stail. Simply take out the glass new in your head-light and put the Comphere in its place. Sizes are made to fit all cars. In ordering give name, model and year of your car, and diameter of your present headlight glass. All progressive dealers now sell Corning Compheres. Put a pair on your car today. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.

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In the quest for efficiency it is the obvious that is most often overlooked.

This is as conspicuous in the efficient transmission of power with belts, as a great railroad genius made it evident in the efficient transportation of freight.

In the haste and hurry of our national development railroad executives long overlooked the obvious truth that there were such things as unnecessary curves and reducible grades—both dividend-devouring wasters of power.

But the genius came and saw the obvious demanded action—had curves straightened and grades leveled and the stocks of his railroad rose hundreds of points.

Had he been a manufacturer, he would have attacked power-wasting belts.

For ordinary transmission belts are profit-squandering wasters of power long unperceived because too obvious,

For engine and machine power-producer and power-user —depend for their final efficiency on the BELT.

The Belt is the connecting link in the production chain. It determines inevitably the efficiency of that chain.

That is only another way of saying that belts determine dividends.

Because executives are now beginning to recognize this obvious connection between power-transmission and profits, the use of Blue Streak Belts is increasing enormously in every industry.

They are built to conserve power in transmission—and in scores of plants in every industry the cost records kept show that they do conserve it.

And they also give you longer service per dollar of cost.

The demands of safety for employes as well as the need for conserving power everywhere recommend the use of Goodyearite. The durability and heat-resisting qualities of this asbestos sheet packing prevent the dangerous and costly blow-outs chargeable to gaskets of inferior material.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio



The shores recede, the great sails fill.

The lee rail bisses under,

As we double the cape of Lighthouse Hill Where sea and harbor sunder. Then here's to a season of glad unrest! With an anchor of hope on the scaman's

Till I claim once more from thy savage will A soul that is fraught with wonder.

Miss Evelyn Underhill is a student of mysticism who writes best when she avoids her favorite subject. In her "Theophanies: a Book of Verses" (a "theophany" is "an appearance of God") recently published by E. P. Dutton & Co., the poems on spiritual themes are not convincing, but "Any Englishwoman," altho it is a slight thing for so great a tragedy to inspire, seems to be as sincere as it is imaginative and well phrased.

ANY ENGLISHWOMAN

BY EVELYN UNDERSHILL

England's in flower.
On every tree speared canopies unfold,
And sacred beauty crowns the lowliest weeds
Lifting their eager faces from the mold:
Even in this bour

The unrelented pressure of the spring
Thrusts out new lovely life, unfaltering—
Toward what deeds?
What dreadful blossoming?

Als, the red spines upon the curving briar,
They tear the beart
Great with desiro
And sick with sleepless pain
For one that comes not again.
There's horror in the fragrance of the air.
Torment in this intolerable art.
White petals on the pear!

Yet, peering there,
I see beyond the rapture of the young green
And passing of pale fire

The glutten Death, who smiles upon the scene.

Last night there was a sudden wind that blew My joyful branches through. Yesterday a rich biossom on the spray. To-day All the sweet promise of life is vanished away: Yes, of its ardent petals just a few

White on the ground
I found;
Rucy them quick—I must not see them decay.

And coming of the clear

Still days of autumn to redeem our grief.

For them the colored bough, the public sheaf:

But I shall see

The petals that fell too soon from the blossoming tree,

And the stain

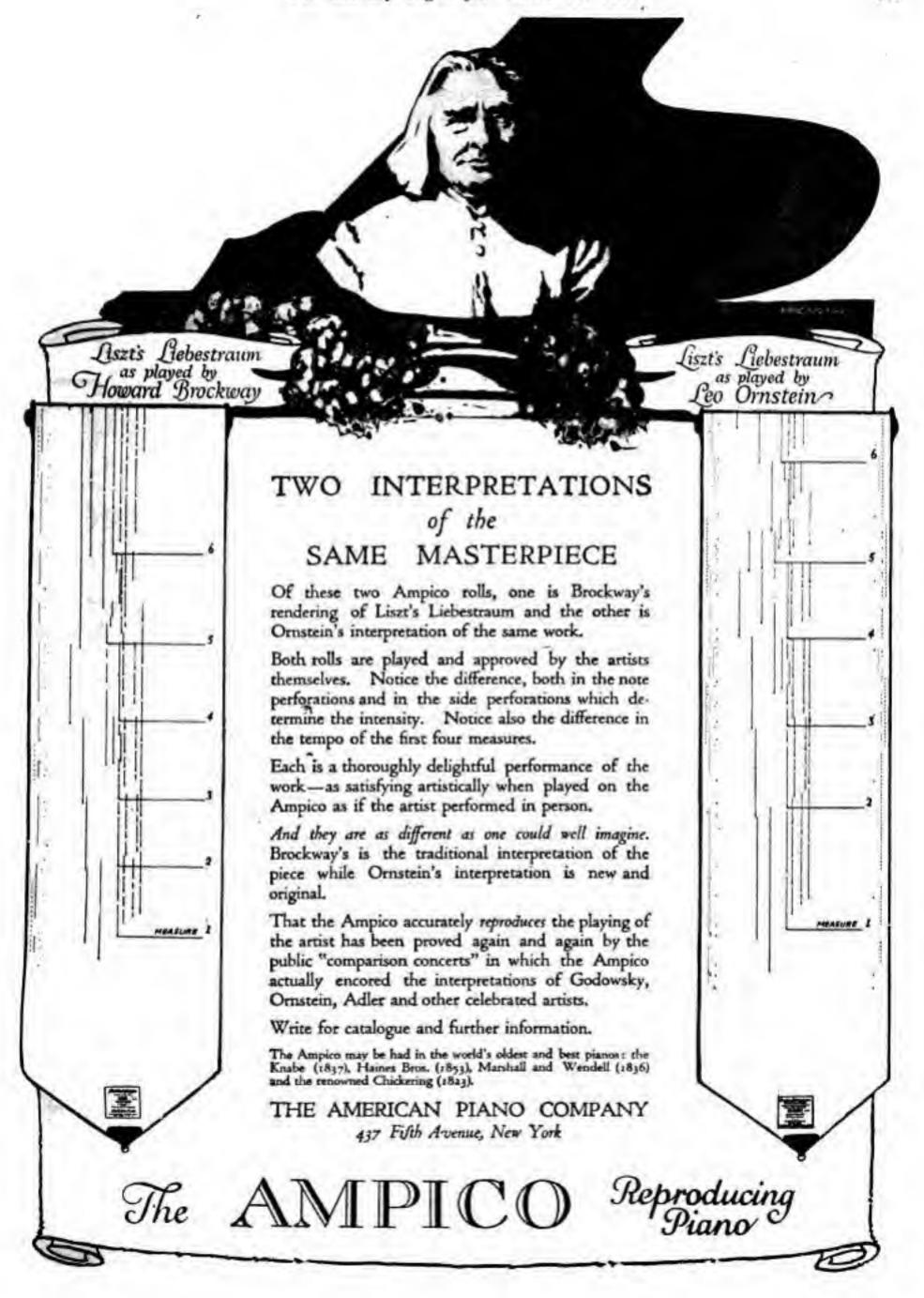
There on the path, where they rest in the sorrowful rain.

These thoughtful and tender lines we take from The Catholic World. The last stanza is a compelling climax to a poem of strong emotional appeal. It is difficult, in a poem on this often-sung theme, to avoid sentimentality and excess of emotion, but Mr. Walsh's artistic restraint has stood him in good stead.

QUIS DESIDERIO

BY THOMAS WALSE

Dark and vast are Thine outer walls,
O King of Light!
Weary the desert; the parched wind crawls
Toward the pools of night.
Over Thy close there is music stealing.
Is it Thy revel, Lord, or the calls
Of my childhood's dreaming? Is it the pealing
Of angel spires, the fever's blight?





This story has not been told before -



What you don't know about chocolates

When is a Chocolate Cream properly fresh?

THAT seems easy enough to answer, doesn't it? You would probably say, "When it's just been made," meaning perhaps, "when it melts in your mouth," and tastes delicious!

Strictly "fresh" chocolate creams, as a matter of fact, do not taste like that at all. Ripe chocolate creams do. Chocolates are like fruits. Time is required to ripen and to bring them to just the right condition for eating—to make them delicious and healthful. This will be clearer when we tell you—

How Chocolate Creams are made

In the Lowney factories most chocolate cream centers are fashioned in molds. The molds of various shapes and sizes are impressed in cornstarch. The cream is poured into these molds and pieces of nuts and fruits are added.

These centers soon become firm. They are then turned out, brushed and cleaned with air to remove the starch. Now they are ready for the dipping table.

The chocolate dipper takes the centers, dips them into warm melted chocolate and fashions different styles of decorations on the tops. Sometimes the centers are dipped by an ingenious machine, known as the "Enrober," which flows melted chocolate completely over them.

The chocolate coat becomes firm in about fifteen minutes. Now it is certainly a "fresh" chocolate.

But, bite into it, and see if you like this strictly "fresh" chocolate!

You don't; and there's a very good reason why you don't.

What newly-made Chocolate Creams really taste like

As you bite into this newlymade chocolate you get first a rather sweet buttery taste. That's because the cocoa butter—which is the natural vegetable oil of the cocoa beans—is all in the outside coating, (A). You taste it unblended with cream or flavoring.



Cross section of a Chocolate Cream

Then there is a crusty taste. It's there because the melted cream hardens slightly where it comes in contact with the starch mold, (B). But, as the center ripens this crust entirely disappears.

Finally, you get a taste all flavor and cream, no chocolate at all. It is as though you were eating chocolate and cream separately. The flavors are not blended the chocolates are not ripened.

Nut and fruit chocolates, containing no cream, need no ripening, but even chocolates like nugatines, caramels and taffies are improved by ripening.

NOW when most chocolates are ripened these natural changes take place:

First, the cocoa butter is evenly absorbed through the hard outside coating.

Second, the cream center gradually ripens and softens. As it softens it completely absorbs the







outside crust, and the soft ripened cream extends clear to the chocolate coating.

Finally, when this occurs, you have a ripened chocolate—delicious to the taste. Its flavors are perfectly biended. The perfect chocolate cream, therefore, is not fresh, but ripe.

How old should Chocolates be?

Someone is sure to ask that question, and it is a hard one to answer. As a matter of fact, chocolates kept at the correct temperature remain in perfect condition many months.

The eating age of your chocolates is not so much a question of age as of the temperature at which they have been kept. In fact, the chocolate makers' chief concern is to keep chocolates from being injured by uneven temperature.

What heat does to Chocolates

The direct rays of the sun or extreme heat of any kind will coax the cocoa butter to the surface of the coating. When the coating cools again it has a gray misty look.

Chocolates thus affected are not injured if eaten at once, but will deteriorate rapidly. Little air chan-

CLOUDLAND

nels are made where the cocoabutter comes to the surface. The air goes into the center, the flavor escapes and the center becomes dry and tasteless. Dampness is also very injurious to chocolates.

Protecting Chocolates against harmful temperatures

It is for this reason that every modern safeguard is employed by The Walter M. Lowney Company to keep their chocolates at an even temperature.

Our shipments to distant points go in refrigerator cars, and our many distributing centers have cooled rooms. Then, too, each year more and more druggists and candy dealers in co-operation with us are using refrigerator showcases.

Distributing Chocolates in perfect condition from Boston to the Philippines

Now you will more readily understand how it is possible for Lowney Chocolates,

manufactured in Boston, to be delivered all over the United States just right to eat.

You may be surprised to learn that we are making large shipments of chocolates to such tropical countries as the Philippines, Porto Rico, and to China, a country with a very trying climate.

Another protection

With all the Lowney precautions in packing and shipping, you have very little chance of getting an imperfect box. To protect you against such a mischance, however, we put a guarantee slip in each box and authorize our agents everywhere to make this guarantee good.



HIS we believe to be fair dealing in Chocolates. The Medal of Honor package illustrated, is a particularly choice assortment to commemorate the gold medal won at the last exposition -the third world exposition, by the way, to give its unqualified endorsement to Lowney's Chocolates.

THE WALTER M. LOWNEY CO. Makers of Chocolates, Goroa and Chocolate BOSTON CHICAGO MONTREAL



Possibly you would like to make chocolates at home." This is good fun and sometimes the chocolates are good. We aren't jealous. In fact, we like to have you try it, as you will better appreciate our efforts.

DIRECTIONS CHOCOLATES AT HOME FOR MAKING

Fur Making Centers

Chocolate cream centers are made of cream, called fondant." To make fundant, use one-quarter teaspoonful cream of tartar and one-third of a cuput but water to two cups sugar. If corn syrup is used, make the foodant as follows: One-half cup corn syrup, one-quarter temperature countries.

tartar, one-and-one-half cups rugar, one-third cap but water.
Boil without stirring until it threads. As it cools, beat until creamy. Keep cool and dry, until needed.

Flavoring should be added by working as much of the extract as is desired directly into the fordant. Mold fordant by band in the desired shapes and sizes for dipping.

If fruit or nuts are used, make a small hall by rolling out a little piece of the foundant; place the nuts or fruit on the sides, and press together.

sides, and press together.

For Dipping Centers

Melt a portion of Lowney's Home Sweet Chocolase* in a small double botler. Break the chocolase in small pieces and

stir while melting. Keep the checolate mass hot but do not allow it to bad. Do not add water to the chocolate.

After the checolate is thoroughly melted, allow it to cool to about 6.º Fabresbeit before starting to dip the centers. e a common table fork, or better, shape a wire similar to a button book with a loop end, and use that-

Drug the center into the chocolate, taking care to immerse it. Lift out with the fork, shake off surplus exiting, and place on waxed paper or oil cloth, by semply turning the fork.

When the centers are dipped, set in a cool place. If chocolates are placed in the refrigerator, keep them carefully covered to prevent sweating.

If you wish to dip the chocolates by hand, pour the melted chocolate on a clean moiding board, keep the chocolate rubbed smooth with the hand, and dip centers as above. using fingers instead of a fork.

* Quarter proved other with copy of this recipe for your cook book malled for the in stamps of sour greater hand "t it in the h. Lewest Un. Bostom. The Walter M. Lewest Un. Bostom.







There is a degree of motor car performance beyond which improvement is at present unpurchasable. That degree is enjoyed to the peak by the owner of a National Highway Twelve. In fluidity of operation, in percussive instancy of pick-up, in sustained and imperious command of every motoring situation, this car caps the effort of the industry for combined obedience and power. Its form and its appointment are of an excellence to match its prowess. Its price falls fair between extravagance and unwise thrift.

ine poerce \$2150

Its counterpart in style, in general structure, in well-powered elegance, is the National Highway Six. An able car-silent, pliant, proficient; perhaps a shade less active than the Twelve. Appreciably less in cost, a car notable in any company, and not to be approximated in quality or efficiency in its price field.

NATIONAL MOTOR CAR & VEHICLE CORPORATION INDIANAPOLIS

Seventeenth Successful Year

Some rose immortal there must bloom By fountains clear,

That waves of such ineffable perfume Should reach me here!

Cool on my brows I feel their sprinkle, Here in the dust of my outer gloom

Where the stars themselves seem drops that twinkle

In truant spray o'er the sky wastes sheer.

Their hyssop melts through my soul. Perchance She scatters there

Some old love-sign, some token-she whose glance Makes consecrate and rare

Life's dawns and twilight-whose worn hands Imploring

Are constant raised 'mid all 'Thy joys' expanse For me remembered still in her adoring, She of the silvered, even-parted hair!

Hugh J. Hughes is the name signed to poems we find frequently in Farm, Stock, and Home, a paper published in Minneapolis. They are worthy of notice because of their music and power, and because they actually seem to be expressions of the mind and soul of the fertile farm-lands of the West. Many poets write about the West, but this poet writes about the West with authority; he knows that about which he writes, and he is passionately sincere.

THE WINNERS, SINGING

By HUGH J. HUGHES

Our women have been loyal, so we men have trod the marges

Of many a distant shoreland by many a chiming sea.

Where the forman broke before us, left his speardent on our targes,

And behind him lands and waters and the wealth of soil and tree.

Because that they were loyal we set aside our

And through the demon-guarded deep we came to fairer lands;

And there we made for them a place within the feeble clearings.

And prayed to half-remembered gods by lifting

Our women have been loyal, so for them we threw our arches

Across the evil rivers and chained them fast and will:

And built the city wall and gate and ceased our endless marches

And found the pleasant valleys that our servant

Our women have been loyal beyond all praise or

So, bit by bit; so, man by man, we struggled lest we fall;

And found at last a country and a city and a dwelling:

And, best of all, a woman's hands to turn the dipping scale.

Our women have been loyal, and, because that they were loyal,

We built the Law that shelters us, the Creed that scourges wrong;

Both the pleasant little cottage and the rowered balls and royal,

And because such were our women came the deathless gift of song.

Our women have been loyal! So the fruitful

land and pleasant, The songs of seed and harvest-time, and peace-

envisaged years; The love of little children and the toil of king

and peasant, And laughter of such happiness that sometimes



Builds city of 75,000

There is a busy town in the Middle West that has been described as being literally intoxicated with an all-pervading prosperity.

In a short time its population has increased from 13,000 to 75,000. It boasts of 182 men who have made fortunes from \$100,000 to \$6,000,000.

This boom—this city and fortune building—is the work of one man. Yet, big as this work is, it is only one phase of this man's gigantic enterprises.

Today, he is master of several industries representing an organization of \$175,000,000, employing 36,500 men.

This man started in a humble way as an employe in a lumber mill. At twenty-one he said he had mastered the business and was ready for something else.

A cigar factory required bolstering. He gave it new life.

The town water-works were in a bad way. He put them on a sound basis.

Later he organized a carriage company. Then a motor company. In ten years he was a multimillionaire and was building fortunes for other men.

He knew the underlying principles of business success

Some men will tell you his success was due to a series of "lucky breaks." Others will say he is one of the men who get all the opportunities.

But the fact is, this man started at scratch—he was born with nothing more than most of us are born with.

It was an unusual mastery of big business laws and principles which gave him his advantage—and this grasp of business principles is within the reach of all who have the determination to learn.

The laws of business success do not vary

This man had to master the laws of business before he could become a success. His text book of business knowledge was the experience of others and the facts of his own daily experience. He was able to crystallize these experiences into working principles.

The knowledge he finally gained in this way was the same knowledge that has stood behind every big business success. It is the same knowledge that, when acquired, needs only the personal qualities of determination and energy, to make success sure for anyone. The difference was in the method of learning. Unlike this man most of us need to have these principles crystallized and set down in writing before we can absorb them.

It is this business knowledge, this crystallized experience of thousands of America's most successful men, that the Alexander Hamilton Institute is giving to more than 50,000 business men today.

Based on the actual experience of thousands of successful business men

The Institute collects, classifies and transmits to you thru the Modern Business Course and Service, the best thought and practice in modern business. It will give you a thoro and sound training in the fundamental principles underlying all departments of business—it will give you a knowledge that could otherwise be obtained only by years of bitter

The kind of men enrolled

Presidents of hig corporations are often enrolled for this Course and Service along with ambitious young men in their employ. Among the 50,000 subscribers are such men as H. C. Osborn, President, American Multigraph Sales Co.; Melville W. Mix, President of the Dodge Mfg. Co.; Geo. M. Verity, President of the American Rolling Mills; William H. Ingersoff, Marketing Manager of the biggest watch company in the world; N. A. Hewkins, General Sales Manager of the Ford Motor Company, and scores of others equally prominent.

In the Standard Oil Co., 242 men are enrolled in the Alexander Hamilton Institute; in the U. S. Steel Corporation, 450; in the National Cash Register Co., 194; in the General Electric Co., 282; in the Pennsylvania Railroad, 87; and so on down the list of the biggest concerns in America.

Advisory Council

Business and educational authority of the highest standing are represented in the Advisory Council of the Institute. This Advisory Council includes Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York; Judge B. H. Gary, bead of the U. S. Steel Corporation; John Hays Hammond, the eminent engineer; Jeremish W. Jenks, the statistician and economist, and Joseph French Johnson, Dean of the New York University School of Commerce.

"Forging Ahead in Business"

A careful reading of this 135-page book, "Forging Ahead in Business," a copy of which we will send you free, will repay you many times over. It will help measure what you know, what you don't know, and what you should know to make success sure. This Course and Service will fit you to grasp the opportunities that are bound to come to those who are prepared.

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Business Position



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Within your reach? YES!

The very same stone that has been used for many years in the finest buildings, both public and private, in every state in the Union—a natural stone so remarkable that if you are about to build or are interested in building, you should *certainly* know *all* about it. The U.S. Government is one of the biggest users of this "Aristocrat of Building Materials." Yet it is even more reasonable in price than artificial materials.

You are familiar with buildings built of Indiana Limestone, but probably do not know it by name. It probably never occurred to you that this beautiful material is quarried in such quantities that the price is within your easy reach.

You do know that nothing in the world gives the impression of dignity, costliness, refinement and beauty like natural stone, the genuine handiwork of nature, and we want you to know about Indiana Limestone, "The Aristocratof Building Materials," to hold a piece in your hand, and to decide for yourself about the new building. (See FREE OFFER below).

FOR THE NEW



YES—of course. A list of the finest Indiana Limestone homes reads like a society blue-book. Indiana Limestone is a badge of distinguished taste, whether for cottage or mansion. The best architects use it also for the trimmings of brick houses and for porches even on wooden houses.



YES—for the very finest apartments use Indiana Limestone from sidewalk to roof, or one story Limestone and the rest brick. Natural Indiana Limestone trim, porches and doorways, add the final touch of elegance to the brick apartment, and in renting "class pays cash."



YES—where is the wonderful product of nature more appropriate than in a church? What is more certain to express the high function of the edifice than Indiana Limestone? Let us send a sample and book to each of the committee, pastor or others interested,



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FREE—Handsome paperweight of Indiana Limestone showing several finishes with a handsomely illustrated interesting booklet

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IRELAND'S MEN OF THE WEST

Y OU may not believe in the fairies of the Emerald Isle, tho it is said that if you were born there you would scarcely be a skeptic, but you must believe in the kings there at this very day unless you would doubt the word of so veracious a chronicler as Shane Leslie. He is telling of his roamings on the wild west coast, "next parishes to Greenland and Labrador," whose people are so strikingly dramatized in the plays of the late John Synge. The shores are inhabited by septs, we read in Ireland (New York), which preserve a clannish allegiance to one another, but the islands are ruled by kings. There is a King of Tory and a King of Innismurray, and the last time our informant was passing the latter island there was a war of succession in progress as to whether the crown was vested in the Herrity family or with the Walters. We read then:

He is a bold official who dares claim taxes or revenue from these islanders, and a lucky priest who can collect his tithes. These men can generally depend on rough weather to keep revenue-officers at a distance. When one lands, their goods and cattle are secreted and the poteen buried under the seaweed. It is little care to them whether they are disfranchised of their vote or not. They need a strong brew of poteen to keep them warm under the spray of the ocean, and no tax will they pay any King of England for it. It is the sea alone that demands and takes toll of them. Their lives are spent with a gruesome fear of the salt water perpetually upon them. It is said that a Tory Islander is seldom drowned, for the sea has taught him too much eaution. The present Bishop of Raphoe, in whose jurisdiction most of these islanders lie, told me that the owner of the only saloon on Tory bad recently surrendered it for the glory of God and the good of his fellow islanders. However, the temperance campaign can not be said to be too popular on some of the other islands. One of these island kings came to the mainland and was horrified to hear that "a mad doctor," as he called his bishop, was bent on suppressing the liquor which to him was cheer to the heart and raiment to his chest. Not long afterward the bishop was sailing past the island when his local majesty hailed the ship with "Who comes?"

"The Most Reverend and Illustrious Dr. O'Donnell, Lord Bishop of Raphoe," was the answer. "Can he take a drop?" was the next question. The answer was in the negative. "Then he may pass on," was the royal reply. And he did.

But these kings are no more immune to poverty than other kings are to death, for we are told that to the visitor's eye the predominant note is poverty from Tory Island to Aran. Men live precariously and hardily in this stern region. There are no railways to bring coal and they rely for fuel on the mountain-bogs, and all the turf gathered has to be transported in woven creels on donkey-back. Mr. Leslie goes on to say:

There are few shops, save an occasional shanty, whose windows appear to be visited

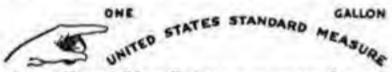




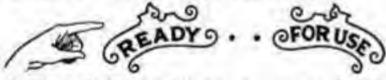
"This Old Fashioned Label Tells The Story of Paint Quality"

Every Word a Guarantee.

It's a good old label, crowded full of words, but every word is big with meaning. Look for it always when you buy paint. It stands for proven quality.



Lucas Tinted Gloss Paints are guaranteed measure. When you buy a gallon of Lucas Paint you get a gallon — full measure and more. There could no more be skimping of quantity in Lucas Paint than skimping of quality.



No long, tedious mixing is necessary—Lucas Paint is guaranteed ready for use. No individual could prepare a paint so accurately proportioned; so thoroughly ground and mixed; so carefully tested for quality of materials and uniformity of shade.



As oil is the life of paint, purest linseed oil is of the utmost importance in good paint making. All the oil in Lucas Tinted Gloss Paint is laboratory tested. The guaranteed oil in Lucas Paint is a big factor in insuring the lasting quality of the finished product.

Your dealer will be glad to show you Lucas color cards; or write us for booklet, "Save Money On Paint" and X-Ray Demonstrator showing color schemes obtainable with Lucas Paint.

GLOSS PAINT

"Tint" tells the story of Lucas supremacy in the manufacture of dry colors; of this company's ability to produce shades which no one else can duplicate because of facilities which no one else possesses; and "Gloss" is the guarantee of the paint gloss—a further indication of the use of purest inseed oil, the gloss-producing ingredient of paint.





This is a guarantee of the shade. In addition to showing the paint number and shade name as indicated on color card, the color chip is repeated on the can, to absolutely insure the user's getting the shade selected.



Aname known for 68 years in the paint world. All the experience of this long period; all the improvements made during this time in formula and manufacture; all the quality standards so long maintained are represented by this name—the final guarantee of good point.

Office 115 JOHN LUCAS&CO., INC. Philadelphia

by commercial travelers about as often as leap-year. Perhaps this is a good thing, for the people spin and make their own clothing and they know better than any manufactory how to temper it to meet the wind. It takes a thick coat and a stout heart to stand upon those outlying rocks in a winter's gale. The bread is also homemade and the total absence of cheap foods and patent preserves shows itself in the strong and vital faces of the people. They are a hardy race, these "mountainy" men, for they must war with the elements for their living. The legislation has made their hearthstones and walls secure from eviction, no law can bind the wind and the great gales that often rip the straw roofs from over their heads. Only heavy stones slung with ropes keep any roof over them at all. "Seollops," they are called, and their proverb runs, "to lay by seollops for the windy day!"

The birds and animals in these districts are all supposed to understand Irish. I have collected some carious pieces of birdlore among Gaelie speakers. For instance, the croak of the raven has different meanings. When he sees a layman approach he calls out bacagh! When it is a priest he calls out gradh! (love), and when the wolves are coming he calls out warningly, coin! (hounds). The children say the crows understand Irish but not English, and that if you want to frighten them away from the eorn all you have to say (in Irish, of course) is, "May the Pooka eatch the last!" One delicious interpretation concerns the barn-yard cock. His cry at morning to the Gaelic world is no meaningless cock-a-doodie-doo! He is supposed to announce the Resurrection not only of the sun but of Christ-"Mac an over stan"-"the Son of the Virgin is safe!"

They are a reverent folk living very close to nature. . . . To see them standing in their homespuns, dyed with dyes out of the lichens, is to see something indigenous and racy of the soil. They make their own boats or currachs out of hide fixt to a wooden skeleton. On these they bob over the waves that would submerge heavier craft. Every now and again the newspaper reader hears of some daring rescue from shipwreck carried out in the teeth of a storm by these same fishermen. When it is added that they did the deed in canoes he believes it is a misprint and passes on.

They are a race who see no movies and read no comic papers. They have to rely on themselves for amusement, which is no bad thing, either. They gather on the rocks in summer weather and practise rowing regattas. At other times they indulge in the aristocratic sport of horseracing. Mounting their hardy children on rough-coated garrans, they watch them up and down the long sandy shore with an interest and a knowledge of the sport that is seldom attained on a real racetrack. They follow the racing as the the reputation of whole families and townlands depended on the winner. The the race is likely to be won by the boy who has spurs over those who have only bare heels to propel their mounts, there is a scrupulous love of fair play. I remember watching a race in which five ponies came tearing in, but as each claimed a foul over the one in front, the last one was adjudicated the winner. As it is written, the last shall be first.

The sense of right and wrong of these people, Mr. Leslie tells us, is primitive,



Setting a Pace for Production

One idle machine is costlier than a hundred that keep on working.

The factory superintendent knows this. To him uninterrupted production is vital.

So he demands equipment that will obviate shut-downs due to faulty performance.

He specifies Robbins & Myers Motors for their utter dependability year in and year out. To him every Robbins & Myers installation is a veritable production guarantee.

He knows that whatever the size, whether 1/40 or 25 horsepower, or whatever the circuit—direct or alternating current, there is the very Robbins & Myers Motor for the purpose.

He knows that makers of the best motor driven equipment from vacuum cleaners for the home to drill-presses for the machine shop, equip their product with Robbins & Myers Motors because of the high operating efficiency they insure.

If you are a user of electrical power, a manufacturer of motor driven equipment or a dealer, write for prices and facts regarding Robbins & Myers service.

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The World's Largest Exclusive Manufacturers of Electric Fans and Small Motors
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Robbins & Myers Motors





Dependability

Automatic protection is essential wherever carelessness or neglect can result in danger or loss. Boilers have safety valves. Factories, sprinkler systems. Railroads, block signals.

And on the more modern automobile the Automatic Switch protects the battery against draininge by cutting off the flow of current-automatically-when the motor stops, should the driver forget or neglect to do so. No automatic protertive mechanism is any more depend-

The device about above marks this switch and identifies Connecticut Automatic Ignition. This is "The Decice of Liftcioncy."

CONNECTICUT PROPERTY COMPANY

based on the bonor of primitive folk. The corruptions of civilization have never pierced the "sure shield that the Gaeli: tongue affords them," and Gaelie song and story help to lighten the burden of their hard life. We read:

From the cradle to the grave they are accompanied by the mysterious melodies of their race, and at the last, when their bodies are laid out for burial, the keening is raised over them with a sound that no music or mourning could reproduce. I remember going into a little cabin near Cloghanealy in Donegal, where I was told the women of the house had a traditional keen in their own family. As a great favor this weird chant was raised for me. It is considered unlucky to keen without a corpse, and I was haunted for days by the cry I had heard. It seemed something hardly human, something akin to the sobbing of the shipwrecked on the rocks or to a nation's soul crying out of the darkness.

WHAT THE PAPER-FAMINE BRINGS

ARTOONISTS have fallen in love with the idea of a paper-famine. They have snapt up the chance to portray Algernon sending Mehitabel a love-letter written on the bosom of a dress-shirt; they picture old man Moneybags dispatching a huge order on a slab taken from the façade of his mansion on the Avenue, and there is more than humor to this. The paper-famine has hit many publishers hard, and one of them, at least, has risen superior to conditions, and brought out a newspaper on wood-on shingles. course, as might be guessed, the astuto publisher is a woman, and we read in the San Antonio Light an editorial eulogy of her business methods and acumen, in which it is noted:

The country, generally, has been made aware of the great advance in the cost of white paper, and of the difficulty in obtaining it even at the higher price, which is beyond anything that any American now living has ever known. The public, however, does not know the expedients to which some people have been driven because of the difficulty in getting paper, and the price which it brings in the market.

It has remained for the publisher of The Cowlitz County Advocate, of Castle Rock. Washington, to really show what the present cost of white paper actually means to the publisher.

The publisher of this paper is a lady, named Mabel McClane Brown. She is, judging by her paper, an ardent advocate of a high protective tariff on lumber. She says that the present tariff has driven all the lumber-trade of the United States into the hands of Canada, and that it will remain there until the situation is remedied by the enactment of a new tariff law.

She has found the price of lumber so reduced by the present tariff, and the price of paper so advanced by the war and other eauses, that it has become cheaper for her to get out her paper on shingles, and that is what she has done. It is said that she used 100,000 shingles in getting out her single edition, and saved much money thereby.



An Unusual Advertisement-

Addressed to Men of All Vocations from the Master Workman to the Head of the Business

You never before heard of a razor and blade manufacturer urging you to buy fewer razor blades.

You and all men who shave safely, know that in order to get a smooth, clean, satisfactory shave you must have a good blade holder (a safety razor), good blades and the means of keeping those blades in good shaving condition.

The Penn Safety Razor for the purpose for which it is intended—holding a blade for shaving—in simplicity, durability, workmanship and finish, is the last and best word in safety razor construction.

The Penn Razor brings the blade to your face at the correct shaving angle—your arm is in a perfectly natural position. The razor is easy to clean, sanitary—nothing to get out of order.

Penn Blades are real blades—laboratory blades—real pieces of curlery—too good to throw away. Each Penn Blade ground, honed and tested—ready for shaving.

Silver
Plated
Nimooth
Gonzul
Easy to
Clean.
Handsome
Box

Triple

Penn Safety Razor. Complete with 5 Blades that Shave, \$1.66

Pean Blades are ground so they will stand stropping—so they can be used over and over again, permitting you to obtain many comfortable, satisfactory shaves from each blade.

Penn Blades are made to be stropped, so we arge and recommend that you strop your blade each time before using it. Every man who knows anything about a razor, knows that the best razor and razor blade made will give more clean, pleasant shaves if that blade is stropped just before using.

To assure correct honing and stropping we have created the Penn Honing Strop, a small, compact cushion strop, possessing exactly the right qualities for keeping good blades in good condition. With this strop comes a Stropping Hamile for holding the blade. This Handle is simple, durable and yet accorrately gauged so that it will hold the blade on the Honing Strop at the correct stropping angle.

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WELL PAST ITS \$300,000 MARK, AND STILL GROWING

N SPITE OF NATIONAL SUSPENSE, marking these reeent days, the Belgian Children's Fund has grown splendidly, has gone past its \$300,000 mark, and promises are cheering that its growth will munificently continue. In many schools in many towns teachers and students are actively and systematically at work on behalf of hungry Belgian boys and girls.

In the enterprising city of Petersburg, Va., Supt. Martin, of the public schools, was inspired by an idea that the 20,000,000 school children of this country could alone care for all needy Belgian children if allowed to do so. He reasoned clearly that they could do this, without any strain upon them, under a system of small per capita weekly contributions well maintained. The Board of Education agreed that the rule forbidding collections from the pupils might be wisely suspended for this purpose. Zerkeghem's 300 children were adopted, to be eared for by the children of Petersburg; and already they have remitted \$220 on the pledge of \$3,600. Suppose every city and town of America should follow this fine example, and that every Board of Education should suspend its rule against collections to assist in meeting Belgium's awful need. Five cents a week from each scholar would provide all the support for which Belgian children appeal,

Mrs. Arthur K. Davis, of the Southern College, at Petersburg, remits \$339, raised, she says, in the "powder" towns of City Point and Hopewell, ten miles from Petersburg, by the ladies there, after "talks" by herself and readings from THE LETERARY Drogst. "The ladies went immediately to work," one of them wrote to Mrs. Davis, "and that accounts for our great success."

Bluefields, Nicaragua, adds \$250 to her contribution, and in the letter enclosing it Mr. R. Fransen refers to "far off Corinto, on the Pacific," to which he had sent some appeals, and from which place he had received a telegram saying \$100 had been gathered there, through the kind efforts of the French Consul.

Under leadership of Prof. W. W. Douglass, of the College faculty, Urbana, Ill., has selected the Belgian town of Muyera, with 575 children, and assumes the obligation (over \$6,000) to care for the children there. "As teacher of History and Civies," says a letter from Gilbert, Minn., "I am inspired by a LITERARY DIGEST Class. The class envied those whose names were curolled for so good a cause, and got busy. The class is not very large, but will mail you a check for \$60 within the next two weeks." And this letter enclosed \$24, obtained in a local lodge, "to invest in two shares of Belgian Kiddies Unlimited, dividends instantaneous." Mrs. N. J. Brown, of Maine, writes that she already has obtained nearly \$2,500, and is to make it much more.

NEVERAL RELIEF SHIPS have left this port of New York, since our report of one week ago, laden with Belgian supplies, and others will soon follow. Through different agencies, scattered across the country, generous Relief contributions are coming in to the Relief Commission's American headquarters; but the amount required can be made up only as every man, every woman, every boy, and every girl GIVES TO HIS OR HER UTTERMOST, and without further delay.

Through Mr. George W. Feldman, so ably leading there, the citizens of Franklin, Pa., have added \$2,000 to their former splendid sum of \$5,000; upon their "pledge of \$9,780 for the 815 children of Hingeor," and Mr. Feldman says: "We really expect to send you above \$10,000. The churches, public schools, and citizens generally are very much interested in the Fund." Philadelphia, beautifully generous before, adds another individual remittance of \$600.

"I am a poor working girl," says the writer of a letter from Schenectady, N. Y., "and \$6 is all I can squeeze from my budget at this time; but you can not know how gladly I send it to you. It is my new spring bonnet, and I shall wear it with greater pleasure and pride than many of my neighbors wear theirs.

An admirable example for other towns and their schools to follow has been set by Duluth, Minn. Writing from there, Mrs. J. L. Washburn, Chairman Industrial Branch A. R. C., encloses \$100, and says:

"At my request the Superintendent had the pathetic story which appeared in your January 6 issue put in the hands of each teacher, who told the children what a little self-denial on their part might do. This contribution comes from only six of the schools. There will be more later, I am sure."

From the little town of Waldo, in Arkansas, with only a few hundred population, comes a remittance of \$220.75, contributed by thirty-one persons, well showing what small communities ean do when some one of influence determines that something should be done. In this case a noble woman led out the bepevolent impulses, and more than matched what others gave.

Southern schools have been responding nobly. From "Woodrow Wilson Junior High," at Tampa, Fla., comes a remittance of \$25.55, and the principal, Robert W. Ray, writes thus:

"The appeal of Tue Droger met a ready response in the hearts of children of this school. Some of them walked long distances to school, in order to save the car-fare to apply to the Relief Fund. Some denied themselves of cream and other luxuries, while a few deprived themselves of the five-cent lunch served at the school in order to save the amount with which to express their sympathy for the cause of humanity."

Contributions to THE BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND—Received from February 28 to March 6 inclusive.

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Boys with Puffed Grains always treat other boys. And they say something

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Children who get Puffed Grains talk about them. And children who don't, ensy

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What cooking does in a partial way, this process does completely. Thus every

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

"HELLO, CENTRAL!"

WITTY, if unveracious, gentleman once remarked that if you sat in a certain prominent New York hotel for half an hour, you would see half the famous personages in America pass through the corridor before your gaze. Which was perhaps merely an adroit advertisement for the Blank Hotel. But if you really desire to see humanity, not only personages, but the rank and file of all sorts of men, you have only, according to an observant writer in The Transmitter, to take your place beside the public-call switchboard in the railway station of any city. Within a short time more varieties of men and women will pass your ken than you can find in any five-foot shelf of "humaninterest" literature, and you will perhaps have learned many new details, and have a new insight into human ways, which was never yours previously. Here is the run of description of such a series of scenes, taken at the switchboard in a railway terminal of one American city. We read;

It is 10:10 a.m. when you drop into the corner of a big comfortable seat right in front of and about two yards from the telephone-operator. There's only one customer in sight and there's nothing exceptionally exciting about him; he might be anything from an insurance solicitor to a clerk in a grocery-store.

As he goes in one booth a young man steps out of another. This second chap is apparently much better fed. At any rate, he has a moon-face, the roundness of which is accentuated by an immense pair of tortoise-shell glasses. Somehow or other you feel sorry for him.

A train arrives and six or seven people come over and place calls. You are too far away to hear the numbers, but you take it for granted they are local calls, telling expectant friends and relatives of the arrival of the calling ones.

The make-up of the little group in front of the switchboard is constantly changing. One minute it consists of five business men (at least, you suppose they are business men), a woman, and a girl. A couple of minutes later the group consists of a gray-haired man and his wife, two college boys, a woman in black, and

an old gentleman with a cane.

A couple of young ladies add themselves to the group. If you weren't such an old-fashioned fellow, you would probably describe them by a word usually used in designating a certain kind of fowl. Anyway, you give them a casual up and down. Both wear circus shoes the tall girl green and the shorter sister white and black. The one with the red coat goes in the booth and comes out almost immediately. Then they both hurry away, out of your life forever.

You sigh and turn your attention from youth to age. A prosperous-looking lady who'll never see fifty again and who is all diked out in furs and an embroidered coat is giving a number. Beside her, but not with her, is another lady of about the same age, in plain black coat and no furs. The plain one turns the pages of the tele-

phone directory gingerly, one at a time, just as one does the pages of the family album.

After turning about ten pages, she borrows the operator's pencil and writes something, evidently an address, on a piece of
paper. She places this in her bag, returns
the pencil, and walks away. Pretty soon
a colored woman pilots an old lady in a
long black coat over to the operator.
They hold a whispered consultation and
the old lady passes on.

And next, the observer is treated to a poignant and impressing study in contrasts. A young woman swings by with a gay, youthful stride, bent perhaps on a shopping tour, perhaps only to meet the most wonderful man in the world outside the eandy-shop. She is just near enough to enable one to eateh the melody she is humming. We are sure it is the young man she is going to meet, for the tune is one of the latest barbarisms from a musical show, one of those things which go under the name of Hawaiian. And now for the contrast—in the words of the narrative:

A tall, rather angular woman seated on a bench near by, who reminds you of an unforgotten and unforgiven school-teacher, breaks down and sobs.

You are not sure whether it's the music or the weather that moves her, but you wish you could help her. While you are pondering on the Best way to do it without attracting too much attention to yourself, she manages to control her emotions.

About this time the operator notices you sitting there watching everybody who calls. She probably thinks you're some kind of inspector or perhaps a detective and gives you a cold stare. You don't mind that, however, and look her in the eye with your best I-guess-this-is-a-free-country expression.

A man in a hurry rushes in and slams his suitease down, lays his hat on the counter, and gives his number to the operator all at the same time. You speculate on how many suiteases have been slammed down on that identical spot since the telephone station has been there, and the answer you arrive at is one hundred thousand.

The gentleman in a hurry talks in a lend voice and with the booth-door open, but his talk is on presaic business subjects and you are not particularly interested. You'd lots rather the girl with the red coat had left the booth-door open—but that's something else again.

Still they come. A capable-looking young woman in sensible serge, a sporty-looking individual in checks, a harmless-looking kid of about eighteen who doesn't seem to know there's a shortage in dyes, and a priest who is evidently a stranger in town, for he carries a copy of the Philadelphia Ledger,

An elderly couple approach the counter and consult the directory together, overlooking the fact that one person can find numbers in a directory more quickly than two. He then escorts her to the door of the booth and stands guard while she talks.

A woman whose face is her protection pushes a mild-mannered man away from the directory he is consulting, and then asks him if he's through. He's for peace



Why Jones Bought An Indian Motocycle

SUNDAYS and holidays were long days for Jones. After he had read the papers, time hung heavily on his hands. His chief diversion was sitting on the front porch and watching happy, outdoor-loving boys, men, and elderly gentlemen spin down the road on Indian Powerpluses, Light Twins, and Bicycles.

A lot of machines went by—most of 'em red. Seemed like everybody rode Indians. Why shouldn't be be an Indian rider, top, and put in his Sundays and holidays as a real man should? Acting on the idea, Jones bought a 1917

Endian Motocycle With Powerplus Motor

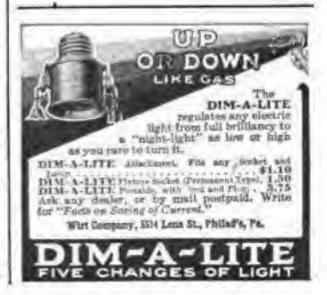
There's a 1917 Indian for everybody-young or old. For advanced motorcyclists, the Big Twin with Powerplus Motor with its matchless power, speed, cleanliness, quietness, comfort, stamina, and mechanical simplicity. For those desirous of modified speed and power, but Indian soundness of construction, the easily controlled Light Twin with Four Cycle Opposed Motor. For Hicycle enthusiasts, the Electrically Equipped Indian Bicycle with its Indian Motocycle streamline effect-and ten other 1917 model Bicy cles from \$26 to \$45. Take those short spins and long tours you've longed to take. Spend your spare hours outdoors, under the blue sky, in the health-giving, blood-making open. The Indian way is the quickest, most comfortable, surest, easiest, most economical, highest quality way. Over 16 consecutive years of engineering thought and initiative behind whatever Indian model you buy,

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In the United States the telephone, as exemplified by Bell System, renders a matchless service in its mastery of distance and in encouraging the use of a universal language. This accomplishment is in spite of the great influx of population from every country in the world.

In Europe the independent countries, separated by barriers of language, and lacking efficient telephone service, suffer from inadequate facilities for intercommunication.

We now talk from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific, and eliminate more than three thousand miles. In Europe, contending with a babel of voices and unrelated telephone systems, a bare quarter of that distance has been bridged with difficulty.

The ideal of the Bell System has been day by day to extend its service in the interest of all telephone users. Its efforts have resulted in providing the facilities to unite cities and rural districts in true American democracy.



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Universal Service



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at any price and says yes. Besides, there are other telephone directories.

If this modern Essay on Man continues, you have a mind to try the experiment to greater length. You depart now, after explaining to the operator who you are and what you are doing loafing around the switchboard. She will no longer eye you with suspicion on your next visit. The following day, if you saunter in and take the old seat again, you will see, perchance:

A gentleman who is quite bald is sitting in a chair outside the railing waiting, just waiting. From his subsequent conversation with the operator you learn that he has called the post-office in Bingville and the postmaster has sent across the road to get somebody to the telephone.

You conclude that the somebody must have been taking a bath when the summons came, or that the boy took a tarnation long time to cross that road, for the bald gentleman continues to wait. The operator keeps persistently on the trail of Bingville, but the only report she gets is, "They've sent across the road for the party."

At last they get him. "Bingville in No. 2," sings out the operator, and there is a note of triumph in her voice. The bald gentleman makes a dash for No. 2 booth as if he fears the party will have flown

before he can get there.

Just as you are wondering where in thunder is Bingville and why anybody could possibly want to talk with anybody in such an apparently dead town, in walks a tall, eadaverous individual with a face like a professional mourner and a stride like an undertaker. Not a word does he say—just parades over to the directory on the counter, turns a few pages, takes a look, and stalks majestically out. You are glad he is gone—he makes you think of lighted candles and the odor of lilies.

Then your Bingville man comes out of the booth and places a call for some other place of which you have never heard, and after a couple of minutes the operator tells him: "Can't get 'em; receiver is off the hook." Here's a pretty state of affairs—somebody's carelessness has put a whole line out of service, and of course all the subscribers on that line will lay the blame on the telephone company,

The ealler consults a slip of paper in his hands and says to the operator; "Well, try 4-11-44 Kioko, and that will be the last." While the operator is getting the connection, you engage him in coversation and learn that he is a salesman for flour and that he has just received a tip that the price of flour has heavenly aspirations and he is calling up his customers and giving them a chance to buy while the buying is good.

In the meantime, a middle-aged man, who might be described as slightly under the influence, sails in. He places a call for a bank in a town about forty miles away and asks that the charges be reversed. Word comes back that the distant party

declines to accept the charges.

The slightly influenced individual is apparently shocked and grieved. "Refused! Refused!" he mutters. "And I've got \$97 in that bank." He has all the indications of a man who has lost all of his friends and some of his relatives,



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It withstands 36 hours of live steam

UMAN ingenuity never devised a more severe and conclusive varnish test, but it all happened accidentally in the office of one of the largest public service corporations in New York City.

A cold snap came one Saturday. At noon orders were given to turn on the steam heat. This was complied with, but one little detail was overlooked-to close an open valve on a radiator.

So all through Saturday night, all day Sunday, and until business time on Monday morning, live steam filled the room.

When Monday morning arrived the doors had swelled so much that only with difficulty was an entrance forced.

A Scene of Wreckage

When the steam was finally turned off and the clerks entered the room, a scene of wreckage met their eyes.

The varnish on the doors and woodwork was literally boiled away. The wall-paper was hanging off in sheets. In fact, everything at first sight seemed utterly ruined.

One startling fact soon Became evident namely, that the furniture was absolutely unharmed.



An investigation developed that the reason for this phenomenon was, the desks and furniture had all been varnished with Valepar.

The Inspector's Letter

The Inspector of Equipment for this corporation wrote us an enthusiastic letter, from which we quote.

"The steam destroyed the paper on the walls, the varnish on the woodwork, and swelled the doors so that it was impossible upon. But the furniture, which was finished with Valspar, came through the 36 hours steaming without a spot, nor did it warp or swell in the slightest degree.

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Test Valspay in your home, in your own way, under the severest conditions you can devise. To make it easy, we will supply a sample can for 20c. in stamps, enough to make a real test. Fill in this coupon. Send

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Please send me 4-ounce can of Valspar, for which I enclose 20c, in stamps.

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Much of the gorgeous decorations in the palatial hotels, magnificent libraries and clubs is due to Alabastine.

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There is no more universally used wall decoration than Alabastine—millions of painters and decorators and houseowners apply it every year—its soft, velvety colors make it supremely valuable for new homes and old—great churches, hotels and schools.



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A five-pound package of Alabastine is mixed with two quarts of cold water, stir it for a minute and Alabastine is ready to apply. Any individual or new shade or tint can be produced by combining tints of Alabastine.

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Mixed in One Minute with cold water. Ready to apply immediately.

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This is absolutely a new and unique way of showing color schemes effects. It contains valuable suggestions for anyone interested in decorating interiors and complete color card.

Special Stencil Offer Ordinarily a stencil costs tells you how you can secure these stencils for use with Alabastine, practically free of charge.

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THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF



and as he sadly makes his way out you feel that the bank is probably the best place for that \$97.

A couple of days later you have occasion to take a little trip by rail, and while you're waiting for the train you hang around the telephone-booth and watch the people come and go.

Just as you arrive at the little railing which surrounds the switchboard and operator, a colored man, dark brown, conspicuous in a boiled shirt and a natty little bow tie, steps out of one of the booths. "Big night to-night," you think, as the dark Adonis passes down the waiting-room.

The next in line is a thin man, who doesn't look any too healthy. You are not surprized when you hear him eall up a doctor. Then comes along a subdued-looking man who looks as the he might be some woman's husband. He leaves the door open while he talks and you hear him tell somebody that he has "waited for two trains." Now you are quite sure that he is some woman's husband.

The next woman leaves the door of the booth open, and "Oh, you'll know me all right—I'm all in black" floats out. Then you hear the porter calling out the places where your train stops, and with a "See you some more" to the operator, you make tracks for the train.

FAMOUS BY ACCIDENT

WHEN a man has made his position in the world as a great writer, he is too often inclined to frame a series of rules for struggling aspirants, beginning with, "Practise long hours daily; write, write, write." He says nothing about that refuge and excuse of all failures (just as it is the credit of many successes)—chance, or luck, Yet, remarks the New York Sun, there are few professions into which luck enters more strongly.

It recalls from the early literary days of America how one man leapt into fame. A publication in a scaboard city held a short-story contest, and on the day that the judges assembled to select the winner, they found to their dismay that there were thousands of manuscripts entered, piled high on the table before them. It is recounted how one impatient gentleman plunged a hand into the mass, drew forth a manuscript, saying, "Let's give this the prize and go to lunch!" The manuscript was awarded the prize and published. It was "Manuscript Found in a Bottle," by an obscure young man named Edgar Allan Poe. Apart from this instance, The Sun states a number of others where fate laid a wreath upon an author's brow. We are told:

An interesting phase of those who belong to our so-called literary world of the past and present generation is that few of them started in life with the thought of becoming professional writers. They were trained for other professions or business careers, and it was by chance that they discovered their abilities to write a readable tale.

There are those, too, who fairly blundered into literature and awoke to find themselves famous overnight. A striking



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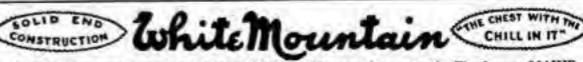
"Now that our factory in Hartford has been completed, I wish, in behalf of the S. K. F. Ball Bearing Company, to express complete satisfaction and appreciation of the excellent and thorough manner in which the Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation has carried out this work." Secretary and Treasurer.

Our business as designing and constructing engineers is to put your building development on an income earning basis in the shortest possible time consistent with correct design and substantial construction.

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Our new car caught fire on a deserted road. 500 miles from home. 20 miles from a garage. The night was black.

I grabbed Pyrene and had the fire out in 30 seconds.

What a plight we'd have been in without Pyrene! A new \$2000 car reduced to scrap iron. Our baggage, burned. Our tour spoiled. Our lives endangered.

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Anyone takes a big risk who drives a car without Pyrene.

Saves 15 per cent on auto insurance cost.

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Fire may invade your home, any hour of day or night. Burn the happy nest to the ground. Destroy, plunder and kill.

The risk is terrible. The man who puts off getting Pyrene for his home, even for a day, invites calamity.

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The best protection is several Pyrenes. One in the upstairs hall to protect the family while sleeping.

One in the kitchen. One in the basement near the furnace.

\$8.00, bracket included. Sold by hardware and automobile accessory dealers everywhere.

> Every Appliance for Fire Protection



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After the most rigid tests McCray Refrigerators were selected for use in the U. S. Pure Food Testing Laboratories at Washington.

In selecting a refrigerator for your own use, you can safely be guided by the judgment of the U. S. refrigeration experts.

Sanitary Refrigerators

The McCray System insures a constant circulation of cold, dry, purified air through every food compartment, which refrigerates perfectly. Germs, bacteria and microbes cannot live in this cold, dry, constantly circulating air.

The interior lining is of snowwhite, opal glass - stain and acid proof spotlessly clean and sanitary. There are no cracks, crevices or hard to get at' corners. The sanitary metal bar shelves are removable and the whole interior can easily be kept sweet and clean.

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instance of this was Edward Eggleston, a successful novelist of a generation ago, who figuratively fell down the stairs into an income of \$10,000 a year, 'Giving up the life of a Western circuit-rider, he came to New York to become the editor of Hearth and Home. A regular writer of that periodical failed on one occasion to forward a story, and Mr. Eggleston volunteered to "fill in." He wrote his experiences as a wandering Methodist minister in Indiana. The story struck a popular chord and his readers wanted more. To supply the demand, he wrote "The Circuit-rider," "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," and other popular stories that are still on the book-shelves.

Marion Crawford owed his success to a chance remark of an uncle. Returning from India down-hearted and discouraged over the failure of his efforts to establish a newspaper there, his uncle asked why he didn't write his adventures in the East. "Mr. Isaacs" was the result, which was followed by a long list of popular books.

Even Bret Harte's first success could be attributed to chance. He was editor of The Overland Monthly, and, like Mr. Eggleston, filled in for a delinquent contributor. His story was "The Luck of Roaring Camp."

The success of the beloved Frank Stockton, on the other hand, was the result of painstaking effort and hard work. He was a wood-engraver and illustrated stories written by his wife, and it required a long struggle before he got his charming stories before the public. So was Elizabeth Stuart Phelps's efforts in producing "Clates Ajar." It took her two years to write the story and two more years to find a publisher.

Joel Chandler Harris, of "Uncle Remus" fame, said it was purely an accident that he became a writer. Born and reared in the South, he had heard from plantation "uncles" and "aunties" the myths and stories he later made such good use of, He became aware of the value of the material he had unconsciously absorbed only when he read an article in the old Lippincott's on negro folk-lore,

The same element of chance holds good with our present-day writers, and practically all of them have been diverted from the paths of their chosen life-work. It was never intended, for instance, by those who had them in charge when they were youngsters that Thomas Nelson Page or John Kendrick Bangs should write novels or humorous stuff. They had been trained for the law and the Supreme Court was their natural goal. Neither was it intended that Richard Washburn Child, James Hopper, John Luther Long, or Owen Wister should be novelists. Some sort of a Federal judgeship was the least expected of them, as they also were intended for the law. Arthur Train was a former assistant district attorney in New York City.

The world of art may possibly have lost a modern Michelangelo in Robert The novel - reading world, Chambers. however, gained an interesting storyteller when he gave up his art-studies after several years in Paris. Maria Thompson Daviess was also imbued with the ambition to become a painter at one

Jack London, before he reached the goal of one of the most popular writers of the day, combined the efforts of half a dozen men in various kinds of work,

ranging all the way from a tramp to a sea - captain. Mary Roberts Rinehart was to be a nurse and gained her intimate knowledge of hospital work in the Pittsburg School for Nurses. Louise Closser Hale had histrionic aspirations, and her familiarity with stage-life is due to the fact that she was an actress before she became a writer.

It was the wish of James Huneker's parents that he should become a priest and he was educated for one, but instead he became a teacher of the piano and was for ten years connected with the National Conservatory of Music of New York. Margaret Cameron imagined she would devote her life to music before she began

to write.

It is not necessarily surprizing, but of every given profession former or present school-teachers predominate among the popular writers of to-day. Among those who have deserted their former work for the more congenial and profitable work of writing are James Lane Allen, who was a public school-teacher and later a professor of Latin in a small college. Parker Fillmore was a Government teacher in the Philippines. Frances Hodgson Burnett was a country school-teacher on a small salary when she began writing stories, and rumor has it that the stamps with which her first contributions were sent away were bought with money obtained from picking berries. She found a timely and valued friend in Charles J. Peterson, of Philadelphia, who paid her liberally for her writing and gave her a chance to get before the public.

Alice Hegan Rice was a teacher in the public schools in Louisville, Ky., when she came into fortune and fame overnight through "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Kate Douglas Wiggin spent several years trying to establish the first kindergarten school on the Pacific coast before she began to write her charming stories. Eleanor Hoyt Brainerd spent several years as a teacher in the Cincinnati Wesleyan College and later taught in a New York school for girls before she thought of "Belinda." Alice Brown was a country school-teacher, and Katherine Fullerton Gerould taught in Bryn Mawr, while Eleanor Hallowell Abbott was a member of the faculty of the South

Framingham Normal School.

And then, again, there was Miss Maude Radford Warren, the short-story writer, She was teaching, according to the account, in Chicago University, and while down-town, happened to lose her purse. With only twenty-five cents in her possession, and a hunger entirely out of proportion to it, she essayed one of the shabby little restaurants near by, in order to get a meal, and still have car-fare home. She found a very different crowd there from the one that she had seen in the places where she usually ate. It was not the growd of the great hotel, nor of the University dining clubs, but a mass of men far different. She came home thoughtful, and the result was her first story, appearing in The Saturday Evening Post, "The Wearing of the Green." Furthermore, we learn:

William Dean Howells is the dean of newspaper men who have given up the

Coal Chutes

Garbage Receivers-Package Receivers



Make your home really well equipped with these modern building specialties. Designed to protect the good looks of your home and grounds from the careless coal man—to provide for the most sanitary method of garbage disposal and for the safest and cleanest delivery of milk and packages.

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Majestic Coal Chute keeps your house, lawns and grounds clean, because every piece of coal falls into the hin. The door locks open automatically, protecting the building above the opening, just where the damage always occurs. When closed it is an excellent window for the basement. Absolutely burglar-proof. Easily installed in old buildings or built into new ones.

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Majestic Package Receiver is placed in the kitchen wall for receiving milk bottles and packages from the outside, insuring them against their and keeping them clean and in sanitary condition.

Send for Catalog Today

Completely describes these and other Majestic Specialties, including Rubbish Burners, Duplex One-Register Store Heating Systems, Metal Plant Boxes, Pipe and Pipeless Furnices, etc.

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TOOK back over American history and see how in every generation—from the → Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth Rock down to your own grandfather and father—the American boy has been trained to handle a gun and shoot straight.

It's a natural instinct in every American boy, inherited from many generations of hardy, keeneyed ancestors, to want a gun-to know how to use it properly and to excel in marksmanship.

Every boy should have this training—with the best and safest gun made for boys, the Daisy Air Rifle. Millions of American men learned their first lessons in concentration, self-control and love of manly, out-door sport from the Daisy. For over 27 years it has been recognized as the favorite rifle of the American boy, and today, in its latest models, keeps pace with the highest art and science of modern rifle design,

The Daisy Pump Gun, in the hands of the upper boy in the picture, is a 50-shot repeater, with the same modern pump action found in the highest type of modern sporting rifle.

The Military Daisy, also a 50-shot repeater, follows the latest military lines, with carrying strap and removable bayonet.

Both guns are finished in blued steel, with turned walnut stock, and sell at all dealers for -

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If your dealer cannot supply you, any Daisy model will be sent direct from factory on receipt of price. Send for descriptive circular.

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The fun-making sensation of the year. Shoots a tine stream of water 25 feet. Looks like a real auto-matic. Affords great sport for both young and old.

Single 25c

5-Shot Repeater 50c

hurly-burly of their youthful days and gone in for the quieter life and more lucrative form of writing. Mr. Howells's first effort outside of his editorial writing on a small Ohio daily newspaper was a campaign life of Lincoln, and so well did he perform his task that the great President sent him to Venice as consul. Walter Prichard Eaton began as a reporter on the Boston Journal, and then came to New York and did dramatic work for The Sun and The Times. George Randolph Chester did his first writing as a reporter on the Detroit News, Samuel Hopkins Adams on The Sun, and Julian Street worked as a reporter on the New York Ecening Mail. Zona Gale did newspaper work in Milwankee and Eleanor Gates in San Franrisco. Elizabeth Jordan and Olivia Howard Dunbar were on the staff of the New York World, and Fannie Heaslip Lea was. until recently, a newspaper reporter.

Albert Bigelow Paine edited a department of St. Nicholas for ten years before he came out in the open, and Arthur Stanwood Pier before he arrived was for years an assistant editor of Youth's Companion. Juliet Wilbor Tompkins was for several years an associate editor of

Munsey's.

Owen Johnson dabbled in magazine work before his Yale stories came out. Josephine Dodge Daskam edited her class paper at Smith College, and began her magazine work soon after graduation. The lamented Jean Webster wrote extensively for newspapers before she left Vassar, but had hardly started on her promising career when death overtook her.

AMERICA'S VEST-POCKET ATHENS

T is an ancient saying that New York contains "more germs than Germany, more parasites than Paris, and more dubs than Dublin"; but all America. can not boast more Greeks than Athens. Athens has 160,000, America has 100,000. The Transcript, of Boston, a city sometimes called the Athens of America, brings the news that the neighboring town of Lowell has more than 10,000 of them. If Boston can not show an equal number, then the presence of so many of the real Hellenes in a neighboring city may prove a strong argument for crowning a new locality. Lowell's Greek population is estimated by the Hellenie paper of that city, the Ereena, and in further exposition of those claims, the Boston paper remarks:

Passing over the fact that comparatively few of our Hellenic residents may be described as Athenians in the literal sense being very largely Peloponnesians or from Saloniki and the north—the designation is not on the whole inappropriate. The scenes are such as one might find in the 'Odos 'Ermou, or in Syntagma or Omonia square. There is a free-andeasiness in some of the byways that would recall the chaste seclusion of the "Street of the Red Shoes"-as tourists term it-under the shadow of the Aeropohs. One misses the persistent hammering of the Street of the Coppersmiths, and no festoons of red slippers hang from the door-posts; but the coffee-houses are there in full blast, and dominoes click, the cry of "the kaphethes" is heard in the land, and



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all and colling treatment that is managed and to procollings for paretry in Charmina, Court Same, Mars, etc. In these in the apparatus of the resident tree. And the Asy Established (1915 ACCEL TILL CHEPARY Established (1915 Court & Confustors, 182 for Asy Penalumps Pa-

Infants-Mothers

Thousands testify

HORLICK'S The Original MALTED MILK

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the occasional trickle of melody from a tibble, or other rudimentary instrument, may be detected—not to say a quavering chorus of that indescribable kind one associates with the lilting Greek.

Seek a cool cellar and you will find stalwart Hellenes stirring great kettles of sirup destined soon to flower forth as "loukoumi," or spreading thin layers of pastry and honey to be vended as "baklard." "Khaled" you may buy as readily in Lowell as in Crete. The ruddy eggs of Eastertide know their season. your head behold the sign "Xenodocheion phageton kai ton hypnon" (Hotel of the to-eat and to-sleep), offering refreshment to wayfaring man-if you care to sample it. Ginearti and pilaft are not unknown. No lambs are roasted whole in curbstone ovens, but the appetite for them is doubtless there. The Greek community is largely sufficient unto itself, providing the things that are requisite and necessary as well for the body as for the soul.

Political activity is as much in evidence there as in Athens, too, we understand, and that, in the arget of the cultivated Boston periodical, is "going some." For, we learn:

An election is the breath of life to the local Hellene, with the advantage that it usually carries with it an aftermath of recounts and contests sufficient to satisfy the most fastidious. You will not hear English spoken in ten blocks-and scarcely ever will you see an English sign. Ten to one, Themistocles would find himself more at home there than would the Listener, or the Nomad. The kappheneion, the oinepooleron, the typographeion, the katastimata would be no mystery to him. Give us an Aeropolis with a ruined temple or two, a university, and an art museum simulating the classical in outward show, and mayhap a Houlé, wherein to hold volubly acidulous debate, and Lowell will make a fair modern Athens indeed.

The Greek keeps pretty much to himself. He emerges to engage in gainful toil—in the mills, perhaps, or as a vender of fruit, or an embellisher of shoes in quarters other than his own. But that done he retires at nightfall, either to his own colony, or to his little suburban farm, and becomes for a few hours once more a Greek, untouched by the changed conditions around him, chattering gaily in his wonted language-which untutored persons still refer to as "dead"-singing, dancing, sipping coffee and mastika, and sleeping in joyous juxtaposition with his entire family quite as at home. He prints his own newspapers, embellished with advertisements which he has some difficulty to spell-because his alphabet doesn't always fit. "Sodaphountain," "O'Soliban," "Khaiou"-this last you might not know was "Howe" unless you were toldwill serve as samples. How he gets around "Lowell" I don't remember—but probably he makes it "Louell," not having been blessed by the Almighty with any "w" in his font; for he persists in regarding the lower-case "w" as an "omega" and gives it that sound. Altogether he is a hospitable, a thrifty, yet a generous, soul. He puts his money in a bank-which he refers to as a "trapeze" to give his classic word its more familiar American form. When there is enough of it, he sends it home as a marriage portion for his sistersor else he goes back himself, only to weary of the homeland and return.





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Compare the schoolroom of today with that of twenty years ago.

Note the privileges that the school children have which their parents in their school days never dreamed of having. Observe the improved sanitary conditions, lighting, housing, the difference in the textbooks and in every mode of teaching.

Here you have the evidence of this great national movement for schoolroom cheerfulness in which educators, school authorities, women's clubs and civic leagues and societies of every kind have joined.

Beaver Greenboard is a distinct contribution to this national movement for school cheerfulness. For Beaver Greenboard is green—a rich restful tone with splendid color value. No one thing can transform the schoolroom so quickly and so utterly as the introduction of this pleasant, attractive color into the schoolroom.

The advantage of green over black, from the standpoint of color, cannot be challenged. For the purpose of contrast with white or colored crayon it is equally effective. The restful effect on the eyes of teacher and pupils can be readily appreciated. The remaining questions as to durability and quality of writing surface are easily disposed of by demonstration.

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BEAVER GREEN BOARD



THE BRAINS OF THE NAVY

I E is a man of about sixty-two, and since he was seventeen years old he has been at work on one task-to have the American Navy ready for war. His name is William S. Benson. He is the ranking Admiral of the Navy, with the title of "Chief of Operations," a position which corresponds with that of the First Lord of the Admiralty. If the United States should go to war it would be his task to direct the naval campaign, to see that every ship from the super-dreadnought Arizona to the smallest converted launch of the "Mosquito fleet" was in its proper place. He would be the brains of the Navy, and if we may trust those who know him his plans for any eventuality are already laid.

Forty-five years ago, says the Kansas City Star,

Admiral Benson was appointed to the Naval Academy as a midshipman from Georgia. He was one of the first Southerners to enter the institution following the end of the Civil War. His first duty affect was as a junior officer of the old Hartford, then the flag-ship of the South Atlantic fleet. He was with the Hartford two years. Then he was transferred to the Essex of the same fleet. When he was detached from that ship and ordered home he already was considered an officer of great executive ability and unusual judgment.

For six months Benson was on duty at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. He soon was ordered to sea a second time, and was on board the Yastic when that ship made its historic expedition for the relief of Major-General Adolphus Washington Greely, the polar-region explorer. On the return of the relief expedition Benson, then a captain, was again given shoreleave and assigned to duty under what was then known as the Navy Advisory Board.

Later he was ordered to the Naval Academy as an instructor. Subsequently, he served in the Washington Navy-Yard, with 'the Coast Survey, on several ships, and again at Annapolis as commandant of midshipmen. His most recent sea service was as captain of the super-dreadnought Utah and, temporarily, as the commander of the first division of the Atlantic fleet. He knows the war-ship game from top to bottom. During the '80's he inspected the material for the construction of the first modern fighting vessels, and has had a hand in the building of our Navy of to-day and the training of the men who man it.

He undertook his present responsibilities in the spring of 1915, when Congress established the office of "Chief of Operations." Admiral Benson's position is that of Chief of Staff for the Navy. He is entrusted with the operation of the fleet, and the preparation of plans for use in war. It is his duty to see and care for the needs of the service as a whole. Since his appointment in 1915 the Naval War College, the intelligence office, aeronauties, mining operations, and all tactical matters have been brought under his control. Admiral Benson was able to improve each of these without having the development of one interfere with that of another, and



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AUSTIN Standard No. 2, shown above and below, is one of three distinct types that you can occupy in 30 working-days after you place the order. It is admirably suited to heavy machine shop, foundry or erecting-shop uses. Daylight and ventilation are excellent.

As usually constructed, this building is 90 feet wide, with three 10-foot aisles; but because the I-beams are carried in stock uncut, the aisle-width may be less. The length may be any multiple of 20 feet. The building is a substantial structure which is giving satisfaction to many users.

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When you overhaul



in consequence Congress authorized him last year to issue orders within his jurisdiction in the name of the Secretary of the Navy. He is the "boss" of the Stars and Stripes affoat. The Star goes on:

In the bare room in the State, War, and Navy Building, at Washington, in an office just large enough to accommodate a flat-top desk and a few chairs, Admiral Benson works far into the night after his helpers have gone home. He undoubtedly already has taken to the Secretary of War the plans this nation will follow should Germany force us into war. Any plans followed would be submitted by Benson to the Secretary of War, who in turn would earry them to the President for his approval.

And when the day comes, if it does, Benson will give the word which will strip 40,000 men into fighting trim and set the machinery of our war-dogs to grinding. All the naval material resources of the country will be under his direction—naval reserves. yachts, power - boats, provision - houses, supply-houses, fighting vessels, munitionsmakers, tax-payers, banking-houses, inventors, laborers, and marines.

Is he the man to handle the job? Said a brother officer and former shipmate of Admiral Benson:

No matter what his personal feeling for me might be, there is no officer in the Navy whom I would fear more if I were on trial for an offense of which I was guilty, for nothing would make him swerve from what he conceived to be his duty."

MR. BRAND AND A "WAR OF RACES"

*ONSIDERABLE interest and more or C less criticism were aroused recently by an editorial written by Mr. Horace L. Brand in his Illinois Stuats-Zeitung in which he mentioned the possibility of a "war of races" in the United States. The editorial ran as follows:

Have the people of this country changed from a peace-loving nation to a belligerent

We do not think the people have altered their views. They do not want to be dragged into the European War. They do not want situations created from which war would be the only honorable escape. They do not want the President to decide the question of peace or war, for THAT is the prerogative of Congress.

Has President Wilson changed his views? We do not think that he has.

President Wilson is earnestly desirous of keeping this country at peace with all the world.

It can not be doubted that an overwhelming majority of our people stand behind the President in his efforts to keep this country at peace with all the world.

Perhaps a majority even approve of his efforts to end the European War,

But it is very doubtful, indeed, that a ma jority will indorse giving the German Ambassador his passports at the present time.

We will not now argue for Germany's cause or actions.

Let us consider America first, last, and all the time.

First - America's historic policy is opposed to entangling alliances. Americahas not approved a change in policy. The Senate of the United States refused to discuss the plan to change our timebonored course. In harmony with THAT



How Can Anyone Get Clean In Dirty Water?

American Bathing Habits Being Reformed

YOU and I and Mr. and Mrs. Everybody-Else would throw up our hands in holy horror at the idea of starting a bath in dirty water.

But finishing in dirty water is every bit as bad.

Yet that is exactly what happens every time you take a bath the old way-by filling a tub.

It means finishing in the same water you start with-water filled with impurities washed out of the pores; at least that's the case unless you take the trouble to empty the tub and do the job over again.

Proof of that is the film or scum of impurities which collects on top of the water after such a bath-no matter how often one bathes.

No wonder so many doctors are condemning the old way. And no wonder thinking people everywhere are turning to the modern and better way.

The Modern Way-Running Water

The time is fast coming when we'll hardly ever hear anyone speak of a bath.



Instead everybody will insist on a thesoer running water-a constant rinning process every drop from the first to the last absolutely fresh and clean. It's the great big step ahead in mindern hygiene.

Only \$7.50 to \$25

No excuse now for anyone sticking to the out-of-date way. No longer any big expense.

\$7.50 to \$25 for a Kenney Shower turns any bath tub into the equivalent of the finest builtin shower ever installed in any millionaire's

Four fine models to choose from. All handsome, substantial, all-metal fixtures that attach direct to the tub-an interchangeable connection for every style of faucet.

Shower turns on or off at a touch. Doesn't interfere with filling tub direct from fancet.

In every way a revolutionary improvement. The loss prices are simply due to ammortisnothing but employation has call the condown-

FITS ANY TUB

A Connection for Every Style of Fauser The \$7.50 and \$15 models are both very easily attached no tools needed nothing but your fingers. The other two models require a prombet.



A Book to Read and Keep-Sent Free

Chock-full of suend and pleasant in take pre-scriptions by old Darber Commun Sense—and good old Henry W Compun Sense is still a pretty fair M.D. Shows how plate soap and mater—receptor water—can be turned byto me of the most invigorating and enjoyable render known in nuclear medicine. Also pic-tures and describes all jour models of the Kenney Shower. It's a book you'll want to keep. Start your name on the way now—be-lare you larget. Address exarct office.

No Messy Curtain-No Wet Hair

The first and only tub shower which does away with the messy, sloppy curtain.

And doesn't wet the hair. All the water strikes direct against the bodyunless you prefer to duck your head under instead of first drenching the The first inexpensive shower that women and children can enjoy:

Quick and Convenient

A great time saver. You can take a shower and be into your clothes in less time than required merely to hill a tult

It's Downright Fun

Turns keeping clean into downright him. Makes any temperature of water seem twice on enjoyante and invigorating. Fills you chock-full of Up-and-Doing Energy and Hustle-Helm you lick hard work.

Guaranteed Not to Splash Out

Try One on Approval to Prove It

Works on a brand new principle.

It's all in the converging streams - in the ungle at which the water strikes the body; a parented feature which makes the water may the flesh and run down the body into the tuli instead of spattering off.

Any bustling plumber, department store or hardware or drug store either has the Kenney Shower in stock or can quickly surrange to supply you. Or write to use "I tell you where to get fit or fill your and condend to the store of the stock of the plumber of any hardware in stock or can quickly surrange to supply you. Or write to use "I tell you where to get fit or fill your or trouble me will and you either a Palm Beach or Shower Medical you where to get fit or fill your nearly to supply you also to supply you are fit or fill your and will give you a tender by mail.

To either case it you aren't satisfied—if you don't near to keep the shower—if won't cost you a single cent.

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policy, it is the duty of our Government to keep us out of the European holocaust. Millions of Americans are bound by bloodties to Europeans who are fighting. Were America to engage in the war on either side, the hearts of millions would be saddened by the knowledge that they must wage war against their kin.

The war of races would break out in our midst, passion aroused, and hatred engendered; internecine warfare would result, unless the causes that led to our entering the European War were so shocking, aggravated, and often repeated, that all peaceful procedure became futile, and THEN ONLY would the Government have a united nation supporting a war-policy.

We are a prosperous nation and a contented people at present.

The best interests of America lie in industries of peace. We are a rich nation. In years of peace we have grown strong and self-reliant. War would change all that. In this article it is needless to describe the

horrors of war; its economic waste; its far-reaching consequences.

Lastly, we are a just people. The United States never waged a war unless justice sanctioned. "Peace or war, as our interest, Guided by Justice, shall counsel," is the advice of the father of our country, George Washington. Let justice rule the decisions of our President and of our Congress. When JUSTICE demands it, America is prepared and willing to wage war with the support of a united nation.

"First, last, and all the time," America will jealously guard the lives of her people and her interests with justice dictating

her decisions.

A few days later Mr. Brand issued the following in a letter to the Chicago Tribune:

In the first place I want to say that I was born and raised in Chicago. It is therefore unnatural and impossible for me to have loyalty for any country except the United States of North America. I am accused of predicting or threatening a race-war if war breaks out between the United States and Germany. entirely false. I never predicted nor threatened a race-war. In fact, it is not my nature to threaten any way. Moreover, to make a threat one must have something with which to back it up. I have nothing with which to back up a threat that a race-war would break out in the United States. It would have been foolish to have made a threat, consequently I did not make any. Nor did I make a prediction. I exprest the fear that a racewar would break out unless the United States exhausted all peaceable means before entering into a war. It seems to me that it is very important to remember that my statement was not unqualified, but was decidedly a qualified statement.

Considering that the United States is a melting-pot of many nationalities, does it seem unreasonable to fear that trouble will break out among these many nationalities somewhere in case the United States gets into the European War without provocation having been sufficient to make the millions of citizens believe that all peaceful procedures have proven futile and that therefore the United States was forced into a war?

The above is the thought exprest in my editorial last Sunday.

Nowhere in my editorial did I mention German-Americans. In fact, the assump-

Quality slips the "unlimited" sign on P. A. smokes!

You know that's right on the hop-skip-jump! For, you can open up on Prince Albert tobacco like you hold five aces; and, smoke lick-a-tee-split without intermission! And, you close the session with your tongue right side up; with your taste-apparatus turned to new high-spot-delights, and, your Department of Satisfaction bubbling over with smokesunshine!

Prince Albert sure is the joyjenerator because it has the quality that can pass out such tobacco happiness! P. A. is made to do that; made to give men more tobacco enjoyment than they ever dreamed could be theirs; made to let all men smoke all they want without bite or parch or any kind of a comeback because bite and parch are cut out by our exclusive patented process!

PRINCE

VCE national A

ALBERT

puts such a spanking-keen-edge on your smokespecific that you are glad when the next fire up time comes, and, you have a lot of fun all-around-the-clock; and, you pal-it-up-with-P.A. like you were born and raised in the same little old house! For, your tobacco troubles take-to-the-tall-timbers when you adopt Prince Albert, which meets the favor of smokers of every civilized nation; men of all tastes and all walks of lite!

It is the universal tobacco—the quality-taste-satisfaction attandard! Slip a new cog in your wheel-of-content! Let Prince Albert's friendly flavor and fragrance and coolness blow into your smoke-spirit. Coupons or premiums have never been given as an inducement to smoke Prince Albert. We prefer to offer smokers quality!

Prince Albert is to be had sverywhere tobacco is sold.

Toans red buys, Sc; tidy red tins, 10c; hundsome pound and half-pound tin humidars—and—that elever, practical crystal-glass humidar with spange-maistaner to that heres the tubusca in such perfect condition.



Columbia Each Columbia Battery Columbia Battery Columbia Battery

Each Columbia Battery is inspected 15 times in the making. Not only is the average Columbia good, but each individual battery is known to be right before it leaves our hands.

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY Cleveland, Obio

By Canada, Cabanda, Rossinia and main and by Catanana Xinosa i at a Ca., Liuring, Transact Chair.



tion that I was referring particularly to any one group of foreign-born citizens is a misstatement and any unprejudiced reader of my editorial last Sunday must concede

the truth of this assertion.

My papers have consistently fought for fair play for Germany and the cause of her allies. There are always two sides to every question. In order to arrive at a just decision the American people should know both sides to the European question. The whole truth concerning both groups of belligerents and their tacties should be known by our people if the historic fairness of Amerlea is to be maintained in its decision.

I am not upholding Germany against the United States. I never did so. Nor did my papers ever uphold Germany's cause against the best interests of the United States. Any assertions to that effect are based upon misunderstanding or

are wilfully false.

But when the discussion is as to whether Germany's cause or Great Britain's cause is the most just and right, then I am permitted to have the opinion that Germany's cause is more to the interest of the United States than is Great Britain's cause. If I am wrong in that contention then I have nevertheless done my country a good service by bringing to public notice the reasons why I think I am right.

LASSOING SUBMARINES

T'S too bad the Irish aren't sailors, for if the trawlers, the scaplanes, and the destroyers engaged in snaring the U-bouts were manned by the greatest conversationalists of the United Kingdom, America might learn how successful the submarine eampaign really is or isn't. For when the Celt has done something exciting and dangerous, such as bombing a submarine, he likes to share the excitement with his friends, while the Scot thinks that a brave action loses all merit if any one knows about it. And it is the dour Scotch-assisted by all races, but still primarily the Scotchwho are fighting the German submarine,

Officially, not a submarine has been The Admiralty announces from time to time that the "campaign against the U-boat is satisfactory," but it never tells how many have been sunk or eaptured, nor gives the name or the number of the boat eaught. There have been persistent rumors, for example, that the Deutschland has been captured, but who knows for certain whether she is in Kiel Harbor, chained in Portsmouth, or rusting in Davy Jones's locker" The Admiralty is as dumb as the Scotch.

It may be that Berlin has taken advantage of this retievnee to make the submarine campaign appear more effective than it is. The German Vice-Admiral, von Capelle, said lately in a speech affirming that the unrestricted submarine war had exceeded the most rosy expectations:

Altho a number of submarines, because of their large radius of action and their instructions, have not yet returned to their bases, I can already assure the committee that the results achieved have surpassed the expectations entertained by the Navy. It is very satisfactory that there is no reason to reekon with the loss of even one U-hoat since the beginning of the unrestricted submarine war. The defensive measures, about which such a fuss has been made by the British press and Parliament, have remained within normal limits, according to the reports of the L'-boats which have returned.

In fact, the Germans assert that the submarine is a weapon against which no defense is possible. With its aid they expect to stop importations of food and transfers of men into France, and force the French to conduct the war on the Western front unaided. As for England's antisubmarine campaign, Berlin reports in the New York Times.

Neutrals who have lately visited England say that over there all is confusion, and that it is an open secret that the Admiralty has no plan to meet the new danger. They say that notices have been posted in all the Government shops promising a rich reward for any invention likely to help ward off the U-boat danger. The English Covernment is said to look to a mysterious invention by Edison for salvation.

Submarine creas returning from the seems of operations are said to be exceedingly enthusiastic, asserting that new methods have at last given them a fair chance in their perilous "trade," as the English call this most dangerous of all forms of sea-fighting. Formerly a t-boat, if she was lucky, might find one victim among six or eight ships, the rest being inviolable according to the restrictions ruling "trade," I have heard of cases in which a submarine could not find one victim among thirty or more ships passing it successively. Now the gaon is worth

And now for a flat denial. England has chosen Alfred Noves to talk for the Scotch, and he remarks in the New York Tribune that, far from being able to intercept traffic in the Straits of Dover,

I am confident that it is because the Admiralty has driven the submarines from the home waters that Germany announced her intention to create a wider zone. We have 4,000 private yachts, whalers, and fishing-vessels, and 60,000 men in the antisubmarine fleet.

Every heat is armed with guns throwing 12- or 14-pound explosive shells, and has 1,000 yards of steel netting trailing behind. We have destroyed 200 submarines. All the home waters are mapped out to blocks and every block patrolled.

Four thousand ships and sixty thousand men! Nor is this all, for these figures include only the so-called patrol or trawler fleet gathered to proteet the English Channel and the waters around the British Isles. In addition to this, large fleets of mine-layers place mines in the entrances of German harbors, while the submarines are away, and prevent them from returning, There are numerous esquadrilles of zeroplanes, manned by the French; the constabulary constantly search the shores of the British Isles to ferret out the concealed submarine bases, and lately, at least, the



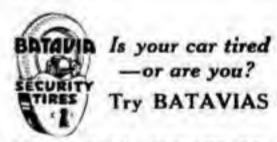
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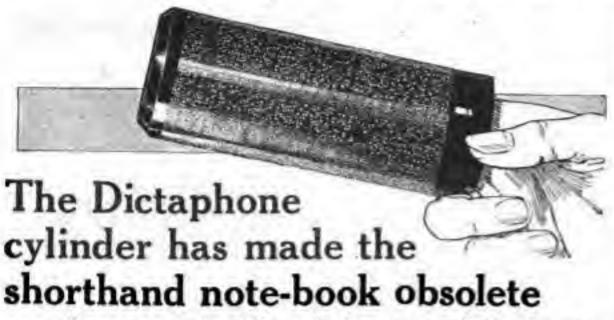
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One man wondered if you had to use a cylinder for every letter you dictate. Certainly not-you start dictating on a fresh Dictaphone cylinder and dictate anywhere up to a dozen or fifteen letters, or whatever you wish, until the cylinder is full.

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Is there anything else you would like to know about The Dictaphone?

Reach for your telephone and call The Dictaphone, and arrange for a demonstration on your own work. If you do not find that name in the book, write to

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Dept. 102 C, Woolworth Bldg., New York Stores in the Principal Cities. Dealers Everywhere Write for "The Man at the Desk"

You can't buy a Dictaphone under any other name The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone

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skipper of every armed merchantman is, upon occasion, a submarine hunter. "Taking one consideration with another, the L'-boat's lot is not a happy one."

Two general methods are in vogue for "eliminating" submarines, reports the Detroit Free Press:

The French are given to "spearing" from aeroplanes. As nearly as may be learned, the operators fly at considerable height until they catch sight of a possible victim. Then they dive within range and endeavor to land a bomb where it will do the most good. The British commonly employ a less spectacular method. They trawl as they would for food-fish. If they net a submersible, they telegraph down by the Morse code to it to come up or be blown up. It is rather instructive to note how each nation employs the implements with which it is especially familiar. The French are beyond all other nations masters of the air; the British, of the seas.

The British naturally must have the most to show for their efforts because of their habit of taking submersibles "alive," but there are no statistics to prove which method of operation is actually the more productive.

But how is it possible to eatch a U-boat in a net? The commander of the submarine is fully aware of his danger, and will dive deeper, skirt around the net, or turn on the enemy with his torpedoes. As a matter of fact, writes Alfred Noyes, in the New York Times, the only opportunity for escape is to torpedo the trawler!—this largely because of the trawler's superior speed, and the shallowness of the water in the Straits. To quote Mr. Noyes again:

Many of the skippers of these trawlers and patrol-boats are Scotchmen. In fact, there are between 60,000 and 70,000 fishermen who already have been uniformed, trained, and practised, even in gunnery, for antisubmarine service. Many of them are Scotch, and all are seamen who range in age from the twenties to the three scores and tens. Yes, some of them are even as old as that, but they are the hardiest set of men I ever saw. I asked one old fellow how he stood the extreme cold, and he replied that he, like the rest, soaked his sea-boots and gloves in the water. Really, they believe the water is warmer than the air, and perhaps they are right.

It was one of these old chaps who told me how be had been "shooting his net"that's the term they use for dropping one of their nets into position. They throw off a heavy buoy to which one end of the net is made fast and then steam away. paying out the net as they go. When several are in a group all pay out their nets in this way and then each trawler takes up the buoy of the adjoining vessel so that the nets are stretched between the boats at intervals of 1,000 or 1,500 yards, depending upon the width of the net. The weighted nets sink to the bottom and the line of trawlers, by steaming ahead in unison, can sweep the sea behind them for whatever width they desire, the only necessity being that sufficient ships join the line to give this width. I once saw the nearer units of a line which, I was told, comprised sixty trawlers and stretched from

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He's better known in outer offices than sanctum sanctorums.

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knows the difference between the hot pace and the cooling heels-

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Prices, \$670 to \$720. Hand driven models, \$175 up. Easy Payments.

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Knows how smooth the road to the man who is expecting you; how easy the order when he knows the line—

Knows the "open sesame" that goes with Multigraphed letters, folders, mailing cards before and after the call-

Knows how easy it is to set a hot pace on a Multigraph trail.

What pace do your men set on the trail of your business?

Have you Cooling Heels or Hot Paces representing you?

Think-act-mail the coupon!

Perhaps you've yet to strike the real stride in your business.

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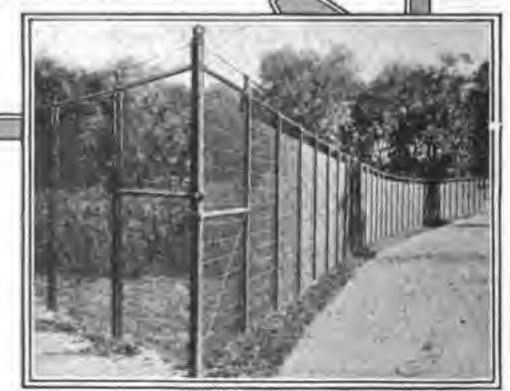
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My name.

Poultry Houses, Zoological Gardens, exc.



EN AL RESERVE ELLIPTING HE WILL LAST THE

the English shore to the Irish shore across the Irish Sea.

Well, this old chap had no more than got his net shot than he felt a jerk in it that threw him six points off his course. A submarine had become entangled in the net.

"How did you get rid of it?" I demanded. Said he: "I canna tell ye juist what happened, but it was what the A'miralty meant should happen when one o' these undersea lads gets entangled in our nets. And, mind ye, the nets are verra expensive."

The trawling service, says Mr. Noyes, is probably the most dangerous duty which a sailor can be called upon to perform, and even among this pieked group of reckless men the Scotch captains have a reputation for "dour deviltry." Some have no notion of what a deadly thing a submarine is. For instance, Noyes tells of a trawler in the Mediterranean which developed engine trouble and was forced to return to its base.

The trawler arrived minus the captain and two Scotchmen of the crew. The authorities demanded the reason, and still another Scotch fisherman volunteered the explanation:

"The captain and two men went off in the dingey with a couple o' rifles. They're blockading the Bulgars."

And so they were, said Mr. Noyes, keeping guard until their ship got back and apparently unconscious of anything unusual in their conduct. The U-boats, he added, have recently paid such respect to the trawlers that this attitude of mind was not strange, after all.

You see, in fair fight, a trawler has all the best of it, and the Germans have come to realize this. The boats are heavily timbered and they can well stand the kind of attack which a subsen-boat can deliver with its light guns, altho one shell from the trawler means the destruction of the U-boat if it lands fair. That is why you always hear of U-boats, tho they may summon a trawler by gun-fire to the aid of a doomed vessel's crew, always submerging before the rescuer arrives. And that is why we believe the arming of all merchantmen will defeat Germany's last move.

How submarines are located and captured is told by Capt. William S. Simms, the United States naval observer, in an article in the Philadelphia Public Ledger. The U-boat is forced to come to the surface at least once a day to fill her airtanks and recharge her storage batteries, for the gusoline-engines can not be used when submerged. Both these operations make a good deal of noise, which is often heard by a patrol near by. As soon as the submarine perceives she has been sighted, he says, she has got to submerge.

The commander of the patrol-boat sends out a wireless saying that at such and such a time-say 7:30 o'clock in the morning-the submarine was at a certain place. An hour later, allowing for its maximum submerged speed (not over twelve miles an hour), it can not be outside of a certain definite area, no matter in what direction it may have been running. By 9:30 it can not be outside of a certain larger area.

The commander of the patrol-flotilla

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I have prepared a demonstration has of 25 carefully selected Gladich, every one forming with life and bloom promise. The forest flower producers you ever had in your garden. I will send this box, carriage paid, anywhere in the United States, for One Pollar.

Send today for this demonstration box and my new catalogue of Roses and Gladichi.

AB Varderfey

deploys his boats accordingly. At the same time aeroplanes go out and look for signs of the submerged submarine. The latter, the under water, is not wholly hidden. A moving body of that size makes some disturbance at the surface. The surface waves are of a certain regularity, which is perceptibly disturbed by the submarine, even the she be as far as 150 feet below-that being about the limit of depth to which she could venture, lest the pressure of the water crush her.

The man in the aeroplane is able to overlook a very large expanse of seasurface. As soon as he perceives the "ripple" of a submarine he signals the nearest patrol-boat, and the latter proceeds to lower a net in front of the sub-The latter, of course, while under water, is blind. It does not know that it has been located; it does not know what is going on overhead, on the surface of the sea. It is groping its way through darkness by compass.

But the submarine, thus detected in its underwater travel, can be easily followed. The direction of its course is plainly seen. To drop a net in front of it is a simple performance. The undersea-boat pokes her nose into it—through one of the meshes—and is caught, like a fish in a gill-net. The business is just a kind of fishing.

Once the submarine is eaught in a net it has small hope of escape, for the nets used are of special construction, and even the latest U-boat models, which have shaped prows for net-cutting, are rarely able to break away. The Ledger continues:

The net used for the purpose is much like a fishing net; but it is made of pianowire instead of cord, and its meshes are about ten feet square. It is about three hundred yards long and a hundred feet deep, with floats to uphold the upper edge and leaden sinkers along the lower edge to maintain it in a vertical position, like a fence. The wire being so small (the very strong) and the meshes so large, a net of the size described can be rolled up into a bundle of no great bulk and readily stowed in the patrol-boat.

The net, when once the submarine encounters it, furnishes an elastic barrierincomparably more difficult to penetrate on that account. In fact, because it yields, it can not be penetrated. It yields, yet holds. Meanwhile, the floats on the surface attached to the net, show by their movement the struggles of the submarine to escape. If some of the floats sink it is manifest that the trapt boat is trying to get away by sinking and passing beneath the net. But such an effort rarely, if ever, succeeds.

The netted submarine may sulk and refuse to come to the surface. doesn't matter at all. If those on board prefer to die for lack of air, it is up to them to decide. But experience has proved that they invariably prefer to come up and surrender before their air-supply gives out. In their case, the captors are content to wait.

Mr. Noyes and Captain Simms both agree that arming merchant ships is an

Also a 150-page ratalog. IOWA SEED CO., Dept. L. D., Ses Meines, lews

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The name KOKOMO has, for years, stood for the highest possible quality in both workmanship and material. And no day goes without its definite effort to maintain this standard in every respect.

There are seven tires bearing the KOKOMO name each of the seven differing in style and price. There are various treads and colors. Among these seven tires you will we are confident, find one to meet your entire approval from every standpoint.

If you should choose the Kokomo OXFORD at \$2.50 you will get a generous \$2.50 worth of service. If EVERLASTER should be your choice you will receive full value in service, comfort and convenience. So with all KOKOMO Tires. For the price at which they are sold we believe there are no better tires made.

We ask you to try KOKOMO Bicycle Tires this Spring. The price of KOKOMO Tires has NOT been advanced - and will not be if we can avoid it.

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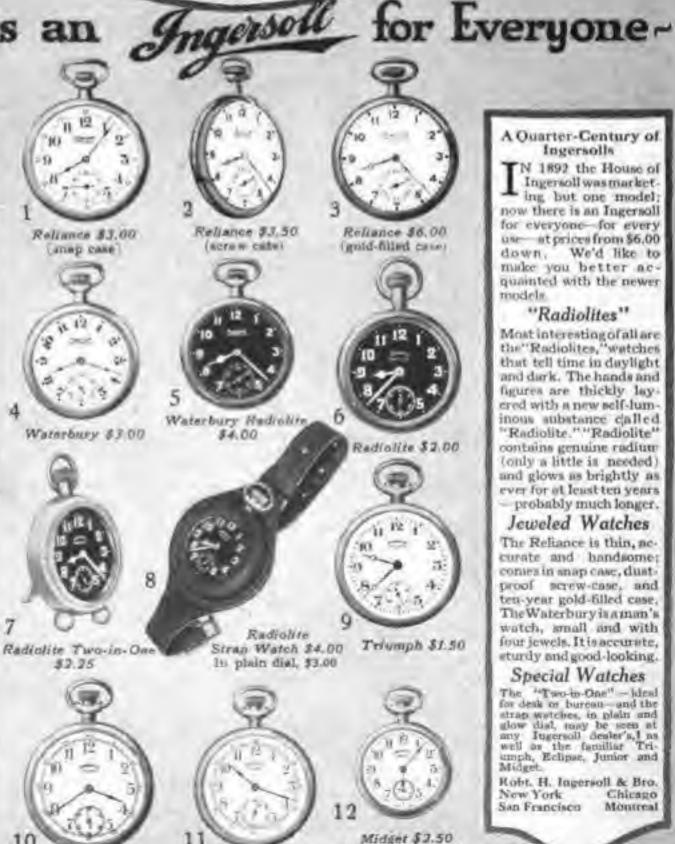
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Most interesting of all are the Radiolites, "watches that tell time in daylight and dark. The hands and figures are thickly laycred with a new self-luminous substance called "Radiolite." "Radiolite" contains genuine radium (only a little is needed) and glows as brightly as ever for at least ten years probably much longer.

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The "Two-in-One" - ideal for deak or bureau - and the strap workies, in plain and glow dist, may be seen at any Jugersoll dester's, I as well as the familiar Tri-amph, Eclipse, Junior and Midget.

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Illustrations of watches are 12 actual size

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efficient means of protection. Indeed, Mr. Noyes estimated that ninety-nine out of a hundred U-boat victims were unarmed. Sir Edward Carson reports that 78 per cent. of armed vessels escaped. basing his estimate on Admiralty figures.

THE TRUE AMERICAN SONG

WE have folk-music of the rat-a-tat-tat sort from Naples, the sort which makes the hearer want to spin until he drops; our savage breasts are soothed by the dum! diddy, te-dum of the Castilian songs, and we never care what sort of a lyric is fitted to the cadences. But what are the songs of America? Where is the American popular chantey? If we are the melting-pot of nations, then our music should have some of the characteristics of European songs, and as for the lyricperhaps the less said about the lyrie the better.

The Oakland Tribune has looked into this weighty subject with much acumen, and draws forth some amazing conclusions which are to be welcomed by all serious students of canto ragtimo, as it is probably called by the technicians. That journal discovers that America has four distinct types of songs-but read the account:

Every nation must express itself musieally. It is so written in the book and the Sunday supplements. Look at Hungary. Does, one not thrill and tingle when Czecht's "Cuxzquerimaskie Sonata" rubs its way off the long-locked violinist's instrument? Think of the folk-songs from Poland. The "Vodska Delight," for instance, rolling out on the quiet concert air, hiding snores and brandied breaths of American music-lovers.

So, in the very finest spirit, investigators have plunged into the subject for several days, and, after exhausting and exhaustive examination, see the coming of American music. In American music of to-day, we find four types: The Gaelie, the Negraie, the Hebraic, and the Hawaiie. All four are distinct in their separate selves but really not so far apart as one might believe at first glance. When the four shall have been merged into a oneness America shall have a national music.

Three thousand four hundred popular songs came under the scientists' ken during the two days' work. Out of this mass, they made four model melodies, taking the words most frequently used and the sentiments most frequently exprest. The first of the types, the Gaelic, follows:

I'LL BUY A LOT IN KERRY AND BUILD A PIGSTY THERE

It is thirty years ago that I left my Irish home For America, the land of gold and grub; Here I've eaten rich roast beef, with a silk hat on my dome.

And I bathe my lithe old body in a tub. But still my fancy turns and my heart for Erin burns.

I love the scent of three-leaved clovers green; Oh, in my touring-car, let me ride to Kerry far. Where the rush of sweat-shop maids is never seen.

Chorus

Ireland, home of sauerkraut, Lovely lakes, mountains high;

With colleens running about. I view them with a sigh. Shure your name is a caress Sweeter far nor watercress; In the valley of Kilkenny let me roam-m-m! You're the land of pig and spud, Erin, my home.

Then comes the Hebraic supersong. It took, we are told, some time to solve, for there were so many kinds and such a plethora of dialect that it required the services of a five-foot shelf of dictionaries to weed out the meaning of them all. But, at last, this is what the committee presents as the sum total of all the songs of the kind which the country has produced:

COME BACK TO OLD AARON

Oi, Yol, Rosic Rosenkrantz; Ol. Vol. G. O'Furrell Kohn! Oi. Yol. started in to dance Quytte high tone-all alone. In der parlor of her pa-Rosic sat undt cooked; Made some modile soup-ya. ya! Then at G. she looked.

Looks so good to me.

Churus

G. O'Farrell, vere's dot barrel Of Money? Mine hopey! Fader says you're a loafingk guy. Undt mine fader does not lie; I've a furning undermeat mine cliest Gol dut veddingk ring in der pucket of your vest? It's a voif; it's a bear; It's a howling Kosher lamb! Come undt rag dot vedding march up the aideslam-hung! Ob, G. O'Farrell-vedding apparel

Space forbids the reproduction of the Negroid song. It is too obvious to require repetition anyhow. Any one may pick up a thousand exactly like it at the nearest music-store. But the account goes on:

The last, but by no means least, of the four types, is the Hawaiie, only lately a favorite, but now the superessence of America's delight. It is called!

RICKI, HICKI FOR THAT RONOLULU COPT

In my San Francisco apartment, high above the city's hum.

I'm thinking-gently thinking of a monetary sum: It costs like sin to get there-to that sumy. honey shore

Where you never hear of debt there-or salaries. or of war.

But I'm going, yes, I'm going, when I get a hundred dellars;

Bet I'm going! With a tooth-brush and a daily change of collars.

Chorus

She said Hicki, Hickl for that Honolulu cop! Papa's got a warrant for your arrest, old top! You stole from him my affections, he swears you'll be in sections. When he gets that bolo-knife, please, please don't

stop! Wali, wicki, wicki, hula, nula hu, Run, please run, or pa will akulele you! Hear that Uke a-ringing out,

In old Hilo, many milo way from here-Oh. dear!

Watch that old volcano spout

In Brief .- EDITOR-" How's the new society reporter? I told him to condense as much as possible." Assistant-" He did. Here's his ac-

count of yesterday's afternoon tea: 'Mrs. Lovely poured, Mrs. Jabber roared, Mrs. Duller bored, Mrs. Rasping gored, and Mrs. Embonpoint snored."-Tit-Bits.



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REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

NOTABLE HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS

THREE HISTORIES OF THE GREAT WAR

Buchan, John. Nelson's History of the War. Vols. XIII-XIV, pp. 288-327. New York and London: Thomas Nelson & Sons. 50 cents per volume. Postage,

Has the mightiest of wars produced its adequate historian? Is there living in the world to-day an intelligence equipped for a task so formidable that its mere contemplation is enough to daze the ordinary student of history? These are questions which naturally suggest themselves to the reader who takes up the thirteenth and fourteenth volumes of John Buchan's monumental history of the war. An outline of this literary undertaking has already appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST, wherein was given some hint of the excellent literary character of the work, as shown in the initial volumes. qualities are maintained and even enhanced in the latest volumes, thirteenth contains the story of events at sea in 1915, the winter's war in the air, the fall of Erzerum, and the first battle of Verdun. The fourteenth contains the full of Kut, the war in the eastern Mediterranean, the Russian operations in bulk of Germany's free strategic reserves.

In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we he decided to act as purchasing agents for any books reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGUST. Orders for such books will bereafter be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the pastage added, when required. Orders should be addrest to Funk & Wagnolls Company, 354-360 Fourth Asenue, New York City.

Armenia, the British line in the West, the battle of Jutland, the Austrian attack in the Trentino, and the second battle of Verdun.

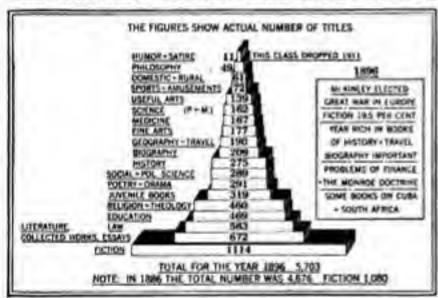
As the reader studies volume after volume of the masterly narrative, he sees unfolded, scene by scene, in ordered sequence, a series of events and episodes transcending in magnitude and grandiose features anything that he can recall in the history of war. The single battle of Verdun, in its two distinct phases, occupies about a volume of the series. It looms out of the tragic welter as the supreme epie of the war, the ineffable symbol of national valor and sacrifice. The historian calls it "by far the greatest single action fought in this campaign or any other."

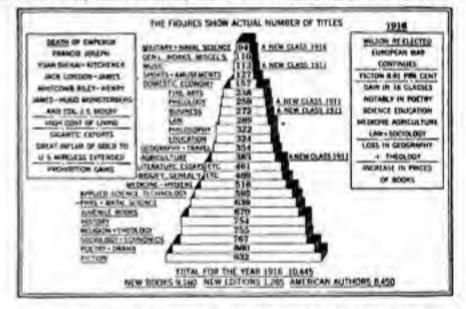
"It had sucked in and destroyed the

It had tided over the months of waiting while France's allies were completing their The scene was about to preparations. change from the shattered Verdun uplands to the green bills of Picardy, and the main battle was on the eve of transference from the Meuse to the Somme. Even as the weary and dusty fantassins scrambled over the débris of Thiaumont, a hundred miles to the northward on a broad front the infantry of France and Britain were waiting to cross their parapets. The citadel by the Meuse had been for Germany a will-o'-the wisp to lead her to folly and death. But as the weeks passed on it became for France also a watchword, an oriflamme to which all eyes could turn, a mystic symbol of her resolution. It was a sacred place and its wardenship was the test of her devotion. Mankind must have its shrines, and that thing for which much blood has been spilt becomes holy in our eyes. Over Verdun, as over Ypres, there will brood in history a strange aura, the effluence of the supreme sacrifice, the splendid resolution, the unyielding fortitude of the tens of thousands who died before her gates. Her little hills are consecrated forever by the immortal dead.

"' Heureux ceux qui sont morts sur un dernier haut lieu, Parmi tout l'appareil des grandes funérailles; Heureux ceux qui sont morts pour les cités charnelles, Car elles sont le corps de la cité de Dieu.'"

THE CHANGES OF TWENTY YEARS IN THE WORLD OF NEW BOOKS, CLASSIFIED, AND COMPARED 1916 WITH 1896





The above charts, which were prepared by Fred E. Woodward, of Washington, D. C., are intended to show at a glance not only the various classes or kinds of books published in the United States, but, by reason of the figures in each block, the actual number of books in each class. In order to show the growth of the various classes, Mr. Woodward has chosen the year 1896 (twenty years ago), and placed the same on the left of his chart for 1016.

During the year 1916, the total output of books in the United States was 10,445, or an average of 29 per day. Of this number, 9,160 were new books, and 1,285 were new editions of older books. American authors contributed 8,450 of this number. Fiction, with 932, occupies the largest space, but by a narrow margin only, as Poetry and the Drama, with 860, make a close second. Mr. Woodward's pyramid terminates with Military and Naval Science, and between these two, Fiction, with 932, and Military and Naval Science, 94, are grouped by him the remaining 22 sections or classes, each being marked with the actual number of entries during the year.

The year was one of growth, the number of books issued being 711 more than the number in 1915, which was 9.734. This growth was shared by 16 classes, while 7 declined in number. The largest growth was in Science, both Pure and Applied. Poetry and the Drama. Medicine.

Education, Law, and Juvenile books, while the losses were found in Geography and Travel. Religion, Philology, and Philosophy. Music made an increase of 50 per cent. (72 in 1915; 113 in

Glancing at the two charts, one at once becomes aware of the fact that, while twenty years ago Fiction was a large and important portion of the entire book production, it has not kept pace with the growth of population since that time, but that a large and steady growth is evident in more substantial classes of books. In 1896 out of a total of 5,703, Fiction had 1,114, or 19.5 per cent., while in 1916, out of a total of 10,455. Fiction records 932, or 8.91 per cent. A very low percentage of Fiction has prevalled for the past six years, averaging less than 10 per cent. That means to Mr. Woodward in plain words, that for the past six years, out of every one hundred books issued in the United States, at least ninety of them have been in classes other than Fiction.

Poetry and the Drama, with 291 in 1896, gave no promise of the wonderful increase which began in 1904 and culminated ten years later with 902 titles, dropping slightly to 860 in 1916, or only 72 entries less than Fiction. The remarkable growth of Ptetry and the Drama in recent years is a matter of common report in all circles. Sociology and Economics registered 289 in 1896 and have had a steady growth since that time.

recording 1,038 in 1914 and 767 in 1916. doubt the great European War has been a factor in cutting down the number of books in this class. History, with 275, Biography, with 209, and Geography, with 190, have all shown satisfactory gains, reaching 754, 469, and 354, respectively, in 1916. Science, with 162 in 1896, has moved ahead prodigiously, and 639 in 1916 is a fairly constant number, scarcely falling below 550 in the past seven years. Domestic Economy registered 61 in 1896 and 322 in 1916. To this latter number should be added 383 now classed under Agriculture, as at the earlier date both were called Domestic and Rural. Philosophy recorded 49 titles in 1896 and 322 in 1916. This class has shown a steady increase during the past seven years, the before that period the output was very small.

On the whole, Mr. Woodward finds the growth of the various classes has been fairly consistent with the increase of population, tho a decided but commendable decrease is to be noted in Fiction, it being less than 9 per cent, in 1916, when it was 19.5 per cent. twenty years ago. One new class, Military and Naval Science, was added In 1916, and 94 titles were recorded in the last four months of the year. In Great Britain this class came into existence in 1914, when 402 were recorded, the number being 467 in 1915 and 495



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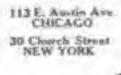
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The Story of the Great War. The Complete Historical Records of Events to Date. Illustrated with Drawings, Maps, and Photographs. Vois. 1-1X. Large octavo. New York: P. F. Collier & Sons. \$19 for the nine volumes

Some further suggestion of the volume of war-literature which is in store for the future is furnished by this important work, nine octavo volumes of which are now off the presses. It is the work of many hands, is profusely and graphically illustrated. Altho without a formal preface, the first volume in its entirety may be regarded as prefatory, a detail which may serve to give some idea of the magnitude and scope of the work. The opening volume has as frontispiece a portrait in color of Major-General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., who also introduces the work in an article on "What the War Means to America." Rear-Admiral Austin M. Knight, U. S. N., follows the commanding general of the Army in a timely paper on "Naval Lessons of the War." Next in order comes a much longer chapter, of fifty pages, by Frederick Palmer, the famous correspondent, on "The World's War," a remarkable summing up of the complicated strategy of the far-flung conflict, in which the writer draws freely upon the lessons of history as well as upon his great experience in reporting several wars. As the reader turns the last page of Mr. Palmer's exposition of the realities of modern war on a large scale, he comes upon a portrait new coming to be known throughout the world, that of Frank II. Simonds, the former editor of the New York Evening Sun, and now associate editor of The Tribune and author of "The Great War." "The Theaters of the War's Campaigns" is the subject of Mr. Simonds's characteristic contribution on the main military features of the conflict. Arthur Ruhl furnishes the article on "The War-Correspondent." The remaining half of the volume may be described as a sort of historical prolog to the vast drama of world-conflict to be unfolded in the eight succeeding volumes which up to date have been published.

In the ensuing volumes the general plan and the logical arrangement of the multiform features of the world-encireling military operations are well handled. In Volume V, for example, we find two chapters allotted to the important and critical battle of Neuve Chapelle. Next comes a description of the opening of the second battle of Ypres, of the campaign in the Artois region, the British forward movement, the now famous exploits which took place at La Bassée, the operations around Hooge, the campaign in Argonne and around Arras. Episodes for which immortality is freely claimed occur in this volume; for instance, the sinking of the Lusitania and the legendary exploits in a modern setting of the far-famed Emden. Volume IX contains an account of the mayal battle of Jutland, the great Russian offensive, the events of Kut-el-Amara, and the campaign in German Africa.

Boyle, Sir Arthur Conan. A History of the Great War. Vol. I: The British Campaign in France and Flanders, 1914. Octavo, pp. xio 349. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2 net. Postage, 16 cents.

In this, the first volume of his "History of the Great War," Sir Arthur Conan Doyle maintains the general level of excellence found in his well-known writings. A natural born story-teller, it was well that his talents should be placed at the service of a theme which in literary and dramatic possibilities makes all others seem paltry in comparison. The novelist confines himself to the events of 1914 "ou

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the British firing-line in France and Belgium." He announces that a second volume dealing with the events of 1915 will appear within a few months, and that it is his further intention to write a third volume, covering the current year, which "shall earry on this contemporary narrative of a tremendous episode." His history of the war is more than a mere narrative of the fighting and of the objective features of the mighty struggle. The political and philosophical import of the world-conflict is given prominence. The author, as he notes in a long preface, has from the first days of the war devoted his efforts to accumulating evidence from firsthand sources, and be has constructed his narrative from letters, diaries, and interviews from the hands or lips of men who have been soldiers in the armies the deeds of which he chronicles,

The chapter descriptive of England's entrance into the war, an act marked by the landing of the British Expeditionary Force in France under cover of the darkness, is a triking piece of writing, worthy of the author's best achievement in the dramatic vein. "Two canvas walls," he says, "converging into a funnel screened the approaches to Southampton dock. All beyond was darkness and mystery. Down this fatal funnel passed the flower of the youth of Britain, and their folk saw them no more." Sir Arthur Doyle has been accused of being an ultrapartizan, but the charge is hardly borne out in this his latest literary effort. His estimate of the German achievement is as remarkable as it is interesting:

"It would be foolish to deny the vast military achievement of Germany in the month of August [1914]. It reflects great eredit upon the bravery and energy of her troops, as well as upon the foresight of her organizers and the capacity of her leaders. The we are her enemies, our admiration would have been whole-hearted were it not for the brutalities which marked her advance in Poland, in Belgium, and in France. Consider that wonderful panorama of victory which was known all over the Fatherland as 'Die Grosse Zeit.' August 10 fell the great fortress of Liege, on the 22d the great fortress of Namur, early in September that of Maubeuge, while the smaller strongholds went down as if they were open cities. On August 10 was a considerable victory at Milhausen, on the 20th the Belgians were defeated at Tirlemont, on the same day Brussels was occupied. On the 22d the French central army of ten corps was defeated in a great battle near Charleroi, losing 20,000 men. On the left flank the Crown Prince's army won the battle of Longwy, taking 10,000 prisoners and many more guns. On August 24 the Duke of Wurttemburg won a battle in the Ardennes. . . Uhlans made their way to the shores of the Atlantic, spreading terror along the Channel coast. Finally, a great battle took place at Tannenberg, in East Prussia, in which the Russian invading army was almost completely destroyed. know where in history such a succession of victories is to be found, and our horror of the atrocities of Louvain, Aerschot, Dinard. and so many other places must not blind us to the superb military achievement."

OTHER BOOKS OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

Tod. Lieut.-Col. James. Annals and Antiquities of Rajast'han, or, the Central and Western Rajpoot States of India. Popular Edition, 2 vols. Restledge. London; E. P. Dutton, New York. 8vo. pp. axx. 541, xxxii 4817. 34 net. Postage, 20 cents.

This work, first published in 1829 and long out of print, is one of those monumental works so many of which have been produced by the official servants of the British



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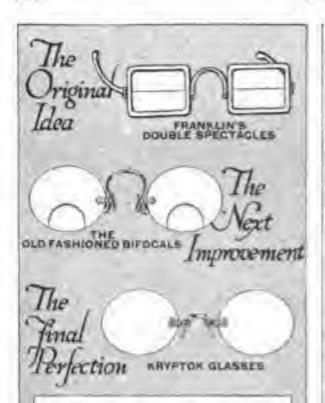
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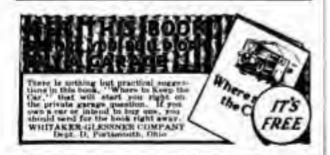
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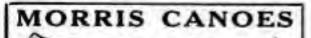
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Empire. Lieut.-Col. Tod was for many years political agent of the British Government to the Western Rajpoot states, and he used diligently his opportunities to gather all material possible bearing on the history, antiquities, custom, religion, dynasties, and wars of the "Rajpoot States," i.e., the group of native states which, in his day, occupied Central India in the region 22"-30° north latitude and 69"-78° east longitude. The result was a work which speedily became a classic, and has long been a library desideratum inaccessible except for wealthy corporations that could snap up the occasional copy which came on the market at a high premium.

The pages are large and closely printed, and so make a work costly to reproduce. Indeed, the issue of the present popular edition at the low price placed upon it was possible only because the interest of a native prince (the Maharaja Rana of Jhalawar) was aroused so that he shared the expense

of republication.

The work itself is placed in interest alongside of those early works on India produced by such pioneers as Sir William Jones, Colebrooke, Wilkins, and Wilson. Later researches have indeed made known many of the limitations of Colonel Tod, have corrected many of his mistakes, and enlarged enormously his information. Nevertheless, no library which assumes to deal with Indian affairs can afford to be without the material help furnished by this painstaking collection of materials diseriminatingly gathered from very varied sources, and put together with fidelity to fact (as ascertainable by the author) and admirable skill. There are many supplementa of documents and charts, and also a map, which give added value.

Paton, David. Early Egyptian Records of Travel. Materials for a Historical Geography of Western Asia. Vola. I and H. Folio. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1915, 17.50 telt per volume. Postage, 20 cents.

A work intended for laborers in an extremely specialized field, yet (as so often in such cases) available for a much larger body of students, is here half completed in the two volumes already issued. The purpose is to gather the geographical material found in the early records of Egypt and make it available toward the settlement of the historical geography of Western Asia. But the author has included within his plan not only a critical transliteration of the records, with note of variants, a translation of those records, but also lists of the scholarly discussions of the texts, with indication of the places where the texts are found or discust. The result is to make the volumes of first importance for specializing students, and valuable for all who are interested in Egyptology in even an indirect way.

In addition to the essential value of the work, its format is sumptuous. It is printed by photographic processes direct from typewritten characters which, tho small, are beautifully clear and sharp-cut. The paper used is Strathmore Japan bond, and each folio is printed across one side only of the leaf. Moreover, each folio is mounted on guards so that the fold of the paper interferes hardly at all with the text and at the same time does not tend to fall to pieces. The result is a set of volumes unique both in matter and form, a delight to the eye, and a cause for rejoicing to the student. To the book-lover whose pride is in a fine volume as well as to the student of the early Orient, these volumes will prove a choice possession.

The Cambridge History of English Literature. Vol. XIII, The Nineteenth Century, II. Large 8vo, pp. x-670. Cambridge, England: University Press; New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2,50. Postage, 16 centa.

Volume XIII of this history is now here. Along with Volume XII, it deals with the nineteenth century, covering Part I of the Victorian Age (Part II to be treated in Volume XIV). Chapter I on Carlyle is written by Prof. J. G. Robertson, and Chapter II on the Tennysons by Prof. Herbert J. C. Grierson. Sir Henry Jones writes of Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett Browning in Chapter III. Chapter IV is taken up with an appreciation of Matthew Arnold, Arthur Clough, and James Thomson by Prof. W. Lewis Jones. Then come the Rossettis, William Morris, and Swinburne in Chapter V. In Chapters VI and VII, George Saintsbury deals respectively with the Lesser Poets of the middle and later nineteenth century and with the Prosody of the nineteenth century. The nineteenth-century drama, Chapter VIII, embracing such names as Sheil, Maturin, Knowles, Marston, Taylor, Poole, and Gilbert, is done by Harold Child. In Chapter IX, A. Hamilton Thompson gives us Thackeray, and George Saintsbury, in Chapter X, Dickens, The Political and Social Novel-Disraeli, Charles Kingsley, Mrs. Gaskell. "George Eliot" is handled by Sir S. W. Ward in Chapter XI, and the Brontes in Chapter XII by Prof. S. S. Jack. In Chapter XIII, W. T. Young, M.S., covers the Lesser Novelists-Anthony Trollope, Charles Reade, Mrs. Oliphant, George Du Maurier, Blackmore, "Ouida," etc. and in Chapter XIV, George Meredith, Samuel Butler, and George Gissing.

With such names as Robertson, Grierson, Saintsbury, and Jack, it can be assumed that the present volume reaches the high level normal to this authoritative series.

American Biography, The National Cyclopedia of, Edited by Distinguished Biographers, Revised and Approved by the Most Eminent Historians, Scholars, and Statesmen of the Day. Vol. XV. Pp. 461; besides numerous portrait inserts. New York: James T. White & Co. Postage, 20 cents.

This cyclopedia of biography differs in important respects from other biographical works. It is not alphabetically arranged, for one thing; but the index compensates for this lack. Its biographics cover many fields of Amercan activity, and if one wishes to make a survey of any special field be can do so readily. Aviation, for instance, in the index, refers to six scattered pages and as many men, in this Volume XV, besides three pages on the Wright brothers in Volume XIV. The subjects treated embrace a host of distinguished men and women, many of whom have been recently much in the public eye. The portraits are a marked feature of this volume, both in number and in variety of style and superior excellence.

Campbell, James Havelock. McClellan: A Vindication of the Military Career of General George B. McClellan. Pp. 458. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. \$3. Postage, 16 cents.

"A Lawyer's Brief" is a further designation or description of this book. It is a "brief" for the defense, and as such it must assume that the plaintiff attorneys have been all wrong as to the facts in the case and as to the authorities cited. In his preface Mr. Campbell declares: "More has been written about this subject than about any other within the realm of war, except the campaigns of Napoleon; and a comparison of what has been written with



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the facts will show that never before was any subject so little understood by those who undertook to discuss it." This is a sweeping statement, of course, with which a large number of writers and experts will not agree.

The a lawyer (Dean of the Law in the University of Santa Clara, Cal.), Mr. Campbell assumes to write as might a general, frequently; and his analyses are often clear, strikingly effective, and persuasive. He does not hesitate to claim for General McClellan every quality as a great commander, and to throw upon others, from first to last, full blame for every delay in movement and every defeat in battle which McClellan suffered or permitted. "Had the Administration," he asserts, "given the same hearty and unlimited support to General McClellan that was given to General Grant, there can be no doubt that the Rebellion would have been crusht in 1862." Mainly he blames Mr. Stanton for the failure he thus condemns; and the accusations are terribly severe which this "lawyer's brief" brings against Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of War. Some of the charges made or implied against Mr. Lincoln are hardly less pointed.

It must be admitted that he cites high authorities in support of much that he says, as when he remarks: "Through the failure of the Government to support Mc-Clellan the war was prolonged for three years, and as the result, General Grant tells us, the Confederacy came within a hair's breadth of being successful." But the question may well be asked—Did General Grant say that the near-victory of the South really came "as the result" of such governmental "failure"? General Lee's opinion of McClellan as "By all odds the ablest Northern General of the War" is quoted with satisfaction and pride.

Alec-Tweedie, Mrs. My Table-Cloths. A Few Reminiscences. With Fifty Illustrations, including a Frontispiece in Color and Faculation Letters. Pp. 388. New York: George H. Dorna Company. \$7.50. Pustage, 12 cents.

For a quarter-century the friends of this author who sat at her table wrote their names upon the cloths which covered it, and she made their pencilings permanent. by "working" them over in solored cotton. "There are now hundreds of names sown broadcast upon them," she tells us, "ineluding those of some of the best known men and women in London during the last ten years of the nineteenth century and the first fifteen of the twentieth." Mrs. Alee-Tweedie has been rich in her friendships, even if she did become poor eight years after her marriage and have to labor as "a professional scribbler." She confesses, now, to sixteen volumes. In this one, which might well have been entitled, "Famous People Who Have Dined with Me," she gives not merely "a few" reminiscences, but a multitude of them, bright, sparkling, covering a marvelously wide knowledge of personages distinguished in literature, art, science, travel, politics, and the national service. Of each and all she writes in a manner delightfully chatty and familiar. Two of them, treated in Chapter II, are now much in the public eye-Marcont and Lloyd George; and of the latter she says:

"He is certainly a delightful companion, always interested in the person to whom he is talking, or thrilled by the audience he is addressing. . . . Few people realize that he is quite a small man, square and thick-set in stature. He gives the impression of

breadth. His face is broad, his shoulders and chest are broad, and as his eyes are generally smiling they broaden into a series of little crow's-feet, which always assume a particularly cheery, upward turn. His gray hair is perceptibly whitening, tho he is only fifty-three years of age (born 1863)."

And the further description of him is ample in details, of like appreciative character, as are many other glimpses of interesting people.

De Koven, Mrs. Reginald. The Counts of Gruyère. Pp. 138, Illustrated. New York: Duffield & Co. 42, Postage, 16 cents.

Many a traveler has spent a day in Switzerland, in quaintly picturesque Gruyère, a "little, castled city enthroned on a solitary hill," and has admired its flowerdocked windows, its slender belfry, the tall-clock tower, the terrace, and the eastle itself with its marvelous view "over the encircling valley and up to the nether heights of the Bernese Oberland," but few have realized the poetic history of the city and its counts during the days of the jousting court and the glittering days of chivalry now long past. The sovereign race of counts is gone, but there is a fascinating history of their lives, their vicissitudes and joys, pageants and tragedies, legendary poetry, and romantic history which Mrs. De Koven imparts to the reader with a wealth of imagination, delightful choice of expression, and authoritative knowledge which give a true understanding of the romanco of Switzerland's history as a whole and picture faithfully the Counts of Gruyere and the pathos, wit, and beauty of the city's incomparable past. The illustrations add greatly to the book.

Fels, Mary. Joseph Fels, His Life-Work. Cloth, Pp. 27L. Portrait. New York: B. W. Huebsch.

Joseph Fels was a unique character among American men of wealth. Let us hope that as time passes he will be less so. Nothing, indeed, could be more to his liking. The we are accustomed to the sight of men of great wealth establishing huge endowments for the advancement of science, of education, and of philanthropy, the man is rare who, critical of the social order in which he made his fortune, flings himself and his own into a passionate striving to secure for all men greater economic justice and wider economic opportunity. It is just that generous identification of himself with a cause that makes Mr. Fels worth knowing-without that there are very many American business men like himalert, shrewd, affable, kindly, at times swift in wrath and explosive in speech, at others very patient, always devoted to family and to friends. It is thus not surprizing that his biography is concerned little with the personality of the man and much with his cause and his work for it, Save for three brief chapters on his early life, his business, and his personality, Mrs. Fels has devoted the remaining dozen to the story of what was, indeed, Mr. Fels's life-work. Here are traced his experiments with farm colonies, his growing interest in and acceptance of the single-tax theory, and his active personal propaganda and generous gifts in its behalf. Few Americans are aware of the intensive work he did in England and of the share he had in the promotion of the Social Budget of 1909. One wishes that exactly his connection with that epoch-making event had been more fully treated. Indeed, one frequently loses sight of Mr. Fels behind the discussion of the economic and political principles for which he stood. In so far as that discussion represents—and no doubt it usually does—Mr. Fels' own thinking, it is appropriate, the giving the book a tractarian tinge at many points. Yet at that it is true to its subject and would, no doubt, be thoroughly approved by him.

ARCHITECTURE, GARDENING, AND THE HOME

Price, C. Matlack. The Practical Book of Architecture. Pp. 248, with 255 Illustrations. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. 56. Postage, 18 cents.

This book aims at making architecture a part of any liberal education, instead of a technical subject. It is divided into two parts: Part I contains a practical guide to styles for the general reader. Part II gives a practical guido to building for any who are about to have erected for them houses in city or country, or buildings of public character. The first help is given in seven pages of illustrated architectural terminology, a welcome and illuminating addition to the value of the book and adding greatly to the reader's pleasure and understanding. Architecture is defined as a "perfect correlation of the three essentials of suitability, strength, and beauty." The author outlines the evolution of architecture, beginning with that of Egypt, "an architecture of sublime proportions, of massive forms, and simple lines"; then that of the Assyrians, who were "the pioneers in demonstrating the possibilities of brick as a building material"; of Greece, whose "architecture is fundamentally the basis of all modern architecture," and of Rome, Byzantium, and the Romanesque. It is surprizing how absorbed the reader becomes in this entertaining presentation of a so-called dry subject. The description of the Gothic and Renaissance styles reads like a story. "Gothie architecture," we are told, "exprest the ecclesiasticism of one period"; Renaissance architecture "the humanism of another " The reader gets unusual delight from the illustrations, which are mainly chosen from well-known buildings in hig cities, thereby making them more vital and understandable. The second part is just what it claims to be. Any one who ever hopes to have a home built for him would do well to read it carefully both for assistance and for protection. As a whole, this is an instructive and entertaining book.

Northend, Mary H. Garden Ornaments. Pp. 178. Illustrated. New York: Duffield & Co. \$2,56, Postage, 16 cents.

The name of this author earries with it a guaranty of comprehensive and exhaustive study, thorough grasp of her subject, and a charming presentation of the knowledge she has amassed and adapted to the garden novice as well as the enthusiast. All the devices used for beautifying gardens, such as pergolas, tea-houses, steppingstones, fountains, gateways, bird - baths, garden-seats, lily-ponds, and sun-dials, are described, illustrated, and considered from the standpoint of desirability, consistency, and proper placing, and, at the same time, the color scheme of the garden is indicated and plants and flowers suggested which are suitable for definite places and seasons. We are urged to make a careful distinction between the formal and informal garden and all the time we are lured and fascinated by the author's vivid word-pictures and her inspiring hints at possibilities,

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The illustrations are beautiful. Any garden-lover or home-builder will be sure to get from the book suggestions and ideas which will inspire him to attempts and achievements in his own garden.

Camehl, Ada Walker. The Blue China Book. Pp. 309, with 200 Illustrations. New York; E. P. Dutton & Co. 45. Postage, 20 cents.

This book does not undertake to cover the entire field of blue china, but makes a special study of the wares known to collectors as "Staffordshire Historical Pottery," for the fact has been discovered "that this group of English pottery is not only a valuable record of American country-places and cities as they appeared a century ago, but it is, at the same time, a surprizingly complete history of the first three centuries of our national life." It is not a book that one can describe except to say that it is large, beautiful, comprehensive, and exhaustive. Even collectors may be astonished at the multiplicity of subjects and sketches which the English potter reproduced on his plates, pitchers, and platters. We find natural scenes, noted buildings, portraits of statesmen and warheroes, steamboats and railroads, the commemoration of epoch-making events, and tributes to the New World's great men and cities. Then there are some supplementary chapters on the White House collection of Presidential china and the correct stories of the "Willow Pattern," "Doctor Syntax," "Don Quixote," and "Wilkie" series. It is an interesting and edifying work, making us place a higher value on some of our own possessions and long for others which we lack.

Wood, Grace, and Burbank, Emily. The Art of Interior Decoration. Pp. 341. Bustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.50. Postage, 16 cents.

It would be difficult to find any one who has not, at some time, faced the problem of furnishing a home, or even one room, so as to get the best and most satisfactory results. The authors of this book have used the didactic method in offering clear and terse suggestions, aiming at clearness and brevity, and have urged all would-be decorators to observe the laws of harmony and simplicity, and to insist upon spaces, which, "like rests in music, have as much value as the objects in the room." By illustration and detailed description the furnisher is cautioned against the usual glaring faults and encouraged to consider the use of the room, the position as to light and heat, and especially whether one aims at comfort or formality. "One flower, carefully placed in a room, will have more real decorative value than dozens of costly roses in wrong vases against mottled, linedestroying backgrounds." In reference to textiles for draping and covering, ornaments, lamps, candlesticks and fixtures, pictures and frames, all points are carefully considered, but with this advice: "When in doubt, always err on the side of simplicity." We find the usual exposition of period furniture and its value, but the main principles accented throughout are: (1) Good Lines; (2) Correct Proportions; (3) Harmonious Color Scheme, and (4) Appropriateness. For all these, self-education is necessary by reading and by seeing beautiful furniture and furnishings.

Burnap, George. Parks, Their Design, Equipment, and Use. Pp. 328. Illustrated. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$6. Postage, 29 cents.

Mr. Burnap, the landscape-architect of public buildings and grounds in Washington, D. C., has made radical changes in connection with small parks, his idea being "to make them striking as focal points of the street system and of interest to the residents of the neighborhood"; and, in order to discover the best things that can and should be done for all parks, he traveled widely in this country and abroad, so that parks that he praises as well as those he censures are illustrated by photographic reproductions. It is a book especially adapted for members of city park boards, to park superintendents, and to all landscape-architects, and any one interested in the beautification and healthfulness of municipalities. The points considered are practical and of real value toward enlightening the public "in whose interest all parks are created and whose support is indispensable to a realization of all park projects," It is a beautiful big book, profusely illustrated, and dealing intelligently and logically with park problems, the use and abuse of park effigies and monuments, and the proper disposition of flowers and sents.

Tryon, Lillian Hart. Speaking of Home. Pp. 263. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1. Postage, 10 cents.

These essays of a "contented woman" would go a long way toward making any woman contented if she could get the same satisfaction and delight out of homely domestic tasks. They are humorous and graphic descriptions of the daily tasks of housewifery, of constantly recurring events in every-day life. They call attention to the attractive side of unalluring duties and lay especial stress on the executive ability, brain-power, and tact necessary for successful home-building and directing. The style is brilliant. Hest of all, the author takes her reader back to vivid scenes of her own childhood, home experiences, and daily problems. The chapters on "Keeping House by Ear," "On Buying at the Door,"
"The Conservation of Shabbiness," and "Rag-bags and Relies" are especially fascinating. Now and then we are charmed by a brilliant characterization of personality or a critical saying that is illuminating as well as entertaining.

AS TO BERNARD SHAW

Burion, Richard. Bernard Shaw: The Man and the Mask. Pp. 305. New York: Henry Holt Company. \$1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

A recognized authority on the modern drama here presents a critical study, with wealth of detail, of Shaw, the dramatist. An analysis of his plays in chronological sequence is given, emphasis being laid on the dramatist's technique, as well as upon the teaching and literary quality of the work. Shaw's craft as "an artist of the theater" and his intellectual significance as publicist and philosopher are studied. His extraordinary vogue as a dramatic author is of course accentuated. Whatever one may think of this strange and fantastic apparition in current literature, it must be admitted that his vogue is imposing. Many books have been written about the man. Shaw, asserts his latest biographer, first suffered from the darkness of obscurity; now he suffers from "that excess of light offered by newspapers: which is darkness visible." If the mountebank still hides the man, Mr. Burton observes, he has himself largely to blame for it by putting "an antie disposition on." The present volume, therefore, essays to find "the man behind the mask, and to exhibit



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While the author has given up the larger pertion of his book to discussion of the plays, he has by no means neglected to describe the personality of his hero. A chapter is devoted to Shaw in his character of poet and mystic. Even as philosopher Le bulks large in his admiring biographer's view. He believes, we are here told, in the will to live of Schopenhauer, the will to power of Nietzsche, and the wish of Freud. But "he adds an altruistic aspiration in the service of others which is absent from their teaching."

HEATON, THE POSTAL REFORMER

Porter, Mrs. Adrian. The Life and Letters of Sir John Henniker Heaton, by His Daughter. With twenty Illustrations. Octavo, pp. vill-295. New York: John Lane Company. \$3 net. Pustage, 18 cents.

Sir John Henniker Heaton, England's great postal reformer, is not so well known is this country as are other Englishmen of distinction whose fame has transcended national limits. Yet his work was such as to deserve some notice in a country where captains of industry are rated so high. He was one of Britain's empire-builders, and was so well recognized as such by his countrymen that he earned from Lord Carzon this tribute, which his daughter in her hiography of her father uses as motto for the title-page: "In my opinion, the work of Sir John Henniker Heaton has done more to draw the Empire together than all the speeches of all the statesmen on both sides of the ocean."

The biography has been issued in sumpboos form and with many illustrations. Prepared "by loving hands," as the preface. notes, the book gains the attention of the American reader from the first, "A man of Kent," Sir John Henniker Heaton was born at Rochester, England, in 1848. He was the son of Lieut.-Col. John Heaton, of Lancashire, and was of "gentle birth," as the saying is. His daughter gives some incresting details of his early life. The happiest memories of her father's boyhood, she writes, were those of "the long summer hours he spent bathing in the Medway and. after a swim, lying on the banks reading and ne-reading his favorite books, 'The Pathfinder' and 'The Last of the Mohicans,' and dreaming the long, long dreams of boyhood." The future man of action, who was to attain to distinction in a practical domain, was hardly foreshadowed by the traits discernible in early youth. At the ago of ten, his daughter says, he knew by heart the whole of Pope's "Essay on Man," and could write page after page of Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic." At the age of sixteen, "adventure lit her stars for him," and he was free "to roam the world at his will." Australia beekoned to him, as it did to so many Englishmen bent upon adventure. There he found employment in the great sheep-stations, and there, as his daughter says, he built up the iron constitution for which he was noted. There be knew hardship, and it was during his solitary rides from one isolated station to another "that the seeds were sown of his future campaign in the cause of cheapening postal and telegraphic communication throughout the world."







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ARTHUR R. ROBERTSON, Sole Mfr. BOSTON, MASS. It was in the early '80s that Heaton, by that time a rich newspaper proprietor, returned definitely to England. Entering the House of Commons as Conservative Member for Canterbury, he began immediately to devote himself to what was to become, in the words of T. P. O'Connor, his iriend, "the master passion and almost sole purpose of his political life." The author has included in her book a chapter from the pen of the famous Irish parliamentarian and editor which throws abundant light upon Sir John's unique and altogether remarkable personality.

"Sir Henniker Heaton (writes Mr. O'Connor of his friend) did not effect in postal reform all he desired; but one great reform he did accomplish which entitles him to grateful and long-enduring memory. To him more than to any other human being is due the penny postal service between England and America—one, doubtless, of the many causes that have brought the peoples closer together." As to the personal traits and methods of the noted postal reformer, his friend continues:

"He was one of the great unseen powers in the House of Commons, because no man in it was so constant, so generous, and so agreeable a host.... At his table there was no distinction of party: Liberals. Tories, Irish Orangemen, Irish Nationalists, all were welcome, and all felt equally at home.... He was a great clubman, and was one of the founders of the Hath Club. He had strange fads about health, and one of them was a faith in the efficacy of the Turkish bath. He visited the Continent freely. In the winter he might be seen, tall, eager, ingenuous, perspiring at the tables in Monte Carlo, now and then shaking the building with that loud, resounding laugh which was so familiar to his friends."

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Santayana, G. Egetism in German Philosophy.

8-1, pp. 171. London and Toronto: Dent & Sons.
piew York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50. Postage,
12 cents.

The former professor of philosophy at Harvard aims to describe "as an outsider," not claiming especial authority, "the aroma of German philosophy that has reached my (his) nostrila." He takes the position of an intelligent layman who formulates for himself the arguments of the case as he hears them, and expresses his opinion upon their strength, weakness, and value. "Egotism." he finds -- "subjectivity in thought and wilfulness in morals . . . is the soul of German philosophy." Egotism is not, however, unnatural, but "a genuine expression of the pathetic situation in which any animal finds itself upon earth . . . but . . . it is a thing to abstract from and to discount as far as possible." The fault or misfortune of Germany is that it "glorifies what is an inevitable impediment." So that German philosophy shared and justified . . . that spirit of uncompromising self-assertion . . . which the German nation is now reducing to action." "The great characteristic of German philosophy is that it is deliberately subjective and limits itself to the articulation of self-consciousness," calling itself idealism. So the book is a review of the leading thinkers in Germany since the Reformation, tracing the genesis, diffusion, and victory there of this subjective mode of thinking. The author shows how egotism has become bent into submission of self to a transcendental idea like that of the state, even at the cost of essential abandonment of a real Christianity and the readoption of a real heathenism. Professor Santayana's keen analysis will be anything but pleasing to the Germanic mind. His processes are orderly, and proceed cogently to the last chapter on "Egotism in Practise." Those who remember the cynical answers of Germans in 1914 to complaints of their barbarity will appreciate this:

"If we do not agree with (the egotist) we are not merely mistaken . . . we are false to ourselves and ignorant of our ideal significance. His ego gives us our place in the world. He informs us of what we mean, whatever we may say."

Is this not a clear etching of the German ipse dixit?

Hornbeck, Stanley K. Contemporary Politics in the Far East. Svo. pp. xii-466. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1916. \$3. net. Postage, 16 cents.

For the present the reading public is too much concerned with what is going on in Europe to give much thought to China and Japan, but the time may not be far distant when these countries will occupy the center of the stage in the great worldwide movement now in process. When that time comes, books of this order will be consulted.

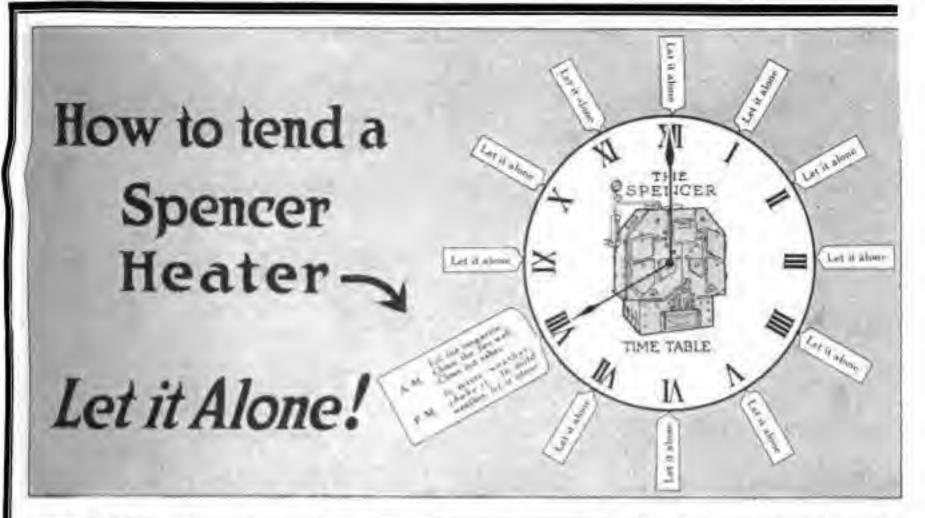
The claim is made by the author that of the scores of books written within the last twenty years on Japan and many on China "there is not one which has undertaken to give, within a single cover, a brief account of Chinese polities, of Japanese polities, and of some of the outstanding features of the international situation in the Far East. This the present book attempts to do." Within the covers of this carefully prepared volume there are brief historical sketches which are of much value in understanding the relations between the countries treated. The data furnished are valuable, and the interpretation of the situations, discust by one schooled in political science and who was for some time instructor in the Chekiang Provincial College and in the Fengtien (Mukden) Law College, gives more than ordinary weight to this production.

The Victor Book of the Opera. Camden: Victor Talking Machine Co. 560 pp.

This volume might in one sense be termed an operatic encyclopedia. It tells the story of 110 operas—practically every one known to the musical world. Proper pronunciations of the titles of the operas are given, together with a complete history showing composer, author of text, first production in the leading operatic centers of the world, and prominent singers who appeared in these productions. It describes the plot of each opera, in many cases giving the words of the more prominent solos. For those who would enjoy the opera without actually going to it, this book may be recommended.

Rational Orthodoxy: Essays on Mooted Questions. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

No author's name appears on the titlepage of this unusual volume. "By a Member of the Presbytery of New York" gives the only clue to its authorship. Is he quite an orthodox member? will be asked by the reader after a few pages have been read. The question will find answer according as the reader accepts or denies the book's replies to certain other questions, which are fundamental—such as, "In what way and how far is the Bible inspired of God? In



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As to Creation and the Creator, he insists that "we obtain a rational knowledge of our Creator by means of inferences founded on our own experience." And "belief in an intelligent author of the universe," he insists, "provides also for an understanding concerning the origin of man." Between "evolution by natural eauses and creation by the hand of God," he chooses promptly on his reasoning, and says: "There is no evidence that any creature has ever occupied an intermediate place between man and the ape, or that man has ever been less human than he is to-day."

Merrill, Samuel. The Moose Book. Facts and Stories from Northern Forests. Illustrated with Re-productions of Paintings, Drawings, and Photographs by Carl Rungius and others. Pp. 366. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1916. \$3,50 net. Postage, 18 cents.

Through this handsome volume, so profusely illustrated, the moose comes to his own in literature. The entire field of his domain in America is covered, also that of his European kinsman, the elk. Known as "the grand prize in the lottery of Ameriean sportsmanship," the moose offers mag-nificent opportunity for outdoor study of life and nature, and this book about himhis history, his habits, his habitat, whatever pertains to him-is worthy his character and record. And, in spite of the zeal with which he is hunted, his numbers are said to increase.

Schaeffer, Henry, Ph.D. The Social Legislation of the Primitive Semites. Pp. 245. New Haven: Yale University Press. \$2.35 net. Postage, 12 centa,

This book, crowded with interesting information about the laws and customs of the ancient Orient, incidentally illustrates the importance of the study of comparative religion. The writer devotes much of his exposition to Arabian and Babylonian laws; and these, as he shows, shed a flood of light upon the cognate usages of the Hehrew people. Most of the subjects he selects for discussion are still of living interest, e.g., poor-laws, landownership, taxation, interest. He devotes a chapter, which we hope he may one day expand, to the social problem as viewed by the prophets. The book is a good illustration of a type of research which can never hope to be very popular, but which can never cease to be indispensable to those who really care for the past or for the origins and history of institutions,

Case, Clarence Marsh. The Banner of the White House. New York: Scribner's Sons. \$1 net. Postage, 10 cents.

This is a story which deals with the son of Horsa. The author, a teacher in Indiana, gives an excellent view of Saxon life and tries to show the beneficent influence of Christianity on the warlike peoples of ancient Britain. The book is full of pieturesqueness and excitement.

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Pork in Ruins .- Guide-" This is the Parthenon."

Tourist-" Gee, what a Congressman they must have had! "-Life.

Easy.-" Don't you find it hard these times to meet expenses? "

'Hard? Man alive! I meet expenses at every turn."-Boston Transcript.

No Amateur.-Junge-" Were you ever arrested before? "

RAGOLES-" Honest, now, Judge, do I look like I was a bud jest makin' me dayboo? "-Columbus Citizen.

Keeping Her Good,-" Father, dear, do you consider it sinful to be envious of

"Of course, I do, Helen. Extremely so," "Then I'm afraid I'll have to get a sealskin coat like Polly Gardner's."-Life.

Somebody Blundered.—" Get me a can of beer," were the first words spoken by Murphy when found, testified Brandt. lle was given a pail of water instead, and almost immediately after drinking it became unconscious. - Milwaukee Sentinel.

A Kentucky Incident.-Ting-a-ling-aling!

The Rev. George C. Abbitt took down the receiver and placed it to his ear.

"Is that the Dickel Liquor Company?"

a woman asked.

Mr. Abbitt recognized the voice as that of one of his parishioners.

"No," he replied in stern reproof; "it is your rector."

Was there a dull thud?

No.

"Indeed," said the lady, quick as a fash, "and pray what are you doing there? "-Hopkinsville New Era.

A Lesson in Grammar.-Grace's uncle met her on the street one spring day and asked her whether she was going out with a pienie party from her school.

"No," replied his eight-year-old niece,

"I ain't going."

"My dear," said the uncle, " you must bot say, 'I ain't going.' You must say, 'I am not going.' 'And he proceeded to give her a little lesson in grammar: " 'You are not going. He is not going. We are not going. You are not going. They are not going.' Now, can you say all that?"

"Sure I can," responded Grace quite heartily. "There ain't nobody going."-

Harper's Magazine.

Pork's Laureate,-Mr. Nicholas Longworth, who usually takes off the lid only in private from his comic gift, let that gift soar and bubble in the House the other day, notes the New York Times, which quotes his parody on "Punch, Brothers, Punch," as follows:

Dig. brothers, dig with glee; Dig to the bottom of the treasuree. Shovel out the shekels for the Kissimmee. Millions for nitrates on the Tennessee; The South is in the saddle, you bet, by gee! Dig to the bottom of the treasuree.

Dig. brothers, dig with glee; Why leave a nickel in the treasuree? Leave the accounting to William G., He can fake up a balance to a T. The voters are plunged in lethargee-Dig to the bottom of the treasures.

Unspoiled .- The lady who likes children was gushing over Helen, aged three.

"How old are you, darling?" she asked. "I isn't old," said Helen. "I'm nearly new."-New York Times.

The Right Spirit.-Host (at afternoon tea)-" May I introduce my friend, Mr. Cameron?

DEBUTANTE FROM THE WILDS-" Of course. What d'yer suppose I come for? "

Touchy .- GOLF PROFESSIONAL (giving a lesson)-"You know, sir, you lift your elbow too much to play golf properly.'

NEW MEMBER-" How dare you! I'll report you to the committee! I'm a lifelong teetotaler ! "-Tit-Bits.

Positive Proof .- " Bad luck that for poor old Bill," said Jinks the chauffeur. "He got fined for taking out his employer's car without permission."

" But how did the boss know he took it?" " Bill ran over him." - New York Times.

Explicit.—Country Lady-"I've been expecting a packet of medicine by post for a week, and haven't received it vet."

POST-OFFICE CLERK-"Yes, madam. Kindly fill in this form, and state the nature of your complaint."

LADY-" Well, if you must know, it's indigestion." -Tit-Bits.

Reducing the High Cost of Living .-The Congressman had received ten applications for pea-seed from one constituent. and when the eleventh came he wrote:

"I am sending you the seeds, but what in Heaven's name are you doing with so much pea-seed? Are you planting the whole State with peas?"

"No," came back the answer, " we are not planting them at all. We are using them for soup."-Harper's Magazine.

A Perfect Day.

Dix Steenth Battalion boys eating Bully Bouf, One caught the tummy-ache and then there were neuf.

Neuf Steenth Battalien boys munching desbiscults.

One broke his wisdom tooth and then therewere huit.

Hult 'Steenth Battalion boys did it for a bet. One met the A.P.M. and then there were sept.

Sept 'Steenth Battalion boys called to see Elise, One cut his comrades out and then there were six.

Six 'Steenth Hattalion buys not heeding what they drank,

One called for grenadine and then there were

Cinq 'Steenth Battalion boys starting to se battre, One riled a heavyweight and then there were

Quatre Steenth Battalion boys broke the blinkin' lol.

One made a job of it and then there were trois.

Trois 'Steenth Battalion boys feeling très

One spoiled the gramophone and then there were deux.

Deux 'Steenth Battallon boys called a man a He proved he wasn't one and then there was un.

Un 'Steenth Battalion boy feeling très bien, He got estaminated, that left rien.

-R.M.E., in The Brazier, a trench journal issued by the Canadian Scottish for the Third Brigade.



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(Higned) Was Hopan, Gilbert, Miss.



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Net from Operation Interest Charges	\$1,523,731.57 679,019.58		
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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

THE REAL CAUSES OF HIGH FOOD-PRICES-POOR CROPS COMBINED

HE real cause of the high cost of food I in this country to-day, according to a writer in the New York Times Annalist, "is not that we have exported so much, but that we have not had more to export. Two-dollar wheat, he says, "is the product of short crops even more than it is of war, and what is true of wheat is true of food in general." In fact, prices in 1916 were such that the farmer more than made up the difference in the size of his crops by the prices he was able to charge. As to what an embargo would mean, the writer

There has been talk of the need of an embargo on the export of food, and particularly of wheat. The fact is that we have retained out of the last three wheat-erops a good deal more wheat than we retained out of the crops of the three years preceding the war. The exports have been larger, but so, too, has the aggregate yield been larger; despite larger sales abroad, we have had more for home use. That refutes the argument that an embargo is needed to retain enough for our own requirements.

A table is presented by the writer to give a comparison of production, imports, and exports of wheat for the last three years with the three years before the war, "which disproves much which has been said about the reasons for the high cost of wheat." Following is this table;

WHEAT-SUPPLY BEFORE THE WAR AND SINCE

		тра.	4.77
1913	PAGE 730,262,000	1914 1915 1916	######################################
2 years	2,114,985,000	3 years	2,350,704,000
	Not Imports 1	Foreign Wheat	
I years.	5,809,727	5 years	15,132,918
7	otal Amutable from C	Trype and Imper	u
3 years	2,120,594,727	3 years	
1911 1912 1913	Wheat !	Psukels) 1914 1915	
	193,812,100		552,743,001
	Wheel Fire	ur (Borrels)	
1911 1912 1913	11,255,000 19,521,541 12,275,000	1914 1915 1816	Di,662,490
	34,157,377		41,941,127
	Total Wheat E.	sports (Bushele)	
2 years	HIMINI	S years	705,457,673
	Detrived for	Home Use	

While the war stimulated the demand for food-products, "it alone does not by any means account for the prices which we and other consumers of food are paying at present." In fact, "it was not until short crops in other words, a shortage of supply - were added to the exceptional demand that prices advanced in extraordinary manner." The writer says further on this subject:

1,774,343,535

1,866,349,243

J years

"Had the crops last year been as much above the normal as was the demand, the price record of 1916 and of this year, too, would have been very different. Had there been no war, the demand for food products would have been less keen, of course, but a corresponding falling off in the supply would inevitably have found decided reflection in price.

"The normal increase in population calls for a corresponding increase in crops to maintain a stable price level, other things being equal, but in 1916 the production of farm-products not only did not come up to the large figures of the previous years, but, in fact, fell considerably below the average. The total crops of 1916 fell 1.4 per cent. under the average of the five-year period from 1909 to 1914. And American experience in this respect was the experience of practically the whole world.

"Here is a table of the average price per bushel of eight breadstuffs and other food-products which brings out clearly the effect of last year's short crops upon the price of food. It shows that the great bulk of the increase in price occurred not upon the outbreak of war, but only well along in 1916, when it was becoming evident that the year's crops were going to be short:

	1914	1915	1910
January	\$0.90	80.68	\$1.00
February	0.91	1.07	1 14
March	0.92	1:08	1.11
April	0.94	1:06	1 14
May	0.98	1 11	1.16
June	0.96	1.00	1 20
July	0.91	1.02	1 35
Assort	0.92	.90	1 29
September	0.94	.04	1 36
Dendur.	0.60	94	1 37
Namuber	9.96	un.	1.61
December	0.90	1.02	*1 66

· Applee and beans included at the November price,

"The products included in this table are wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat, pota-toes, apples, and beans. The average shown is the average prices paid in each month to producers, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Another table presents a comparison of the Annalist's index-number by commodities for a week in February with the figures for one, three, five, and ten years back, It shows the high prices of food at present compared with other years and brings out also the fact that prices "were still very much below the present level long after the war had started." A year ago food-prices were only about 10 per cent, above the average for the year 1912, "whereas now they are over 60 per cent, above the average five years ago." These data all have to do with wholesale prices. As to retail prices, the New York City Commissioner of Health in February conducted an inquiry into the relation of retail to wholesale prices in a number of New York City districts and made public a record of retail prices charged in eleven districts, compared with wholesale prices paid by dealers in those districts. The Annalist's writer presented an average of these retail prices, compared with wholesale prices, showing the difference between the two in price and in percentage, and cited the City Health Commissioner, as commenting on this showing, that it made it evident that the retailer "did not make more than a reasonable profit." Following is the record:

Whalesale Average P. C. Mint-Ret. Price. Ant. Price 20.95 5.20 64 3 25.54

	Wholesale	Average	Diffe	reset.
Pish-	Price	Ret. Price	Ant.	P.C.
7 7 7 7	1.0	(2) self. (5)	03.10	10.0
Floander	61.5	7.35	1.05	16.1
	12	14.05	2.08	17.3
Vegetables—				
Potatoes.	5/5	6.37	.87	15.5
Onioni	13	15.55	2.55	19.6
Cabbage	- 714	10.75	3.25	43 3
Graceries-			-	
Butter	42	45 86	6.00	14.5
Eggs.		30.81	4.81	10.4
Cheese		20.90	4.40	25.6
Fugur	2)4	8.91	1.0	18.8
Coffee	17	25. 20	5.20	48.2
Flixe		6.95	1.95	20.0
Flour.	. 3	5.55	.55	11.0
Grite	- 5	9.30	4.36	87.3
Drued Veptaties it Fruits	3'''		-	4.6
Brans	0	12.00	3.00	33 7
Pean	101.6	11.05	1 55	16.30
Prunes		11 88	3.88	48.5
Raisins	.11	17.92	6.22	35.4
Salt & Smoked Fink-	158		41.00	100
Herring	41.4	5.55	35	6.3
Salmon	18	26.75	34.75	48.6
Whitefish	15	21.37	6.37	42.4
Average	13.75	17.723	3.973	29.8

That last year's wheat-crop, taking the whole world into the reckoning, was a short one most people knew; that it was the smallest since 1908 was not so well known, or that it was 22.5 per cent. below the high record of 1915. Bradstreet's believed real interest attached to the comparative showing that was made by various important countries of the world during the past two years, and hence presented a table with comments as follows, quantities being given in quarters of 480 pounds, there being eight bushels to the quarter:

Europe	1010-17	1013-15
	77,000,000	27,550,000
Russin, 72 governments tinchels		
ing Siberia	A1,000,000	103,025,000
Hungary	12,500,000	18,925,000
Austria	6.500 000	7,000,000
Creatia and Slavenes	1,360,000	1.637,000
Hosnia and Hernguvina	200,000	250,000
Italy	72,000,000	21,300,000
CHERTHARDY	13,000,000	17,612,000
Spain Portugal	197/00,000	17,400,000
Portugal	000,000	N75.000
Hotensia and Homeston	0,100,000	11,200,000
Hulparia and Ronnella	400,000	3,773,000 812,000
Servia.	200,000	625,000
Greece Charles	7,300,000	0,262,000
United Klapfom	1,400,000	1,873,000
Belgium.	300,000	712,000
Holland	300,000	342,000
Switzerland Sweden	1, tomoso	1,150,0mx
Denmark	1,000,000	1,000,000
Norway	40,000	35,000
Norway Cyprus and Malta	300,000	323,000
Total Europe	313,440,000	340,760,000
America	and a decided	Variation of the contract of t
United States	50,000,000	126,375,000
Canada	25,000,000	47,008,000
Aramicia.	9,600,000	21,000,000
l'rugusy	600,000	1,375,000
Chile	1,000,000	2,650,000
Mexico	1000000	1,000,000
Total America	115,700,000	199,438,000
Africa		
Algeria.	5,500,000	4,325,000
Tunis post process of the last	000,000	1,025,000
Total Alrea	4,700,000	5,350,000
deia	175.750.0	
India	45,000,000	48,000,000
Japan	3,000,000	3,250,000
Total Aria	\$1,000,000	43,250,000
Australasia	w15.00	7.000
New South Wales	4,000,000	8,400,000
Victoria.	4,500,000	7,200,000
Queensland	200,000	500,000
South Australia.	4,400,000	4,260,000
West Australia.	2,200,000	2,280,000
Tasmania	100,000	125,000
Total commonwealth	15,400,000 800,000	22,765,000 910,000
New Zealand		
Total Australasia	10,200,000	23,675,000
	404,040;000	521,473;000
Total world's crop, qrs. Total world's crop, bus.		4,171,784,000

"Italy and Spain are the only important European countries showing gains over 1915, and Russia shows a decrease of 22,-000,000 quarters, or 176,000,000 bushels. The total decrease in Europe is 290,000,000 bushels, which is nearly one-third of the total world's decrease. The crop of France, it might be noted, is only slightly below

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that of the short-erop year 1915, but is nearly 100,000,000 bushels below the average yield in years previous to the war.

"The largest single decrease shown by any country, that by the United States, amounts to 368,000,000 bushels; Canada is credited with producing 176,000,000 bushels less, or about the same sized decrease as Russia; Argentina shows a loss of 92,000,000 bushels, and North and South America together return a decrease of 645,-000,000 bushels, or nearly seven-tenths of the entire world's decrease; Australasia returns a yield 60,000,000 bushels below 1915; and the only important gain, in fact, shown in the entire world is that by India, whose crop -a forecast of the crop of next March, by the way-is 64,000,000 bushels larger than the crop ripening in March, 1916.

"The almost general tendency toward reduced yields noted in 1916 sets that year apart as a period of disappointing outturn, and the only redeeming feature is that old supplies earried over from the preceding year were liberal. It is hardly necessary to remark that the coming crop season's developments will both attract and deserve

close attention.

AS TO CUMULATIVE PREFERRED DIVIDENDS

With investors and others interested in eorporation dividends, it is believed that a misunderstanding frequently exists us to just what the status is of a deferred dividend on cumulative preferred stock. It is not true, as some shareholders have inferred, that the cumulative provision attaching to a preferred stock gives shareholders something like a lien upon the property; in other words, that a euroulative preferred stock is allied to an interestbearing obligation, which a corporation can be forced to pay. This misconception was noted recently in Financial America by a writer who pointed out that cumulative preferred stock does not represent an obligation of any sort on the part of the company issuing it, but that it is "a profit-sharing proposition pure and simple." He says:

"The rights accruing to such stock represent, therefore, those of a partner in, but never as a creditor of, a corporation. The cumulative dividend is not a right at all, but a contingency. It becomes effective only if the profits of the corporation are realized and then distributed. The holder of a cumulative preferred share has a preferred position only in case profits are actually earned and, then, only if the company's interests permit of their being distributed. His claims for dividends obviously must be subordinated to the requirements of the property. This is requirements of the property. This is evident as a matter of law and of common sense. The common shareholder and the preferred shareholder are, after all, partners and upon exactly the same footing, except that the cumulative preferred stock must get dividends and be paid in case of liquidation before the common stock shares at all in the profits or assets of the company.

"The cumulative dividend, where adverse iness conditions have unexpectedly intervened, has always been a troublesome factor in corporation finance. It came into popularity during the reorganizations which preceded the formation of the United States Steel Corporation in 1901. But the capital readjustments of the last decade show that the cumulative dividend is frequently misleading and often unpractical. For this reason the action of various corporations in arranging with shareholders to adjust unpaid accumulated dividends on some equitable basis to provide a fresh start with a capitalization in line with proved possibilities is of the highest importance.

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"Prominent industrial corporations in the country report to-day unpaid dividends ranging from 10 to 81 per cent, of the face valuation of their cumulative shares. The work of readjusting the capital of corporations reporting these deferred dividends should proceed as rapidly as possible, both in the interests of the preferred shareholders and of their great organizations.

"In considering the allowance which they may ask for as to any unpaid ac-cumulation, preferred stockholders must bear in mind that they have a contingency to a preferred right should profits be earned. Their position is, therefore, not based on any realities of profits earned. This possibility for which they can ask an allowance on a readjustment, when discounted to the basis of present actuality, often shows for the first time that the preferred shareholder is after all only a shareholder and not a creditor. It is held, however, that this should not blind a stockholder to the necessities of the readjustment and to the mistake of continuing an unpaid accumulation.

NINE HUNDRED AND SIX LOCOMO-TIVES ORDERED IN TWO MONTHS

During the month of February orders were given to American manufacturers for 347 new locomotives. Of these orders, only 95 came from foreign countries. Since the beginning of the year, orders for locomotives have reached 906. This influx has been of such proportions that leading builders of locomotives are now "booked to capacity over the rest of this year and well in 1918," says The Journal of Commerce. Many railroads have been compelled to accept delivery in the first quarter of 1918. Inability to cope with the prevailing freight congestion and a desire _ prepare for crop movements have impelled this ordering of locomotives. Among the orders in February were 56 from the Lehigh Valley Railroad, 75 from the Illinois Central, 45 from the New York Central, and 20 from the Chicago & North Western, These and other February orders are shown in the following list:

Road and Hyslder-	No	nler
Lebish Valley-Baldwin,	POG	56
	100	- 1
Aluminum Co. of America American		Ť
Titos Central - Baldwin	21111	18
sanon Central - Daldwill	-1.000	72
Currege Steel Co., Homestead-Baldwin,	1.11.1	- 23
Northern Railway of Spain-American	1.1.41	-40
lines Central - American		- 40
Drn, Johet & Eastern-American		16
Capper River & Northwestern-American		1
Northern Hadway of France-Baldwin		100
Teras Pacific Baldwin		10
Worth Bros., Contesville—Baldwin		14
		- 6
Chicago & North Western—American		201
New York Central—Lims		**
Perce Coal Co., Mulberry, MoBaldwin		-01
Sealmand Air Line Baldwin		10
Orsham Hinkley & Co., Mexico—Baldwin		1
fun Ning Railway, China-Baldwin		- 3
Ce Francaise de Metaux, France Baldwin.		- 1
Pennis Iron Co.—Baldwin		î
Yari Smith & Western-Baldwin	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	- 3
at smire of Mesters-paramotics	11.041	
7.1		347
Total.	Fish Fall	1086

Another table, printed in the same paper, showed the orders received during each month of the year 1916, comparisons being made for January and February of that year with this:

C-CARLO METAMORE	Dumestic		En	eagn
	1917	1918	1917	1916
Isonery,	512	231	47	. 2
February	252	272	.95	129
March,	0.11	(C)4	10.	404
Agricia Carallian	111	128	3111	12
Mar	112	215	9.1	.30
4 (III) A CALLES AND A CALLES A	111	172	1.0	213
(New york and a second	111	29	111	27
-9121M	111	41	-41	144
Polember	1111	243	111	6
A TROOPER	111	37	111	151
Attrember	50.0	342	1111	633
December	111	241	111	464
Total	764	2,714	142	2,302

Meanwhile, the inability of ear-builders

to assure an early delivery of equipment has resulted in inducing railroads to build large numbers of freight-ears in their own shops. In February, the St. Paul road announced that its Milwaukee shops would build 2,700 ears and its Taeoma shops 1,000 cars. The Southern Pacific, after arranging for 3,250 cars at its Sacramento shops, announced that its Houston shops would build 1,365 ears. The French Government, after months of negotiations, closed in February a contract with the Standard Steel Car Company for 14,000 small freight-ears, to be shipped in parts and assembled at the plant the company owns in France. Orders for a total of 20,781 freight-cars were reported in February. Subjoined is a table as compiled for the writer in the Journal of Commerce. which shows how foreign and domestic orders contributed to the total business in January and February with the figures for each month last year:

	Demestic		For	reign	
January Yelemary March April May June June June June June June June June	2917 14 mis 4 7+1	1938 14.513 14.513 14.513 1.514 1.514 1.514 1.514 1.514 1.514 1.514 1.514 1.514 1.514 1.514 1.514 1.514 1.514	1917 5.300 Horo	1,000 1,200 2,075 1,300 2,140 7,240 4,000 1,000 8,300	
Total	21,679	111,045	\$9,500	29,724	

In the matter of passenger-cars, it appears from the same paper's showing that, while high prices had the effect of stimulating freight-ear construction, they placed a drag on the building of passenger equipment. With freight-cars the railroads can forego the complete use of steel and so can pare down costs, but with passengerears "there can be no step backward." Unless such ears can be built completely of steel, railroads would prefer to withhold altogether from placing orders for them. In February contracts for only 76 passenger-ears were placed as against 168 in January and 211 in December,

Rebuked.-Many stories are told of a former Canadian bishop who had passed his youth in Scotland, but flattered himself that not a hint of his origin could be gained from his speech or manner. One day he met a Scotchman, to whom he said at last, abruptly.

" Hoo lang hae ye been here?"

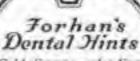
"About sax years," was the reply.
"Hoot, mon!" said the bishop sharply. "why has ye na lost your accent, like mysel'?"-Christian Register.

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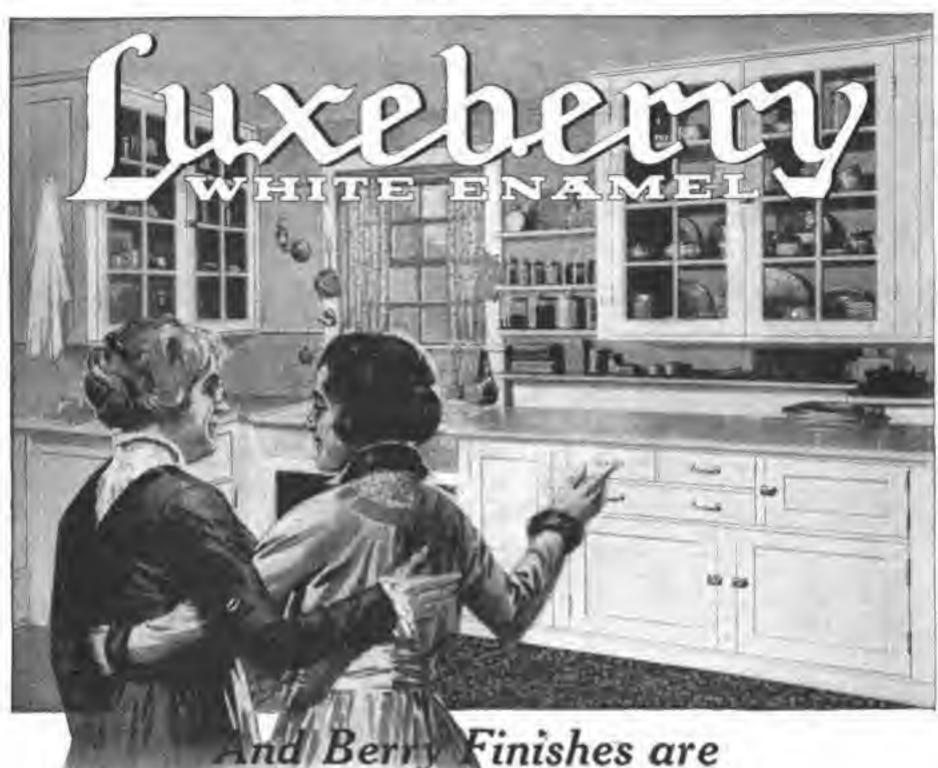
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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

WESTERN FRONT

March 1.—The Germans continue to retreat along the Anere line, assert reports from London and Berlin. They are fighting rear-guard actions of in-ereasing severity, and the day's gain by the British is only 600 yards on a front of one and a half miles.

March 2.- The British Headquarters in France announces that the Germans have checked their retreat along the Bapsume line and have begun counter-attacks on the advanced English positions. The Kaiser's Army has already retired on a front of fourteen miles to the depth of from two to three miles, and the British are still pushing forward.

March 3.-London states that the British troops north of the Auere advanced a quarter of a mile on a front of five miles despite stubborn German resistance. A German counter-attack on outposts northeast of Gueudecourt was repulsed.

March 4 .- The British Army has taken over the French lines for twenty-five miles southward on the Somme front, and now holds the entire sector, states London. The replacement has been going on gradually for two months, and was completed to-day. German lines. on both sides of the Ancre are stormed and first-line trenches for two-thirds of a mile are captured.

The Austrians near Coritz make a vain effort to storm the Italian lines. The Italian War-Office announces that the attacks failed with heavy Austrian loss,

The Germans attack the French positions north of Eix on the Verdun front, but are repulsed, says Paris.

March 5, - London announces that the British advance on the Ancre has ceased, and it is believed that the Germans have reached the lines where they intend to make a stand.

The Germans win some trenches on the Verdun front, but are driven out by a French counter-attack later in the day.

The Italian War-Office reports that a mountain peak, 2,700 meters high, in the Costabella group has been captured from the Austrians.

March 6.—The Germans make a counterattack on the Somme front to recover the first-line trenches which they lost Sunday. They are repulsed by shellfire.

Italians repulse Austrian attacks in St. Pellegrino Valley, Rome announces, and capture a cannon and a machine

March 7. - A brisk battle in the air takes place over the Somme front. London admits that eleven British machines were brought down, while Berlin claims fifteen. Six German fliers are de-stroyed. Sir Douglas Haig reports that the information and photographs he required were secured, despite German resistance. There were a few local raids and artillery-duels in the Verdun

EASTERN PRONT

March 1.—During the night the Russians recapture the heights along the Kimpolung road on the Roumanian front. say dispatches from London,

March 3.—The Germans make a successful raid on the Russian trenches in Volhynia, reports Berlin. Two hundred and seventy-nine prisoners are taken and a mile of trenches won.

March 6.—The Russians make a night attack on trenches near Brzezany in



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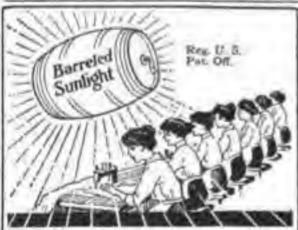
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Galicia, which is completely repulsed by the Germans,

TURKISH CAMPAIGN

March 1.—General Mande notifies London that the Turkish troops retreating from Kut-el-Amara have been completely shattered. He places the losses of the Turks on the Tigris at over 20,000.

March 3.—The British Admiralty reports that the British river-gunboats on the Tigris passed the retreating Turkish Army on February 26, inflicted heavy loss by shell-fire, and destroyed four steamers and two barges filled with ammunition.

The Russians have captured Hamadan, an important Persian city near the Turkish border, London announces. From this position it is thought possible for the Russians to advance into Mesopotamia and assist the British Bagdad expedition.

March 4.—The Russian Army drives back the Turks on a front of eighty miles, near the border of Mesopotamia, according to an official dispatch from Petrograd. The Turkish town of Bijar is threatened.

March 7.—Reports indicate that a great Russo-British drive has begun in Asia. British cavalry is only nine miles from Ctesiphon, where a British army was decisively defeated last year. The Russians under the Grand Duke Nicholas are advancing in the rear of the Turkish Army at the rate of about ten miles a day.

GENERAL

March I.—The sinking of six ships, whose tonnage aggregated 8,953, is announced from London. Two American sailors from the bark Galgorm Castle are missing, and are believed to be drowned.

March 2.—A dispatch from Berlin via London says that the German Admiralty announces that no warning will be given to any ship found by submarines in the forbidden area of the Atlantic. The period of grace for sailing ships expired March 1.

March 3.—Vienna dispatches to London assert that Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary has dismissed Field-Marshal von Hoetzendorf, who was the Austro-Hungarian Chief-of-Staff.

The U-boats sink one ship of 2,760 tons.

March 4.—Berlin announces that a 34,494ton transport was sunk in the Mediterranean on February 24. The report has not been confirmed from Paris, London, or Lloyd's.

U-boats torpedo four ships having a total tonnage of 36,562.

March 5.—One ship of 11,483 tons is sunk by a submarine.

March 6.—The United States Supreme Court decides that the German prize ship Appan must be returned to her English owners. The decision is unanimous.

March 7.—A report from Berlin states that submarines returning to their base between March I and March 3 reported the sinking of 204,000 tonnage of ships.

London reports a decided slump in U-boat sinkings during the past week. Twenty-three British merchant vessels were destroyed last week by submarines or mines; of these, 14 were over 1,600 gross tons and 9 under. Three fishing-smacks were sunk. The percentage of destruction has dropped from 1.04 per cent. of the ships entering British ports sunk in the first two weeks of February, to 0.46 per cent. sunk in the week ending Sunday. The British Admiralty

says that 12 vessels fought off their assailants, and 6,005 ships passed the blockade without incident.

FOREIGN

March 1.—The Entente Allies invite China to enter the war. It is reported that the remission of the Boxer indemnity and a revision of the tariff are offered as inducements.

March 4.—Commander R. R. Belknap, representing the United States, signs an agreement with the leaders of the Cuban Revolution guaranteeing fair elections and the recognition of Major Fernandez, one of the revolutionary generals.

The Chinese Cabinet decides that China should join the United States in breaking off negotiations with Germany, but President Li Yuan-Hung refuses his consent. The resignation of the entire Chinese Cabinet is expected.

The Belgian Government declares that Germany has issued a new edict closing many Belgian factories, thus increasing considerably the number of deported Belgians.

March 7.—Ex-President José Miguel Gomez, leader of the Cuban rebels, and his entire staff are prisoners in the hands of Colonel Collazo, leader of the Government forces, cables Hayana.

The Irish Nationalists in the Commons, headed by Mr. John Redmond, present a resolution calling for the immediate application of the home-rule statute to Ireland, says London. The resolution forces the Government to declare its Irish policy, namely, that any part of Ireland which wished self-government might have it, but that no coercion would be employed to compel Ulster to accept it.

DOMESTIC

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN CRISIS

March 1.—President Wilson informs the Senate officially that the United States Government is in possession of authentic documents disclosing how Germany intrigued to ally Japan and Mexico with her in war on this country.

Ambassador Sato of Japan denies emphatically that such a proposal would be entertained by his Government, both because of Japan's obligations to the Entente and her friendship with the United States,

A bill to empower the President to arm merchant ships, but not extending the authority he requested to use "other instrumentalities in defending American rights against the submarine meaner," is passed by the House, 403 to 13.

March 3.—In an interview given to the Overseas News Agency on the Mexican-Japanese plot, Foreign Secretary Zimmermann admits in part that he bad attempted to ally Mexico and Japan against the United States. He defends his note on the ground of military necessity, saying that it is a defense measure in the event of war with America, and that the measures proposed are conditional on American

An official statement from the Japanese Foreign Office at Tokyo denounces the German intrigue, and refers to the frequent attempts of Germany "to sow seeds of distrust between Japan and Great Britian and to cause the estrangment of Japan and the United States."

belligerency.

The State Department claims to possess information showing that Carranza might be an ally of Germany in the event of hostilities, and that German



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moid Brake Lining cannot grab or slip.

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March 4.—Continued filibuster, led by Senator La Follette, prevents a vote on the Armed Ship Bill, and Congress adjourns without passing the measure. President Wilson tells the country the Senate has tied his hands, and made de-fense of American rights on the sea impossible. Seventy-six senators sign a manifesto stating that they favored the passage of the bill.

March 5.—The Budget Committee of the German Reichstag indorsed Zimmer-mann's attempt to embroil the United States with Japan and Mexico. They express their regrets at the misfortune which resulted in its interception.

H. von Eekhardt, the German Minister to Mexico, denies that he received the note from Foreign Secretary Zimmer-mann ordering him to endeavor to embroil the United States with Japan and Mexico,

Fritz Kolb, a German chemist, is ar-rested in Hoboken, charged with conspiring to dynamite munition-factories. Two powerful bombs are found in his

March 6.—Charged with planning to in-eite uprisings in India, China, and the Far East on Germany's behalf, Ernst Sekunna, a German, and Dr. Chandra Chakraberty, a Bengalese, are arrested by Federal agents in New York. It is said that these men had received their instructions from Herr Zimmermann, and that Germany has been attempting for months to incite rebellion in India.

Reports from Havana say that docu-ments have been found in the house of a Liberal which give evidence that Germany instigated the rebellion in Cuba, and that she attempted to embarrass the United States in its dealings with Latin-American countries,

Austria-Hungary's note, outlining the position of the Dual Monarchy on the unrestricted submarine campaign, is received by Secretary Lansing. Altho the note endeavors to conciliate the United States, and to maintain diplo-matic negotiations between this country and Austria-Hungary, it is considered quite unsatisfactory. Germany's posi-tion is indorsed in full.

GENERAL

March 1.—The conference report on the Post-Office Appropriation Bill, including the Reed "bone-dry" prohibition amendment, which prohibits the importation of liquor into a "dry" State, is passed by the House.

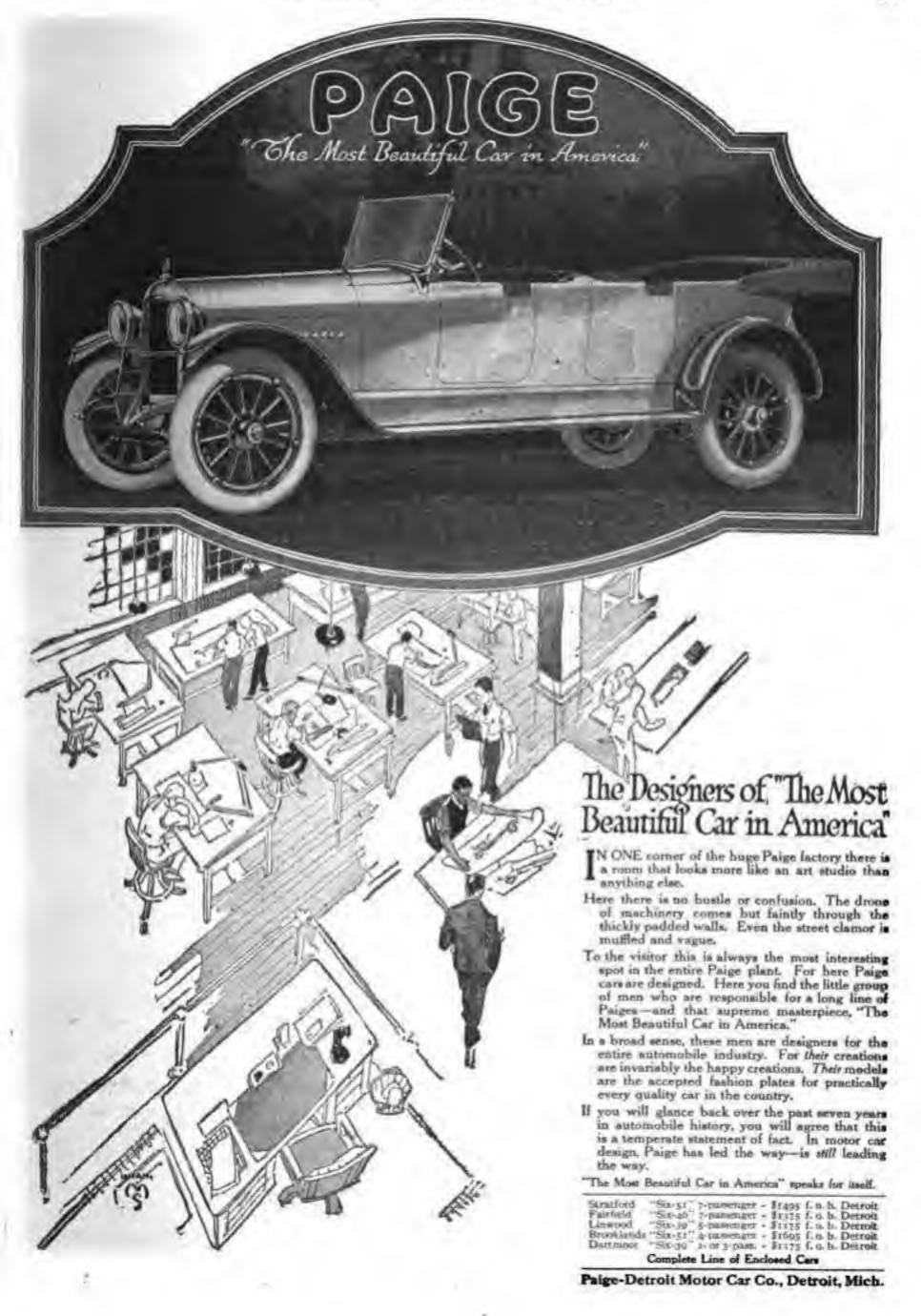
President Wilson signs the Flood Control Bill for the reclamation of lands along the Mississippi and Sacramento Rivers.

March 2.—Congress passes the Naval Bill, appropriating \$535,000,000 for the construction of ships needed to make the Navy a modern and balanced fleet, \$70,000,000 is to be spent on submarines for harbor defense.

March 3.-President Wilson signs the Post-Office Appropriation Bill contain-ing the "bone-dry" prohibition amend-ment. An attempt by the House to postpone action on the "bone-dry" rule for one year failed.

March 4.—President Wilson takes the oath of office in private for his second term as President.

March 5.—President Wilson is inaugurated for a second term. In his inaugural address he outlines an American policy for international relations, and calls





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attention to the present crisis, saying that the United States may be forced into war.

Col. Walter Katte, the engineer who built the West Shore Railroad and the New York elevated, dies at the age o eighty-six.

Albert B. Wenzell, a popular illustrator of Englewood, N. J., dies of pneumonia at the age of fifty-three.

March 6.—Regular Army officers receive a telegram ordering them to choose sixty men from each regiment for commis sions in a temporary military force soon to be organized. Army men say that this measure provides officers for an army of 500,000.

The constitutionality of the workmen's compensation laws of New York and Washington and the workmen's com-pensation law of Iowa, voluntary upon employers, is upheld in the Supremi

A Federal Grand Jury in Pennsylvania indicts the "Coal Trust" for violation of the Sherman Law by arbitrarily fixing prices. It is alleged that the conspiracy to fix prices has been in existence for three years, and that the price of coal at the mines has been doubled in that time. One hundred are doubled in that time. One hundred and eight companies and sixty-four men are included in the indictment.

March 7.- A large number of American ship-builders enter into an agreement with Secretary Daniels to accept new naval contracts at a flat rate of 10 per cent. net profit, and pledge their entire cooperation in rushing through the naval construction program.

Like a Library.-Mrs. NEWLTWED-" 1 must go down to the bank this afternoon."

MR. NEWLYWED—" What for?"
MRS. NEWLYWED—" The man made s mistake when I was in there this morning. He gave me back the same book that I gave him, and I intended to exchange it for somebody else's."-Puck.

Classified Columns

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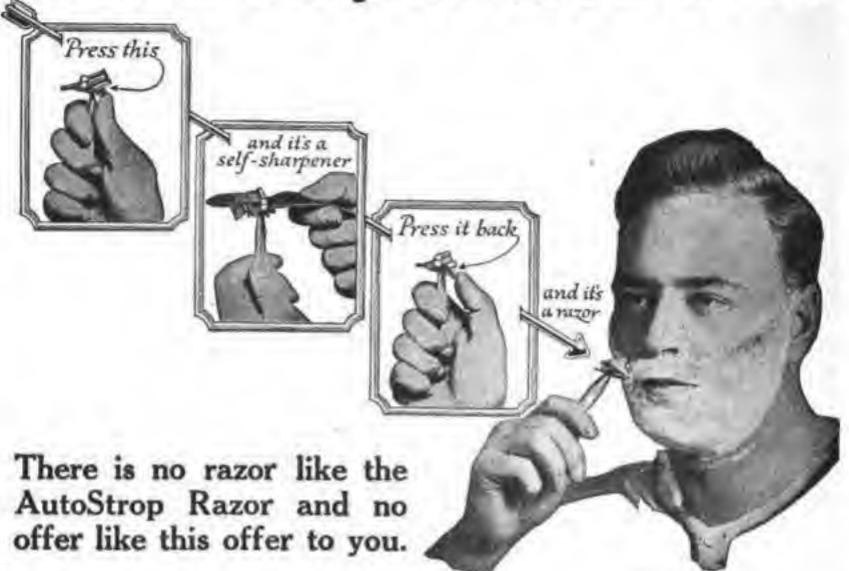
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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Röbert J. Cuddiby, Tress.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

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Whole Number 1405

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

HE CRUCIBLE OF WAR has produced the Russian revolution, which, the New York Globe says, means "the overthrow of Germanism in Russia," and "destroys the last chance of a German victory," while The Evening Sun expects to see Russian "generals and battalions go forward with new

energy." Expert writers on Russian affairs are pointing out that when a nation is ruled, as Russia was, by a semialien bureaucracy, amazingly inefficient and corrupt. it can not face an enemy upon its own soil with much prospect of success, but when its bureaucracy was working, almost openly, to assist the enemy, an explosion was bound to occur, and from March 9 to March 15, the Russian people, headed by Michael Rodzianko, President of the Duma, set about cleaning house with quiet but successful thoroughness. The New York Sun describes the revolution as "one of the most remarkable risings in history," and proceeds:

"Beginning with minor foodriots and labor strikes, the cryfor food reached the hearts of the soldiers, and one by one regiments rebelled until finally those troops which had for a time stood loyal to the Government gathered up their arms and marched into the ranks of the revolutionists."

THE MAN THAT LED THE BEVOLT.

Michael Rodzianko, President of the Dume, and head of the Provisional Government of Russia.

While Russia has, for months past, been seething, the boilingpoint came with unexpected swiftness, the New York World tells us:

"The change came with startling and dramatic rapidity. As the situation is described from London and Berlin, the Duma refused to obey the Imperial rescript to dissolve, and voted to continue its meetings. An Executive Committee was appointed, headed by the president of the Duma, which, after arresting the Ministers, declared itself a Provisional Government

and announced its intention of creating a new Government. With the assistance of the Army it was soon in control."

One curious feature of the situation was that, unlike most revolutions, the people rose not against their sovereign, but against his ministers. The Czar, however, like the weak but

> amiable man he is, took matters into his own hands and sought his personal peace by abdicating.

> The effect of the revolution on Germany, American observers predict, will be twofold—it will darken her military outlook, and give a tremendous impetus to the latent liberal forces within her Empire. Its effect on the war, says the New York Times, "is almost equivalent to bringing a new nation into the camp of the Allies." And of its meaning to German democracy the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune writes:

"Germany has been taught to believe that the European War was inaugurated by Russia for aggressive purposes. Germany's democratic leaders repeatedly pointed to Czarism as the evil spirit dominating the Entente. The object of the Central Powers was proclaimed to be the overthrow of the Russian autocratic menace. Therefore, the Russian revolution may profoundly move German democracy. This is

probably its greatest disillusionment since the war began."

Perhaps the clearest picture of the conditions that produced the revolution is that given by the London Daily Chronicle, which says:

"From a very early period the German-born Czarina and the elique of pro-German reactionaries whom her influence made | powerful with the Czar were bent on ending the war prematurely in the interests of maction. The Ministers set up under these auspices have for over two years acted in defiance of public

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opinion. Their policy was not obscure; they hampered the Army in respect of munitions, disorganized the country in respect of its distributive services, brought about artificial famine in a land which is one of the world's chief food-producers, and themselves, through police agents, tried to stir up abortive revolts in order that they might plead military failure and internal revolution as a reason for withdrawing from the war.

"The people foiled them for long by magnificent and muchenduring patriotism. When the Government left the Army without munitions, the local authorities—the zemstvos and unions of towns—stept in and organized their supply. When police agents tried to bring about riots and strikes, the workmen's



EMPEROR FOR A DAY

Grand-Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, the brother of Czar Nicholas, was Regent for the twelve-year-old Alexis for less than twenty-fear hours on March 16. Then he abdiented, as Nicholas had done the day before.

own leaders prevented their breaking out. When secret negotiations were opened up with Germany, the Duma blasted them by public exposure on the popular side.

"The Duma's demand for sympathetic and really national government was enforced, first by the Council of the Empire, normally the stronghold of high officialdom, and then by the Congress of Nobles, which represents the landed aristocracy.

"With the nobility, much of the bureaucracy, the Army, the Navy, the Duma, the professional classes, and the working classes all ranged against them, the 'dark forces' held obstinately on their way. The murder of the Czarina's favorite, the infamous Rasputin, only intensified the reaction, tho its story and sequel showed significantly how far many members of the Imperial family were from supporting the reigning head and his consort in the policy which was jeopardizing the dynasty. But the Czar's blindness was incurable. In a kind of panic he got rid of every remaining progressive Minister; a nonentity of no importance from the Czar's personal circle was made Prime Minister, and the real power fell to Protopopoff, the strong man of the camarilla, who was to see their design through."

Behind the "dark forces," and directing them, stood the sinister figure of A. D. Protopopoff, the Minister of the Interior. His appointment was hailed by the Liberal press as a triumph for the progressive element, and the Petrograd Novoye Vremya wrote at the time: "The peculiarity of the appointment is that the new choice belongs entirely to the social workers and not to the bureaucracy." Once in power, Protopopoff immediately changed and became the leader of the most persistently reaction-

ary element in the Russian Government. Isaac Don Levine, the well-known authority on Russian politics, writing in the New York Tribune, tells us that the now murdered Minister of the Interior worked with all his might to further the pro-German element, and he continues:

"Protopopoff inaugurated a series of repressive measures that were calculated to paralyze Russia's fighting capacity in a brief time. The big social organizations cooperating with the War Ministry in the prosecution of the war were put by him under police regulation. The Army and the Duma made every effort to oust Protopopoff. But he was invincible. He defied all Russia. He became a menace that had to be removed at all costs.

"Protopopoff thus precipitated the revolution. He and Stürmer are reported killed. That ends the career of the 'dark forces' in Russia. All that is efficient and intelligent in that country will now come to the front. A new leaf has been turned

in the history of the great Slavic nation.

"There can be no doubt that henceforth Russia will be ruled in the manner of Great Britain. The fact that Michael Rodzianko, the President of the Duma, is the head of the Executive Committee responsible for the revolution, means that Russia is to have a fully constitutional form of government with a Ministry responsible to the Duma."

The advent of Russia among the democratic nations is hailed with delight by the Russian press in America. The New York Russkoye Slove expresses its satisfaction that "the great movement which has been so long in preparation is at last under way," while the Socialist organ, the New York Novy Mir, is so enthusiastic that it almost sees the millennium at hand. It says:

"The Russian people are opposed to war and to militarism, but they believe that their own success as revolutionists will mean revolution on the part of the Germanic peoples. Then they hope and believe there will come a consolidation of all the revolutionary peoples, Russian and Germanic, a combination that by its very force and weight will compel the militarists of Europe's warring nations to cease their strife. And so out of revolution will come the great peace."

Mr. Herman Bernstein, editor of The American Hebrew, who knows Russia, makes the following illuminating comment on that country's awakening:

"Until now there were two Russias, two entirely different Russias, with different hopes, aspirations, achievements, and claims to the attention of the world. There was the Russia that made treaties with other nations, that sent diplomats abroad and received diplomats at home, that employed the Army to crush the people, that built prisons instead of schools, that banished the best sons and daughters of Russia to Siberia, and that incited, organized, and participated in massacres of Jews and other opprest nationalities within the Russian Empire.

"That Russia has now been overturned by the other Russia, which gave to the world Tolstoy, Turgenef, Metchnikoff, Antokolski, Rubinstein, Tchaikovsky, Solovyov, and countless other great Liberals, such as Milyukov, Petrunkevitch, Vinaver, Reditzchev, which produced martyrs, which wanted schools instead of prisons, which fought for liberty, for the opportunity of development and independence, which sent real ambassadors to the other nations through the literature, the art, and the spirit of liberty created within the Russian people. . . .

"The Liberals saved the Russian Government from a revolution earlier in the war, in the hope that a united Russia would be victorious, and that reforms would then be introduced leading to emancipation. The Liberals and the Revolutionists saved the Government from a general strike which was threatened as a protest against the incompetence and corruption of the Government about a year ago.

"The reactionary Russian Government was so short-sighted that it failed to appreciate this spirit on the part of the real patriots of Russia. Instead of turning toward the road of reform, the Russian Government resolved to throttle the will of the people in the Duma, to crush the Liberal tendencies which swept the Russian Empire, and extreme measures were met by extreme measures on the part of the people.

"Freedom for the Russian people must lead to the emancipation of the Jews. The Jewish question is intimately interwoven with all phases of the political, social, and industrial life of the Russian people, and without the emancipation of the Jews the rejunevation of Russia is inconceivable."

NATION-WIDE APPROVAL OF ARMING OUR SHIPS

ITHOUT BLINKING THE CONSEQUENCES, the press of the country with virtually one voice approve the President's decision "to place upon all American merchant vessels sailing through the barred areas an armed guard for the protection of the vessels and the lives of the persons on board." Altho, as the Boston Journal remarks, "the outcome commonly expected is war," newspapers in all sections agree with the Galveston News that the step from neutrality to armed neutrality was inevitable and unavoidable, and that the alternative course would have been "intolerable" to a self-respecting people. The President "could do no less, and the nation would tolerate no less," declares the Duluth Herold, "He has taken the right course, and the dangerous." says the Detroit Journal, which adds: "We must accept thatand be ready to go through with it to the end." His decision to put guns and gunners on our merchant ships, remarks the Milwaukee Journal, "will be indorsed by every American citizen who believes that his country should be defended against lawless aggression," and the Nashville Tennessean believes that "at least 90 per cent. of the people of the country will applaud him." The country speaks with one voice in support of the President's course, notes the Boston Transcript, but it speaks without hysteria or excitement: "One voice-yes; but a voice of calm determination, of completest resolution to do whatever has to be done." All in all, remarks the Louisville Times -

"The situation looks clearer than for some time past. The people, as shown, are loyal to the core, the Senate is in a position to attend to business, and the House promises to let patriotism actuate its movements. Despite the fact that pusillanimity and demagogy still squeak and gibber in some corners, our Nation is united, our press patriotic, and our preparations are said to be progressing with satisfaction to those officials charged with the public defense."

Among the many hundreds of papers of all sections which soberly and unqualifiedly indorse the Administration's decision,



NOTHING IS SACRED.

-Cesare in the New York Evening Post

we may mention the Chattanooga Times, Charleston (W. Va.)
Mail, El Paso Times, San Francisco Chronicle, St. Joseph
News-Press, Oshkosh Northwestern, Chicago Daily News and
Herald, St. Louis Globe Democrat, Columbus Citizen, Cleveland
Plain Dealer, Toledo Blade, Harrisburg Patriot, New Haven

Register, Newark Star-Eagle, Buffalo Evening News, Springfield Union, Brooklyn Citizen, and the New York Times, World, Tribune, Globe, and Evening Sun.

"It is an entirely new thing that President Wilson has done to meet the German submarine menace," according to Stevenson



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ARMED PEACE

-Darling in the New York Tribung

H. Evans, Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, who goes on to explain:

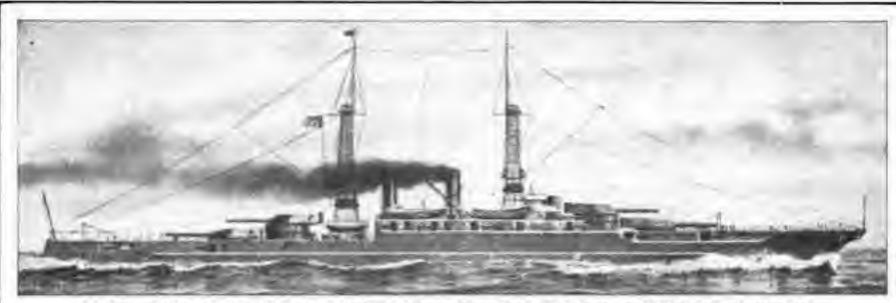
"There is no precedent in international law for armed guards on merchant ships. Members of the diplomatic corps are frankly amazed at the announced course of the United States. They are practically at one, however, in the belief that the American plan will be effective.

"Diplomats from whom it has been possible to draw an opinion are convinced that the declaration of the Government of the United States to use an armed guard on merehant ships means in effect armed conflict with Germany. Most of them incline to the view that neither the United States nor Germany need formally declare war. Germany, in the view of those who have been close to Teutonic circles here, will do so as soon as a submarine is sunk by an American gun."

The placing of a Government "armed guard" on privately owned merchant ships is "without precedent in history," writes David Lawrence to the New York Evening Post, but "since it is derived from the right of every nation to enforce its understanding of international law, the hope is that other neutral Governments will adopt a similar policy." He adds:

"The State Department, it developed to-day, intentionally omitted the word 'eargo' from its statement. The armed guard is solely 'for the protection of the vessels and the lives of persons on board' American ships. Objections raised by Senator Stone and others, to the effect that the United States in arming ships would be protecting munitions and war-supplies, have been met by the announced purpose of the Government to see that visit and search are exercised. If the German submarines by their approach indicate a purpose to disregard visit and search, they will be fired upon. Should they act in accordance with international law, halting the American vessels and examining cargo, no resistance will be offered to the destruction of contraband cargoes. But protection will be given to the vessel itself and persons on board."

With the order to arm our merchant ships the President issued a summons to Congress to meet in extra session on April



ONE OF THE BATTLE-SHIPS OF THE COLORADO CLASS, NOW BUILDING, CARRYING BEINGH GUNS.

16. This convening of Congress, which alone has the power to declare war, is, "in a sense, a final warning to Germany," notes the New York Commercial. The significance of this warning is increased, the same paper points out, by the fact that the Navy Department has appealed to the press to refrain from

publishing any information about the armament of ships, and to the cable companies to suppress all information about transatlantic sailings, "An extra session of the Sixty-fifth Congress was indispensable," thinks the New York Tribune, "not only that American sea rights should be properly maintained, but, primarily, that the work of securing the nation against attack should be completed."

The people and the press agree with the President, who, in his second inaugural address, declares that: "There is no turning back." The Chicago Herald speaks for a multitude when it says:

"Every step that has been taken has been taken because national dignity and rights made it inevitable. Every step that has been officially suggested has represented the alternative to abject surrender of national rights. Neither turning back nor standing still! Firm in the right as God gives us to see the right, we must go forward in courage and patience to

"If the war-clouds blow over now without a storm it will be wonderful indeed," thinks the Cleveland Leader, and the Brooklyn Citizen says it would be folly not to recognize that the present situation "requires Germany either to back down or give battle." As the St. Joseph News-Press reminds us, the issue rests with Germany, as it always has. "Any one who now declares that President Wilson by arming our merchant ships has in effect declared war is simply befogging the issue," declares

the end-which is to be the beginning of a better time."

"By arming her merchantmen, the United States is merely acting as an individual would, who, being notified that an out-

the Cleveland Plain Dealer, which goes on to say:

law had denied him the use of the highways and was lying in wait to destroy him, decides to earry a gun for self-protection.

"The United States proposes to go about its legitimate business, using the ocean highways as it is privileged to use them under international law. Because the outlaw of the seas has threatened to take the lives of American citizens and destroy their

> property without the possibility of redress, America will carry a gun. It is a purely defensive measure.

> "Americans do not want war. They still hope, in spite of every indication to the contrary, that Germany will not force them to the final step. All Americans ask is to be let alone. Everything they ask, and more, is conceded by international law and not denied except at Berlin.

"Still loving peace, we will fight if the issue be forced upon us."

Count von Bernstorff, on his way to Germany, is quoted by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt as saying that the issue of peace or war with America rests with the German U-boats;

"If we sink an American ship we get war. If not, I suppose we can avoid it,"

Almost while he was speaking the United States freighter Algonquin, with a cargo of foodstuffs for England, was sunk without warning, sixtyfive miles off the Cornish coast, by the German submarine

U-.19. The Government officials at Washington expect war, reports the Washington correspondent of the New York Eccning Sun, "unless Germany should suddenly adopt an unforescent course and abandon her submarine campaign." War may be nearer, says the Houston Chronicle, "but public confidence, which was greatly shaken by recent events, is restored." "There is one way for Germany to remain at peace with the United States, and that is to stop making war on the United States," says the New York World. If there is unfavorable comment from American papers which we have not seen on the arming of merchant ships it is virtually drowned in the chorus of approval.



PREPARED TO MINE OUR COASTS.

United States mine-layers at work pear Region Harbor.

MR. STONE HEARS FROM THE COUNTRY

RANT HAD HIS SUMNER, Wilson has his Stone, and there is a country-wide demand that the Demoerats of to-day profit by the example of the Republicans of a generation ago, who ousted the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee who would not assist in carrying out the policies of his President. This demand is joined by people in Senator Stone's own State and has been led by the head of the national organization of the Democratic party, but the Demo-

cratic caucus has not heeded, perhaps believing with Senator James Hamilton Lewis that it would be "unethical." The retention of the Missouri Senator as head of the Foreign Relations Committee is roundly denounced by Democratic editors as a "seandal" and "an offense to the country," and his voluntary resignation, or later dismissal by the Senate, is now called for. The Philadelphia Record, for example, declares that if " 'Gumshoe Bill' holds on to his chairmanship after the recent demonstration of public disapproval he will show himself what he is generally believed to be, a decidedly thick-skinned politician of third-rate ability." The Washington Herald (Ind.) remembers that Mr. Stone is an old man, and remarks: "His monumental blunder will be forgotten in the future by an indulgent public and an indulgent nation, and at the present time it makes him look a pitiable and solitary figure who requires to be 'set straight." But such

gentleness is rare in newspaper expressions. Stone, says the Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.), "has surpassed the annals of fat-headedness and peanut polities." The Atlanta Journal (Dem.) observes that "the Kaiser has no eause to regret the dismissal of von Bernstorff from Washington as long as William J. Stone is there." In Senator Stone's own State the St. Louis Post Dispatch (Ind.) quotes from German papers which speak of Mr. Stone as a "stanch friend" who, "fortunately for Germany," is at the head of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and proceeds to denounce him in these emphatic words:

"Senator Stone's conduct in the armed neutrality crisis was merely the climax of a wabbling, contemptible course which showed him to be wholly unreliable and out of sympathy with the Administration and sound Americanism. He was pro-German on the Lusitania case and on the resolution to warn Americans to keep off belligerent ships. He has always been dickering with and coddling the pro-German traitors. He has never stood squarely for American honor and American rights. In his last act he betrayed America to Germany. But Stone has never stood squarely for anything. He has ever been an artful dodger and underhand conspirator.

"Gumshoe Bill's usefulness at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee, from the first doubtful, is now completely ended. He has forfeited the confidence of the President; he has forfeited the confidence of the Army and Navy chiefs; he has forfeited the confidence of his fellow Senators; he has forfeited the confidence of his countrymen."

Senator Stone has not allowed his critics to go unanswered. He defends himself in a long copyrighted statement in the St. Louis Republic. He tells how he went to the President before the latter addrest Congress, and told him that the Administration's policy would bring on war. When the measure asked by the President was before Senator Stone's Committee, he tried in vain to amend it so that ships carrying munitions would not be protected. He then had the bill brought promptly before the Senate, frankly announcing his opposition and turning its management on the floor over to Senator Hitchcock. In course of time Senator Stone took the floor, and for four hours "discust the constitutionality of the bill and also discust it

> After this there were nineteen or twenty hours left for debate, in the course of which Senator Stone stated his willingness to have the bill voted on. As he puts it:

"I did not at any time, by any objection or otherwise, obstruct the legitimate consideration of the bill pr stand in the way of a vote upon it. I was, and am still, opposed to plunging this country into this horrible war, if we can honorably keep out of it."

But Senator Stone's innocence in this matter of the filibuster is disputed by several editors and Washington correspondents, who emphasize the four hours' duration of his speech, Mr. C. W. Gilbert, of the New York Tribune, asserting that he exhausted himself in the first two hours, afterward merely "rambling and drooling along," And, further, the New York World contends, Senator Stone is not being condemned for mere filibustering, but for something

worse: "a partizan of Germany in the position that he now occupies is as intolerable as an avowed secessionist at the head of the Union armies would have been in the Civil War."

Senator Stone's worst offense, others declare, was his exposure on the floor of the Senate of one of the Navy's plans for dealing with the submarine menace. The Philadelphia North American (Prog. Rep.) does not stop short of calling this "treason." The Cleveland Press (Ind.) asserts that Mr. Stone made the statement because he "has no other way of getting this information to his friends in Berlin." The secret, says the Boston Transcript (Rep.), "was told him in confidence." and by giving it away "he has carned the contempt of the people of the United States speaking through their press."

The call for Senator Stone's retirement from the Foreign Relations Committee is also loudly voiced in the East by the Boston Advertiser (Ind.) and Journal (Ind.), Springfield Republican (Ind.), Buffalo Express (Rep.), New York Sun (Rep.), Newark News (Ind.), and Richmond Journal (Dem.). What some Washington correspondents regard as coming as near to an official expression of the Democratic party as could be given is the editorial in National Chairman McCormick's Harrisburg Patriot, concluding with the words: "Senator Stone should have the foresight and patriotism to quit. If he does not, the duty of the Senate is plain." In Ohio, the Cleveland Press (Ind.) and Plain Dealer (Dem.), and the Columbus Citizen (Ind.), take up the chorus, as do the Indianapolis News (Ind.) and Star (Rep.), and South Bend Tribune (Rep.), in the adjoining State



of Indiana. "Stone must go," says the Chicago Econing Post (Ind. Rep.), and The Daily News (Ind.) agrees. "Stone should go," echoes The Journal (Ind.), a few miles north in Milwaukee. Still farther north the Daluth News-Tribune (Rep.) calls the Senator a "poltroon as well as dastard," and warns the Democratic party that it will have to remove this "Stone about its neck." In Kansas the Wichita Beacon (Prog. Rep.) declares



WHERE THE ALLIES ARE DRIVING THE TURKS

The Bagdad arrow indicates General Maude's advance up the Tigris from Busca. At Hamadan the arrow points the direction of the Russians in Persia against the Turkish rear to join with the British. At El Arish arrows indicate the advance, cast and northeast, of a British army from the Suez Canal.

"He should be deposed," and on the Pacific Coast the Portland Originian (Ind. Rep.) launches a peculiarly bitter attack upon the senior Senator from Missouri.

Nowhere has the movement to compel the retirement of Senator Stone from the Foreign Affairs Committee been more vigorously pushed along than in his own State of Missouri, the Pittsburg Press (Ind.) notes. The editorial already quoted from the St. Louis Post Dispatch is but one of a series of denunciations of Senator Stone. "The shame of the people whom he so unworthily represents" has been voiced by The Globe Democrat (Rep.). The Republic (Dem.) admits that the Senator's failure to support the President is considered by his friends "equivalent to political suicide." Outside of St. Louis, the St. Joseph News-Press (Ind.) joins in the demand for his resignation. Letters of like tenor from citizens of Missouri have been appearing in the pages of these newspapers. One asks him to "stop talking," as "we prefer to bear our disgrace in silence." The Missouri legislature passed a resolution commending the President. "Many telegrams of applause reached me," Senator Stone was heard to say. "No doubt," replies the New York Sun, but "were they written in English?" The Dallas News and the Chicago Evening Post have attributed Sevator Stone's course to the influence of his German constituency, but the Sa Joseph News-Press, however, denies that the Senator has a "German constituency." The there are many men of German blood in the State.

"The number of pro-Germans in this cause of the President against the Kaiser is so small and covert that it dare not stand up in the open and be counted. Senator Stone reflects no Missouri opinion but his own and that of a few unpatriotic persons. He stands entirely contrary to the opinion of the State to which he is accredited in the Senate, and the voice of censure that comes from every section of the commonwealth thoroughly proves this."

GERMANY'S LOSS IN BAGDAD

ORE THAN CONSOLATION for the repulse by the Turks at the Dardanelles and at Kut-el Amara is enjoyed by the Entente Allies in the capture of Bagdad by British forces commanded by General Mande, according to the Pittsburg Disputch and other jou nals, which note as the great significance of the victory the control it gives of the Persian-Gulf terminal of the projected German "corridor to Asia," the Berlin-Constantinople-Bagdad railroad that was to furnish the Central Powers with an overland route to India. The New York World calls Bagdad the broken-down back door of the Central Powers and says it was worth winning, for "with a tunnel under the Bosporus and the Bagdad railway pushed to Busra, a man might go from Hamburg without change of car to a deep-water port off the Persian Gulf, where, before the war, a Hamburg steamship line was established." How the Turk is to get Bagdad back, or even avoid further reverses, is a study for Berlin, according to The World, which adds that meanwhile, for the time at least, Berlin's war-cry is reversed. In Entente lands it reads: "Bagdad to Berlin!"

From Busra, at the head of the Persian Gulf, famed for having been the home of Sindbad the Sailar, the New York Sun reminds us, the British have fought their way for the second time up the Tigris, "through marshes that seemed interminable, until the deserts that succeeded them stretched still more interminably, past Kut-el-Amara, where Townshend and his 10,000 men were starved into subjection; past Ctesiphon, with its Chosroes arch still standing, dating back to before the time of Christ, to a period when Britain was not and the Germans were in their state of original barbarism, to which their Government has lately reverted; and so on to Bagdad of Harun-al-Raschid, the miraculous carpet, and the 'Thousand and One Nights.'"

But legend and romance are not engaging the minds in conference on the Wilhelmstrasse, this journal goes on to say, for the occupation of Bagdad scals the doom of the third great ambition with which Germany entered this war. First she was balked of entrance to Paris, then she failed at Calais, which meant the final abandonment of a foothold on the Channel whence Britain might be menaced for decades to come. Now the loss of Bagdad is the "death-stroke to the Kaiser's ambitions for a place in the sun, for a port on the Persian Gulf," and it blocks the plan for a German empire in the southeast and competition with England for the rich trade of the Orient. We read then:

"From the rugged Caneasus in the northwest the forces of the Grand Duke Niebolas are making their way toward a point of rendezvous. Last year at this time they were at Hamadan, 240 miles from the eamp of General Townshend. But his surrender freed an army of Turks to operate against the Russians, who were forced back into Armenia. For six months the Grand Duke disappeared altogether from the daily war-news. Now ho is back with increased forces at a point which promises an early juncture with the British.

"When that is done a Russo-British line extending from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean will take up the task of driving the Turks north upon Constantinople. It can be readily reenforced by water at either end of the line. Its victories already have been so significant that the Syrians, Arabs, and Persians left in the rear are renouncing their former allegiance to Turkey, declaring they have been betrayed. The Turks themselves echo the complaint, for in the Orient nothing succeeds like success, and failure terminates loyalty.

"Bagdad has tenfold the importance to the world to-day that has Verdun. Germany has lest both."

The occupation of Bagdad, taken in connection with the advance of the British force in Palestine and of the new signs of Russian activity in the Caucasus region, remarks the New York Globe, seems to indicate an approaching collapse of Turkish power. Nor is it impossible that the future historian will say that the "turningpoint of the war came, not in France, or on the Karpathian front, or at Saloniki, but far away in semidesert Mesopotamia,"

BOTH SIDES OF THE RAILROAD QUARREL

NCREDIBLE, to many editorial observers, was the threat that the leaders of the four great railroad Brotherhoods would choose this moment, with the shadow of war hanging heavy over the country, and the Adamson Law decision pending in the Supreme Court, to eall a strike that would paralyze the nation and add incalculably to the burdens of the Administration in this hour of national crisis. Such an idea, declares the New York Times, "never took shape in any wellordered mind." Yet, from the point of view of the leaders who issued such a call, the imminence of war is their chief excuse and justification. As W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, explained to a Times representative, the men are determined to get the eight-hour day before the country gets into war, because, should war come, patriotism would compel them to stay at work. In ease of war, he said, nothing would be done to embarrass the nation or the Government, According to a statement issued by the Brotherhoods, the conditions under which their members now work are "even worse than on September 2, 1916, when the Adamson Eight-Hour Law was enacted." The men, we read, "are working for the same rates of pay, with longer hours and worse conditions than prior to the enactment of this law "while "nearly all other classes of labor have been given substantial increases during the past year, which in a measure affect the increased cost of living."

The demands of the Brotherhoods are thus summarized in The Times:

- "I. That the provisions of the Adamson Law be put into effect at once as of January I.
 - "2. Men shall receive ten hours' pay for eight hours' work.
- "3. No one shall receive less for a day's work than he now does.
- "4. Time to be computed from time-call for duty until released.
- "5. All excess mileage, differentials, and other advantageous arrangements now enjoyed by the men to be retained.

"6. All overtime to be paid for pro rata."

After the conference in New York, on March 15, had failed to reconcile the differences between the railroads and the Brotherhoods, and the latter had issued a strike order, each side made public a statement of its case. In that issued by the Brotherhoods we read:

"It is apparent to us that the purpose of the railroads is to avoid any settlement of the matter until such time as the country becomes involved in war, when they expect to escape any settlement of whatever character, even the the Supreme Court should decide that the law was constitutional. We have notice that they will not accept our interpretation thereof, which is practically the same as the President proposed when he recommended the enactment of the law. Therefore, a decision of the Supreme Court upholding the constitutionality of the law would not even indirectly secure for the employees the purpose of the law."

The statement of the railroads reads in part as follows:

"The ultimatum presented to the railroads by the organizations was that we must immediately put into effect their interpretation of the law now before the Supreme Court for a determination of its constitutionality and meaning, without waiting for the decision of the Court.

"We declined to accept this proposition, feeling that we must abide by the judgment of the Court, and we thereupon made the following formal offer for a settlement of the issues involved:

"1. If the Supreme Court holds the Adamson Law to be constitutional and the two sides can not agree upon the application of any of the points, we will agree that the Eight-Hour Commission shall determine how the law shall be applied.

"2. In case the law is declared unconstitutional, we offer to join you in asking the Eight-Hour Commission to determine the whole controversy, any settlement to be arrived at to be effective from January 1, 1917."

A compromise was reached on March 19.

IRELAND'S CRY TO US FOR HELP

RELAND'S APPEALS TO HER CHILDREN and their descendants overseas have been many, but none has ever come at so ominous a moment as that in the manifesto issued by Mr. John Redmond, M.P., leader of the Irish Parliamentary party. The Springfield Republican considers it "managed and timed quite as if Herr Zimmermann had arranged it," and the St. Louis Republic says we will take much more interest in this conflict in Irish polities "because it is within the possi-



Com" Im Imo Works

BOW IRELAND DIVIDES ON HOME RULE.

The white section of the map shows where the Home-Rulers live, and the shaded section shows the Ulster counties against Home Rule. The Irish World claims that 17 of Ulster's 23 representatives in the House of Commons are for Home Rule. Five of her nine counties favor it by a large majority. The shaded section has a Unionist majority, but also a strong Home-Rule minerity, represented by five members in the House of Commons.

bilities that the conduct of the war and the life of the Ministry may be involved." The crisis was precipitated on March 7 in a debate in the House of Commons by the statement of the Prime Minister that the Government was prepared to grant Home Rule to that part of Ireland which demands it, but would not take action to enforce it on the part to which it was repugnant. He said that in the northeastern part of Ireland the population was as hostile to Irish rule as the rest of Ireland was to British rule. This raised a storm of protest, and Mr. Redmond and about sixty of his supporters marched from the House, shouting and cheering as they went. In explanation of their stand, Mr. Redmond gave his manifesto to the press, in which is included the plea for aid from America as follows:

"The constitutional movement can yet be saved, but only by the active assistance of all level-headed Nationalists in Ireland, and to a special degree by the millions of the Irish race in the Dominions and in the United States. To them we appeal most earnestly to come to the aid of those who have rescued Ireland from being made the catspaw and tool of Germany, and who are struggling against terrible odds to keep open the road to Irish liberty through peaceful, constitutional means—a struggle in which we are hampered by the British Government, which plays into the hands of the Irish Pro-German

revolutionary party with stupid perversity worthy the worst reactionaries of Petrograd.

"So far as Ireland is concerned, the Government is doing its utmost to aid Germany's work, and so long as this attitude is followed we, as Irish representatives, while retaining our attitude toward the war and remaining firmly convinced of the justice of the Allies' cause, and unchanged in our resolve to do all in our power to aid in bringing it speedily to a successful issue, feel bound to oppose the Government by every means in our power.

"The Australian Senate has already spoken effectively in support of Irish freedom, and in behalf of the Irish nation we

tender them grateful thanks.

"To the men of Irish blood in the Dominions and the United States we appeal. They should promptly use all means in their power to bring pressure on the British Government to act toward Ireland in accordance with the principles for which they are fighting in Europe, and we especially appeal to the American people to urge upon the British Government the duty of applying to Ireland the great principles so clearly and splendidly enunciated by President Wilson in his historical address to the United States Senate."

The manifesto makes sorry reading for the Irish people, remarks The Irish World, which maintains that "there would be quite a different story to tell if the policy of recruiting for the English Army had not been injected into Irish polities," for "from the time Mr. John Redmond delivered his first recruiting speech, his influence began to wane till it has now reached so low an ebb that Premier Lloyd George thinks he can safely flout both Mr. Redmond and the Parliamentary party." The Gaelic American (New York) observes:

"Redmond's walking out of the House and the shouts of the follows who cheered the execution of Pearse were stage-play to eatch fools, and there are fewer fools in Ireland now than before the war. His address to the Irish in America will fall on deaf ears, while his appeal to the Colonial Premiers and President Wilson—whom he bunched all together as if they were all of equal rank and importance—will surely anger the stubborn and stiff-necked English people. The Colonials would do the bidding of the English Government, and if President Wilson interfered at all he would surely not recommend any measure bigger than the British Ministry would be willing to give."

Ireland (New York) declares that the British Government,

"so fearful of rebellion in Ulster, has not shrunk from actions which foment rebellion in Ireland," and we are told that the Coalition made it impossible for Mr. Redmond and the friends of ordered liberty to appeal with confidence or success to Ireland. Lloyd George has "banged the door against them when they appealed to him," and this journal adds:

"With what hope we can not guess, they now appeal to the Irish and the sons of Irishmen beyond the seas, and especially in the United States, where England seeks an ally. There, as they well know, the same malign influence is to be met. . . . The manifesto inveighs against the British Government. against meddling Germans, and against Irish revolutionists: it is clear that the Government which incites to rebellion and betrays constitutionalism is the one enemy by which the other two are supported and without which they could not continue. The party will do well to contrive its defeat if it can be defeated. Meantime, Lloyd George has brought the minds of Irishmen abroad pearer to an agreement than they have been since the war began. They do not want Ireland to play the game of her enemies and offer an opening to those on the pounce to destroy her, but they do foresee that there may soon be need for a return to that mingling of courage and of craft with which they ever gratefully associate the name of Parnell."

The point of view of a distinguished Ulsterman appears in the New York Tribune in a letter from Mr. John Butler Yeats, who says that "as a Protestant and as an Ulsterman, I long for Home Rule, especially to see the Ulsterman at work, radical and progressive as he is, patriotically at work and looking for allies among his old Catholic opponents." He claims to know the Orangeman perfectly well and says he is "a fighting man and is hard-headed, quite ready to use his head as a batteringram or for thinking about things. He will fight against Home Rule up to the last moment, and then if he finds the opposition too strong for him, he will drop the fight and show himself ready to be the born Home-Ruler he is." We read then:

"If Home Rule were enforced in Ireland, there might be some broken heads, just for diversion's sake; there would be no civil war, and the Belfast man would become the finest Home-Ruler of them all. It is he who would see that the Home-Rule Government got extension of its powers and that it would not be left to be the mere simulacrum that is now offered."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

ALL Germany wants is her way .- Toledo Blade.

THERE is madness in Germany's method. - Brookign Eagle.

"ENGLAND," says Mrs. Sketlington, "can not govern Ireland." Well we'll bite. Who can?—Chicago Tribune.

PEACE, it seems, is what all men hope for and the brave fight for.— Detroil Free Press.

How can the world understand our policies when we don't understand them ourselves?—Wall Street Journal.

Yes, there is one thing worse than "Peace at any price." It is "Victory at any price."—Columbus Dispatch.

It may be suggested to the pacifists that if the country is invaded they can resort to silent prayer.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

"Your money or your life," says the footpad. "I've said the last word; the responsibility is wholly on you."—Phila-neighia Record.

HUNGER is admitted by all the European beligerents, but only in Germany is it held to be a sufficient excuse for murdering neutrals.—New York World.

GERMANY protests that it is lilegal for American ships to shoot at her submarines. But the United States will now agree with Germany's previous contention that the submarine, as a new instrument of warfare, does not come under laws made before underseas warfare was thought of. — Philadelphia North American.



THE GHOST THAT IS NEVER LAID.

-Kirby in the New York World.

UNITED we stand, divided we crawl .- Columbus Citizen.

Cuns libre is almost as chaotic as zers libre.—New York Evening Journal.

Assormer optimist is the fellow who believes the pictures on his package

of seeds .- Macon Telegraph.

One relations with Berlin have progressed from friendship to armed ship. —Brooklyn Engle.

No wonder all of Count von Bernstorff's photographs made him look nervous.—Chicago Daily News.

In Chicago is a sign Henry & Gott. Henry is butting into another's preserves.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

ANTHOW, the predatory food-speculator won't be a cold-storage magnate in the next world.— Dallas News.

EVIDENTLY that "relative safety" guaranteed those Dutch ships was a very distant relative. — Nashrille Southern Lumberman.

Holland is not so angry about the submarine warfare that she is willing to become a submarine nation.—St. Louis Globs Democral.

LET us hope that Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis won't preside at the trial of the coal barons—we don't want \$29,000,000 added to next winter's fuel bill.—Boston Transcript.

GERMANY's food dictator says the responsibility for short food-crops in that country falls upon the Lord. Meaning to say the partnership has been dissolved?—Macon Tricgraph.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

HUNGRY EUROPE

THE UTTER DISORGANIZATION of the world's shipping, due to the submarine campaign and the British blockade of Germany combined, has cut off from Europe the regular supply of raw materials. England, once one of the great sources for boots and shoes, can not obtain hides, and the people, owing to the searcity of brather, are now

reverting to the wooden shoes worn by their fore-fathers in the Middle Ages. But it is the short-age of cereals and other foodstuffs that is pressing most heavily on Europe. Russia, one of the gran-eries of the world, lacks bread because traffic facilities in the Empire are absorbed by military needs. The Petrograd correspondent of the London Morning Post writes:

"The question of the food-supply of the capital of Russia has reached a crisis. Petrograd is particularly badly situated on

the confines of the Empire, in a region incapable of producing breadstuffs, and therefore wholly dependent upon railways for the necessaries of daily life. Military needs necessarily absorb the greater part of railway activity, and the war-traffle naturally tends to increase rather than diminish as time goes on. The people have cheerfully endured every manner of inconvenience throughout the long winter in obtaining food-supplies. Latterly, however, there has been witnessed the phenomenon of shortage in certain quarters of the city of the staple food of the common people, namely, the favorite Russian black bread."

The complacent English recently received a shock when Sir Edward Carson said that "the people's food is really threatened," and he tried to rouse the nation to a sense of the necessity of economy by saying:

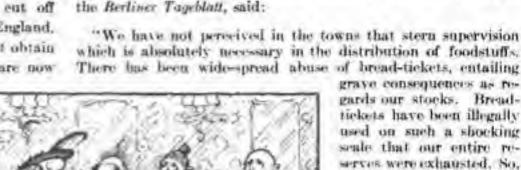
"I am neither a pessimist nor a coward, but we must face the facts and not allow the people suddenly to be confronted with a situation not anticipated—because remedies conceived in panie lead to revolution. England will fight and endure despite the German measures."

Lord Devonport, the Food Controller, has placed the people upon its honor not to consume more than the maximum weekly ration of certain commodities, which is two and one-half pounds of meat, four pounds of bread, and three-quarters of a pound of sugar per person. Meanwhile, the people can not be roused to face the seriousness of the food-problem, and many of the papers are demanding compulsory rations. The London Dealy Express says:

"The momentary cutting down of meals is a thousand times to be preferred to the prolonged insufficiency that may result if every one is allowed to overest and to waste if he pleases."

It is in Germany, however, where the pinch is greatest, and there can now be no doubt that, while actual starvation does not, as yet, figure in the situation, distinct shortage is a fact. The Prussian Minister of Agriculture, speaking in the Diet, says that it is not due to the British blockade. He remarked

"For the small bread ration one can only make the Almighty responsible, who has not given us the harvest we expected."



He was followed by the Prussian Food Controller, Dr. Georg

when potatoes failed and

bread was ordered as a

substitute, there was none

available. Flour has also

been reduced owing to similar irregularities in the

"We are confronted

with the thought of what

would happen if this mea-

sure also should fail, and what grim starvation there

would be if suddenly dur-

ing the closing mouths of

the economic year we

should find there was in-

sufficiency, and we could

mills.

Michaelis, who urged the strictest economy, and, as reported in



MADAME BURGPE'S OUKSTS.

-Nebelspatter (Zurich) .

no longer hold out. The

In the Essen Rheinisch-Westfalische Zeitung's account of the session the speech of the Socialist member, Dr. Hufer, is given, and from it we glean that the food-shortage is such that even the munition-workers are undernourished. He said:

"The selfishness of the agrarians is the cause of the high prices. The war would long since have been ended if everybody had to suffer hunger equally. The present meat ration is insufficient. To withhold such a necessary from the people in the interest only of an agrarian tariff is damnable. I recall Professor Abbes's retirement from the council of the War Feeding Department. The strikes of munition-workers in Essen and Berlin, owing to underfeeding, have only too well justified him."

The view of the Swiss Socialist organ, the Berner Taycacht, a paper in close touch with conditions in the l'atherland, is that the British blockade is in part responsible. It notes that—

"To-day it is operating with such reality that we can now speak without exaggeration of Germany's being starved out."

It goes on to consider what effect, if any, the food-shortage will have in bringing peace nearer, and says:

"But the German civil and military authorities will have nothing to do with such a peace, at least so long as the soldiers in the field have something to eat. As they are quite clear that the military resources of the Central Powers are not great enough to bring their adversaries down in any practicable period of time, they are now staking everything on the one card of ruthless submarine warfare. . . . Either the great coup is achieved with the so-called U-boat blockade, in which event the game is won, or the world revolts against it, or the game goes wrong, in which event all is lost, and apon the rulers of Germany descends the Twilight of the Gods."

GERMANY FLIRTING WITH THE ORIENT

East to West, and the possibility of a highly evolved nation, with a distinctive culture of its own, turning its face from the West to seek the East is a phenomenon which must cause all serious-minded men to stop and think. The interpretation that some observers put upon Dr. Zimmermann's offer of an alliance between Germany and Mexico with Japan, taken in conjunction with the Turco-German alliance, is that the Fatherland is about to turn its back upon the West and seek its future in conjunction with the Near and Far Eastern



MAKING WOODEN SHOES IN ENGLAND.

In England they are wearing wooden shoes because leather is unobtainable. Here is a man engaged in the revived industry of making
them. The present demand for wooden "closes" and shoes is so great
in England that an order of 100,000 pairs of sabets placed by the
Belgian Government had to be declined, as the workers were too busy.

Powers. As one editor, by no means unfriendly to the German cause, wrote when the "Zimmermann plot" was revealed:

"The Zimmermann note is either a ghastly blunder, a foolish bluff, or an announcement that Germany has cut loose from the West and will cast her lot with Russia and Japan as fast as they can be detached from the Entente. The ease of their detachment will be in exact proportion with the success of the German submarine campaign. Who dares to-day predict with certainty that it will be unsuccessful?"

Viewed in this light, many puzzling articles in the German press become clear and even acquire a new significance. During the whole of the régime of Boris Stürmer the German papers were full of hints that Russia was about to make a separate peace, and we know that the Premier fell from power because popular suspicion fastened on this point. Under the premier-ship of Prince Golitzin these hints in the German press have revived. For example, the Kölnische Zeitung, before the war bitterly anti-Russian, now writes on Russian affairs with marked sympathy for the reactionary trend of polities in the Czar's dominions. In a recent article it says:

"In spite of all failures, the Russian Government seems still to be resolved to win the war, which is to give new food to its lust for expansion and at the same time remove the domestic danger; and yet it can not make up its mind to surrender a portion of its power to the Russian people, without whose energetic cooperation such a war can not be successfully fought out."

The Kölnische Zeitung goes on almost to offer Russia a separate peace, and this acquires a peculiar significance when we remember that this semiofficial organ is the mouthpiece of the German Foreign Office. It says:

"Surely Russia has already made enough sacrifices, and has, next to France, contributed considerably more to the common aims of the Allies than England, the author of the pact of September, 1914. Moreover, Russia is much more independent of England than France, which, in its blind hatred of the Germans, has completely indentured itself to its former hereditary enemy. If it were declared at Petrograd that Russia can go on no longer, Lloyd George and Briand would have to withdraw their claws. The question only is whether a man could be found who could lead Russia out of the cul-de-sac into hich she has been driven. In the light of all the experience of the last years, it could only be one of those men who were on one occasion characterized by our former Petrograd correspondent, who, on March 2, 1914, had so correctly foretold the danger threatening from Russia, as reactionaries rich in knowledge. From the Liberal mouth-heroes no redeeming act can be expected. If it did not involve the necessary prolongation of the war, we should only be too glad if those Liberal men were really to obtain power, and then, as can be foreseen with certainty, cover themselves with disgrace."

Where German sympathy lies as between East and West can be seen in an article in the powerful Frankfurter Zeitung, written before the Zimmermann note was made public. It said editorially:

"Japan can not look on with indifference if mighty and rich America militarizes herself to support the Allies against Germany. Japan has good hope of defeating unmilitary America in the event of a conflict. But if America now puts her finance and man-power and industry into the service of the war, Japan will lose all prospect of ever being able to assert herself victoriously against America. We refer to these facts without desiring to arouse excessive hopes. Japan is bound by her alliance to England, and she will not break the treaty of alliance unless she is compelled."

The military correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung then takes up the tale and writes:

"One must admit that Wilson is wise, and that all the Americans are wise, if they now arm. For us Germans this wisdom is not of much importance, for-a fact which does not yet seem to be fully realized-it is only half directed against us. There is another who must be expected to watch attentively the seizure by America of this favorable opportunity to put off her military weakness without seeming guilty of 'militarism.' This other is Japan. Nobody can doubt that a reckoning between Japan and America lies in the womb of time and must infallibly be born one day. What a splendid opportunity for America now to catch up Japan's immense military advantage, and, under the temporary pretense of hostility to Germany, to work for permanent motives of hostility toward Japan, while remaining pretty sure that not everybody will see it. The moment could not possibly be chosen more skilfully. For Japan can only be annoyed, and can not protest. Outwardly Japan must clasp the new friend to her heart."

THE UNWATCHED RHINE—The London Evening Standard quotes a dispatch from the Zurich correspondent of the Central News Agency which runs:

"The Strasburger Post reports, with fitting indignation, that the Rhine—the German Rhine!—is actually being utilized as a means of propaganda aimed against the Hohenzollern dynasty.

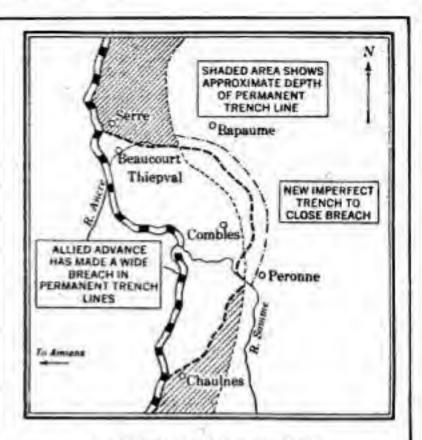
"A number of pamphlets secretly printed in Switzerland and destined for South Germany appear to have been thrown into the Rhine at Basle, in the hope that they would reach the hands of persons ready to listen to good advice. The contents of the leaflets were nothing less than a demand that the German Imperial Crown should be handed over to the House of Bavaria."



Redeave from "The Sphare," Lautie.

THE WESTERN FRONT AS IT IS TO-DAY.

Note how small is the advance made on the Somme in comparison with the amount of French and Belgian territory in German hands, but the "push" is made there, as no fortresses lie in the rear to block an advance should the British break through. The fortresses are marked by stars.



THE RETREAT ON THE ANCRE.

The general result of the battles of the Somme and the Ancre has been to drive a salient twenty-five miles at its base into the German defenses. The head of the salient projects well beyond the original rearward line of trenches.

EFFECTS OF THE ANCRE RETREAT

UCH CRY AND LITTLE WOOL" seems to apply to the lamb of the Ancre retreat offered in sacrifice by the British press. It is true that the German troops retired on the Apere, but that retirement was made to previously prepared positions on what seems to be a strongly defended line of hills to the northwest of Bapaume. While this may be true, the fact that this is the first voluntary retirement of German troops since the Marne is not without significance, and perhaps accounts for the shouts of triumph ascending from the London papers. The London Sphere lets us have a glimpse at the reason why the Allies chose the Somme as the scene of their greatest pressure. In the country behind the German lines, between Péronne and Bapaume, through which the Entente troops would advance in the event of a break-through, there are practically no fortified places; at other points, says The Sphere, "the Germans have a possible advantage if their lines are broken in the number of fortresses or old fortresses which lie in their rear. If many of these have been newly prepared for defense they will constitute valuable points d'appai for the retiring sections." Passing on to describe the situation in more detail, The Sphere says:

"For over two years the Germans had employed all their resources in fortifying their Western front. For all practical purposes it was a far-stretched fortress, and in many places the works and trenches were of such elaboration, so strengthened by armored-gun positions and concreted easemates, that they approximated to the character of permanent works, and were hardly in the nature of field-fortifications. The armament of artillery and machine guns also was extraordinarily complete.

"The victories of the Somme and Ancre drove a broad, blunt wedge into this intricate maze of heavily fortified positions. The base of this wedge now extends, roughly, from Serre to Chaulnes, a distance of about twenty-five miles. Its head, the advanced line of our attacking wave, projects well to the rear of the original last line of German trenches. Two advantages are gained thereby. In the first place, the German positions which still bar the Allied advance are of a hurriedly improvised nature, and lack the elaborate and carefully defended character of those which have fallen into our hands. Advance, therefore, is likely to be easier and less costly in human life. Secondly, the enemy positions to right and left are liable to be enfilled by our artillery-fire from the wings of the great salient, while exposed at the same time to a frontal cannonade.

"Finally, there are signs that the German infantry is growing exhausted, both as regards numbers and quality. Attempts have been made to compensate for this by deep digging and by lavish use of artillery and machine guns. But the artillery has been mastered, the machine guns are unable to hold out against the wide-reaching barrages, and the deep subterranean shelters are not invulnerable by the new high-explosive shells."

The Sphere passes on to consider the German position, which it defines as "by no means favorable," and proceeds:

"It is, however, possible that several of the old fortified places in their rear have been improved and prepared for defense, and might prove considerable obstacles to an Allied advance. On the other hand, it may be that prolonged defense would not be possible owing to the difficulty of adequately provisioning them. Still, it is possible that some of them, even the incapable of withstanding prolonged siege operations, might prove very trouble-some, if temporary, obstacles. They might also, if in good condition for defense, serve as powerful supports to new enemy defensive lines in rear of those which they now occupy. This possibility must not be ignored. Its consequences depend very much on the condition of the German Army. If it be so badly defeated in the near future as to become demoralized, no fortified places are likely long to delay its dissolution."

As a sample of the optimism with which the British, from Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig downward, regard the prospects on the Western front, we may quote that organ of academic Socialism, the London New Statesman, which says:

"Apart from the numerous successful 'raids' that have been carried out on all parts of the line, some really important work has been done on the Somme. The line has been pushed forward to an extent which amounts in the aggregate to what six months ago we should have reckoned a very substantial advance, and it is not merely so much ground but commanding points that have been gained. The number of prisoners captured runs altogether into thousands. Our troops have been uniformly successful; they have learned that they can capture the trenches in front of them easily and at any moment, and the Germans have learned the converse lesson.

"The contrast with the days of Hill 60 and the later Ypres fighting is very striking. We hear neither of hard fighting nor heavy losses. Doubtless both will come when what Sir Douglas Haig describes as our 'great offensive' begins, but it is evident that the fundamental problem of how to make the defensive more costly than the offensive has been solved by the British as well as by the French. In many of the recent operations the number of unwounded German prisoners has alone exceeded the total British easualties."

COSTA RICA'S "COUP D'ÉTAT"

THE PRESIDENTIAL BEE causes commotion in other countries besides the United States, and we learn that the Costa-Rican Revolution of January 27 was caused by the desire of Alfredo Gonzalez to succeed himself in the Presidential chair, in spite of the fact that second terms are distinctly prohibited by the Constitution. A curiously comicopera touch was given to the situation since ex-President Gonzalez was a perfectly legal candidate, for altho he had ruled

the country since 1914 he had never received a single vote as President and had never held that office in the technical sense of the term. Just how that came about and what it led to we find set out in The Pan-American Magazine, a New York monthly devoted to the affairs of Latin America. It says:

"There were three candidates at the Presidential election held in 1913: Dr. Duran was the representative of the National Union party; Don Rafael Yglesias was the representative of the Civil group, which is a split from the first; and Don Maximo Fernández was the candidate of the Republican party, which has existed only since 1901 and represents the more turbulent and less informed section in Costa Rica."

Fernandez, it appears, received a majority of the votes, but not the constitutional one-half necessary to elect him President, and the election passed to the Costa-Rican Parliament:

"The National Assembly contained 18 National Unionists, 12

Civilists, and 17 Republicans; the junction of the first two ranks would have given Duran a majority of thirteen over the Republicans, but unluckily the Republicans were able to win over Yglesias, the Civilist candidate, to withhold his support, and, in their anxiety at all costs to defeat Duran, the Republicans offered to compromise with the Civilists on an entirely new choice—a citizen who should be elected by Congress as 'Designate,' an office equivalent to that of Vice-President under ordinary circumstances, who should exercise office during the 1914–1918 term. The name of Don Manuel Castro Quesada was first suggested, but that of Alfredo Gonzalez was finally agreed upon.

"Senor Gonzalez thus assumed the reins of office without having received a single vote from Costa-Rican citizens, in violation of the agreement made between the two sections of the strongest political group in the country and in disregard of the constitutional law."

This curiously elected President then proceeded to make himself somewhat unpopular by doubling the expenditure of the country, imposing a heavy income tax, and further, it is said, surrendered himself to foreign and capitalistic advisers. The imposition of a land tax, in a country which had previously known nothing but indirect taxation, was the penultimate offense:

"Even this burden might not have roused Costa Rica to action had it not been made clear soon afterward that Gonzalez proposed to secure another term of office. By Costa-Rican law a President may not immediately succeed himself, but Gonzalez disposed of this objection by the assertion that he had never been elected President—which was quite true—and that as he was only acting as 'Designate' he could follow possession

of the office with a term as popularly elected President. This was too much; the country seethed with discontent, and it became plain to many lookers-on that if some bold stroke were not made there would undoubtedly break out a revolution with the disrupting qualities of social disorder and of bloodshed. Costa Rica has not seen bloodshed in public anger for forty years, and there is no one among her friends who would not lament to see her record of peaceful progress thus broken.

"Such an occurrence was averted by the coup d'état of January 27. On that morning President Gonzalez was quietly informed by a band of responsible citizens that his administration would be no longer recognized, the majority of the Army

declared their allegiance to a new order of affairs, and the deposed leader took refuge in the American Legation—a proceeding quite unnecessary in view of the peaceful nature of the movement. Not a single person was injured, and no one was even placed under arrest longer than twenty-four hours, before which time the degree of public excitement caused by the news had entirely subsided; as a matter of fact, the fait accompli was hailed with rebef and content by the whole of Costa Rica."

GERMANY'S HUGE CASU-ALTIES The enormous toll of battle has caused many neutral observers to wonder whether the German Army can maintain its numbers at the present figure in view of the fact that the Fatherland has practically no new sources of supply. It is true that Poland is a reservoir of as yet unused men, and the Paris Polonia calculates some 1,026,000 men are available for the German Army if conscription is introduced. Signs are not wanting to show that the

subject is giving the Teutonie authorities food for thought, and when we consider that Germany's casualty list has now passed the 4,000,000 mark this is not surprizing. To the end of January the totals reported in the German official lists amount to:

Killed and died of wounds		(0.0)	15033151	029,116
Died of sickness.	17		- IVIVIAL	59,213
Prisoners			-10040 0	247,991
Missing		0.00	100111001	276,278
Severely wounded				
Wounded	-		1-111	290,907
Slightly wounded				
Wounded, remaining with units			1 0 0	223,261
				4,087,692

The London Morning Post quotes these figures and remarks:

The above ligures include all German nationalities— Prussians, Bavarians, Saxons, and Wurttemburgers. They do not include naval ensualties or casualties of colonial troops.

"It should be noted that the above figures do not constitute an estimate by the British authorities, but merely represent the casualties announced in German official lists. It should also be noted that the casualties are those reported during the month of January—not reported as having been incurred in January."

That the need of men is urgent can be seen from the fact that the Berliner Zeitung am Millag reports that medical reexamination of all males born after September 7, 1870, who have hitherto been found permanently unfit, has been ordered in the Hamburg district.



"WILL THEY LAST LONG ENOUGH, FATHER?"

-Land and Water (London).

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

RED-CROSS DOGS

HE "DOGS OF WAR" in these days are not ferocious, but helpful. It is estimated by Ellwood Hendrick, writing in The Red Cross Magazine (February), that the various combatants now have in training some ten thousand dogs doing Red-Cross work. Prior to the war the number could

probably have been written with two figures. Many breeds are used, but the best physical type seems to be of medium size, strong, gray or black, kind, and of good eyesight. A cross between bulldog and mastiff is said to be desirable; so are sheep-dogs, retrievers, pointers, large Airedales, and many "out-and-out curs." Character and training outweigh ancestry every time, just as they do on the human side of the war. Says Mr. Hendrick:

"These army, or Red-Cross, or sanitary dogs, as the Germans call them, are first trained to distinguish between the uniform of their country and that of enemies. Then the dog must learn the importance of a wounded man as being his principal business in life. News of the wounded must also be brought to his master. He must not bark, because the enemy always shoots. Thereare various ways in which the dog tells his master of his discovery. One method is, if no wounded have been discovered, to trot back and lie down. whereas if he has found a wounded man be urges the master to follow. United States Consul Talbot J. Albert. of Brunswick, tells of a method

in use in the German Army in which the dogs have a short strap buckled to their collars, and they are trained, when they find a wounded man in hunting over the battle-field at night, to grasp the straps in their mouths and so return, thus signifying that there is a man in uniform alive out there. Then they lead the way back to him. This invention was necessary to overcome an evil that became evident among dogs taught to retrieve; that is, to bring back some piece of clothing belonging to the wounded manhis cap, glove, or something from the neighborhood, such as a piece of cord, a stone, or a bunch of grass. The trouble with the method was that the dogs, in their abundant zeal, never returned without something from the injured man, and usually they took that which first struck their eyes. This was most often a bandage, which the dog would tear off. If taught to bring back a cap and the soldier had none, the dog would very likely seize him by the hair.

"Dogs are never trained to scent out the dead. Their business is to assist the wounded. Each one carries a first-aid package strapt about its back or neck and knows that when a wounded man is found he may take the package.

"They are trained to carry letters from post to post and they learn to distinguish the various posts by name. They are also of aid to soldiers on the watch. A French officer tells of one night while on watch as a private in one of the front trenches, when every dog became suddenly uneasy, continually growling and very excited. This was enough for the soldiers; they knew their army dogs and believed in them; so they telephoned to the main entrenchments for support. Fully twenty-five minutes after the reenforcements arrived, a German attack was made from the trenches opposite, which was turned back because of the superior numbers that answered the telephone call. The

distance of the German trenches opposite those of the French is not given, but that does not stand in the way of a very interesting question: By what sense did these dogs know of the approaching attack?

"In the Belgian Army dogs have largely displaced horses for rushing machine guns from one location to another, according to a correspondent of the Boston Post. Officers claim that under fire they are more dependable than horses and may be relied upon to keep the gun out of the hands of the enemy even tho the entire escort be killed. And they can be kept in trenches safe from hostile bullets, which is impossible with larger animals.

"In Russia dogs have been used to carry ammunition to the firing-lines and by the quickness of their work, which was formerly done by crouching and creeping men, have kept the soldiers well supplied from the ammunition-wagons which are always likely to be far in the rear of advancing files.

"There are canine sentries on duty on both sides in the Great War, and dogs that are dispatch-bearers. Marquis, a French dog, fell dead from a bullet-wound almost at the feet of a group of French soldiers to whom he bore a message across a shell-raked stretch of country. But the message

was delivered! And there are Stop, of the Fifteenth Army Corps, the savior of many wounded, and Flora of the Twelfth Alpine Chasseurs—mereiful dogs of war with reputations for distinguished service. There are many Stops and Floras actively engaged in humanitarian service, and it is quite unfair for me to single out individual animals—a conference of dogs of war would doubtless so decide—except as a means of giving typical stories of what are every-day exhibitions of intelligence, devotion, and self-sacrifice on the part of dogs of numerous breeds in the vast zone of battle.

"The people in the warring countries are called on for many and varied contributions. The French War Department has on record a communication from the father of a family which poignantly illustrates this, for he wrote: 'I already have three sons and a son-in-law with the colors; now I give up my dog, and Vice la France!'

"Other stories of the heroism of dogs are likely to come to us when the war is over, and from them we may gain more wisdom about dogs. We are likely to become informed—but whether we learn it or not rests with us—that a chance for education and training is important for a dog if it is to lead a useful life, and that in the economy of a better order of things there is a great deal of work for dogs to do.

"In dealing with dogs we should be philosophical and remember that misplacement is a cause of disorder; that dogs as



A RED-CROSS DOO WEARING HIS GAS-MASK.

well as men, women, and even boots and shoes, are most useful in those places where they can do most good. Unfortunately, we do not employ much philosophy in our dealings with dogs. We use them for our left-over emotions. I know an excellent woman who ruins every dog she owns by sheer spoiling; by letting it have its own way without restraint. And I know a man, a good citizen, who strives to deal justly with his kind, but who is disposed to kick dogs if they bother him. Both take



IN ACTION

This Red-Cross don is carrying the cap belonging to the helpiess soldier at the right, who will thus be identified, and to whom ald will at once be brought.

out their emotions on dogs. This does not give the dog a fair chance,

"However, we do not have to go killing people to make dogs worth while."

ELECTRICAL TREATMENT OF WOUNDS

I MAY BE NEWS to some readers that various electrical methods are now used in military hospitals for treating the wounded men. Such treatment, we are told by Dr. W. J. Turrell, in The Lancet (London, December 16), appears to have been first systematically used by the French in Morocco about a decade ago. Dr. Turrell tells particularly about what has been done at the Radeliffe Infirmary, Oxford, England, which had a fully equipped electrotherapentic department at the outbreak of the war. The method most largely used there seems to be treatment by the electrical decomposition of salt solutions, known as "ionization." Common salt is the substance usually employed, and the chlorin due to its decomposition seems to be the active agent. Writes Dr. Turrell:

"We make use of large pads, strong currents, and scances of as long duration as the time of the department will permit. Cases treated in this way include subneute and chronic rheumatism, some cases of neuritis, septic and indolent wounds, stiff joints, etc. Where the limitation of movement in a stiff joint is due to fibrous bands or adhesions, ionization is often very useful; in these cases massage and manipulation should be performed as soon as possible after the conclusion of the clastrical scance.

"The ionic medication of foul, extensive, and sloughing wounds with the chlorin ion quickly allays the odor and leads to rapid healing with smooth, flexible sears and free movement in the surrounding tissues. I believe that this class of case is far too rarely sent to the electrical department for treatment......

"Nerve injuries, contusion, concussion, compression, and section, partial or complete, form a large proportion of the cases that are sent to the department for treatment. If the nerve reacts to the faradic current [alternating current from a medical induction-machine] we utilize a rhythmically reversed faradism from a coil of low coefficiency, and in this we follow the generally recognized practise. . . Some prefer . . . rhythmically reversed galvanism [which is] quite painless and very efficient. We are told that when a nerve is severed or otherwise rendered functionless the muscles which it supplies hang flaceid, like hammocks from their attachments: waste and toxic products

accumulate within their substance; fatty degeneration takes place; and, finally, if untreated, conversion more or less complete into fibrous tissue occurs; so that by the time the nerve has regenerated the muscle has lost all contractile power. Our object in treatment is, therefore, to maintain the nutrition and contractility of the muscle while the nerve is undergoing the process of regeneration. The sudden sharp contraction elicited by the rhythmically reversed galvanic current seems to me the

ideal one for the removal of these waste and toxic products and for the maintenance of the muscular tone.

"Bergonie's apparatus for the production of electrically provoked exercises we find most useful in restoring the tone of muscles wasted from disuse, or slight nerve disturbance. We have recently been extensively using it with great success.

"Electrotherapy, like other methods of treatment, has usually failed in most cases of severe shell-shock; many of these cases have very marked electrophobia, and electrical treatment then tends to aggravate their symptoms. There is, however, one class of nerve-shock in which the Bergonié treatment generally results in a speedy cure. These are the cases which are under the fixt impression that they have lost all power in their lower limbs, and are unable to walk or even to stand up. One or two vigorous séances on the Bergonié chair are usually sufficient to convince them that there is still some contractile power in their muscles, and they are then soon able to stand and walk without assistance."

The method of treating the interior of the body by the use of electric currents, known as "diather-

my," is also said to be of great use with wounded men, especially in alleviating severe pain and improving local nutrition:

"The high rate of oscillation of the electrons in the tissues excites tissue drainage as well as producing frictional heat. It has several times been pointed out how completely and efficiently diathermy fulfils the indications for treatment in trench-feet, relieving the pain when all other means have failed, reducing the stasis and congestion of the parts by tissue drainage, and diminishing to a minimum the loss of tissue. The results claimed for diathermy in this treatment have now been confirmed by many workers.

"In relieving the pain of sciatica, neuritis, lumbago, and many like conditions diathermy is of the greatest value. In dealing with sciatica I have practically abandoned all other methods of physical treatment, early cases quickly are cured, some old-standing ones require much perseverance and patience, and occasionally one shows no improvement.

"One of the most useful and indispensable forms of apparatus in the treatment of wounded soldiers is the static [old-fashioned 'frictional' electric machine. The equipment of no electrical department is complete which does not include an efficient instrument of this kind. The unidirectional current of the static machine, with its enormously high potential and its minute amperage, can be produced by no other form of electrical apparatus; and it is the possession of these specific properties which renders it capable of producing results in certain cases which are unobtainable by any other means. . . . So vigorous and of such amplitude is the resulting muscular contraction that we are enabled by this method to free muscular fibers from involvement in scar-tissue by the force of their own contraction. So readily and accurately can the force of this contraction be regulated that, by alternately widening and approximating the discharging balls, we can make use of this current as a form of electrical arthromoteur for the movement of stiff joints in the hands and feet, and as a means of breaking down slight adhesions. This method is especially useful for breaking down the adhesions which persist in trench-feet after the subsidence of the acute and painful symptoms."

PERISCOPELESS SUBMARINES—The construction of recent German submarines without periscopes is reported by way of Holland by the Italian Rivista Marittima. Says the writer of an abstract in The Scientific American Supplement (New York):

"There is a lens on each side of the boat, which, combined with mirrors and other lenses properly arranged, makes it

possible to carry out the necessary observations. It is admitted that this improvement carries with it the disadvantage of requiring the boat to navigate closer to the surface than is the case with boats provided with a periscope, but this disadvantage is more than compensated for, so it is said, by the absence of a periscope tube extending above the water surface. A powerful beam of light can be projected at night through the lens opening."

NEW TREES AND PLANTS

WIDE VARIETY of promising foreign plants now being propagated and tested by the United States Department of Agriculture are described in a recent press bulletin of the Department. The gardens where these

tests are made may be called the "Ellis Islands" of the plant immigration service, says the writer. He goes on:

"In them the plant immigrants are earefully studied in order to make sure that they earry with them no disease, and only those which are known to be desirable additions are permitted to make a home in this country. The plants which have successfully passed this scrutiny are distributed to the State experiment stations and to thousands of experimenters and breeders throughout the country.

"At the present time, says an article by P. H. Dorsett in the 1916 Year-book of the Department. much attention is being bestowed upon recent importations from China. Among these are the jujube. This, it is said, may well prove commercially profitable in California and the semiarid South and Southwest. When prepared with came sugar, jujubes have as delieate a flavor as many dates. It is also a very good fresh fruit and has

long been popular in China.

"The Chinese pistache is another importation which has been suggested for use as an avenuetree. Thousands of young trees have been distributed to parks throughout the country for this purpose. One advantage of this tree is the great age to which it lives. For the production of nuts the variety of pistache found in central and western Asia is being tried. At present the entire supply of the nuts used in the coloring and flavoring of ice-cream and candy comes from abroad, but it is said that there is no reason why this country should not grow its own supply. The Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys in California appear to be well suited to the industry.

"Chinese persimmons and Chinese chestnuts are also being tested. It is believed that the Chinese chestnut may prove exceptionally valuable because of its power to resist the chestnut-bark disease, which is doing so much damage among the native chestnuts. The persimmon, it is thought, might be grown commercially in California and in those sections in the South where the temperature does not fall much below zero. In China and Japan dried persimmons are a staple food and there seems to be no reason why they should not be eaten largely in the future in this country.

"Still another importation is an early sweet cherry which has been introduced from Tanghsi, China. This may prove profitable to growers as an early cherry for the Eastern markets."

Besides fruits, we are told, a number of oriental vegetables are being tested in the Department of Agriculture's plant introduction gardens, which may prove money-makers for adventurous farmers and make the way of the vegetarian more interesting:

"Among these are the chayote from tropical America. This vine produces pear-shaped fruit in abundance in the fall. They somewhat resemble in flavor summer squash or vegetable marrow, and may be used as a fresh vegetable throughout the winter. The udo is a new salad plant from Japan that may be grown in practically every State. This is grown in much the same way as asparagus and may be cooked as well in the same way. A few plants of udo, says the article, should be in every home garden."

THE NAVAL SMOKE-SCREEN

THAT THE SMOKE-SCREEN, or smoke-attack, which has been used so frequently and effectively in the present war, originated in the United States Navy is asserted by the author of an article on "The Destroyer and the Torpedo," in The Scientific American (New York, March 3). The writer says that it was first used in our destroyer fleet under the command of Captain Eberle, and he goes on:

"The writer well remembers being present at such an attack off Block Island several years ago, when five groups of destroyers, twenty in all, crossed the head of a column of battleships until they were in the windward position, and then, with the leading destroyers smoking heavily, swept down the line of



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THE SMOKE-SCREEN DEFENSE-AN AMERICAN DEVICE. These 31-knot destroyers of the United States Navy are making heavy smoke which completely hides them from the enemy.

the enemy at a distance of about 1,300 yards. The pall of dense smoke rolled down to leeward, enveloping the enemy and screening the destroyers from observation; but above the dense and low-lying bank of smoke could be seen the successive pairs of fighting tops of the battle-ships; and, had the maneuver been an actual battle, some of the capital ships would have been heavily torpedoed. In the battle of Jutland, the German destroyers made use of this smoke-screen as a protection to their own battle-ships, when they were being heavily hit by the battle-ship divisions under Admiral Jellicoe. A noticeable feature of that fight was the use of fast 30- to 35-knot light eruisers, armed with 6-inch guns, as leaders of the destroyer flotillas. One well-placed shot from a 6-inch gun will usually eripple a destroyer, if indeed it does not sink her; and the object of these light cruisers is to lead the attack, break up the counter-attack of the enemy, and bring their own destroyers within torpedo range."

IF THE GERMANS HAD IRRIGATED

RRIGATION, if it had been employed, would have given Germany the ample food-supply that she admittedly does not now possess. As the publicity agent of one of the great pump companies is reported to have put it, rather strongly: "If the Germans had thoroughly understood irrigation, they would not now be starving." This quotation is used by Engineering and Contracting (Chicago), as the heading of a brief

article, most of which we quote below. The pump man went on to state, so we are told, that the potato crops in Germany have been subnormal since the war started, and that the shortage has been due to in-

sufficient rainfall. With irrigation, as has been demonstrated in Ameriea, not only is a crop insured, but its abundance is increased. The writer goes on:

"In many eases the yield of potatoes per aere has been doubled by irrigation. In all cases the yield has been very materially greater as a result of irrigation, even in socalled humid districts. Apparently the Germans have not fully appreciated the worth of American experience in irrigating garden truck potatoes, etc. - or they would have spent more time making pumps and pipe than making Zeppelins.

"In a nutshell, this expert of a big pumping company a man who has been gathering irrigation data for years -asserts that a campaign of irrigation in Germany, even if begun after the war started, might have entirely changed the outcome of the war. We must admit that there is more than mere speculation back of this suggestion. In fact, the evidence all points toward the soundness of the contention that irrigation of German crops would have so increased the yield as to have eliminated the present short-

age of food.

"It should be remembered that America leads the world in agriculture, and that in irrigation by pumping its leadership is unquestioned even by those who insist that America is behind Europe in 'intensive farming. By the sophistical method of comparing our average yield of grain per acre with that in Europe, it has been frequently attempted to prove that America has much to learn in agriculture from Europe. But the fact is that not the yield per acre but the cost per bushel should be the final criterion of efficiency in grain production, Judged by that criterion, America has led every nation on earth ever since McCormick developed his first harvester."

SUCCESS WITH ARTIFICIAL SILK-A remarkable growth of the use of artificial silk in this country is reported on the editorial page of The Textile World Journal (New York, February 24). Says this paper:

"It is only a matter of five years since this substance was introduced to textile-manufacturers. It is a matter of history that the first fabric produced by a cloth-manufacturer was opposed vehemently by the individual who was in charge of the styling of this particular mill. It was during his absence that a sample piece was made, and he was so imprest with it that he ordered a complete line of colors to be made. To-day this mill's lines of shirtings—the product of several hundred looms all contain artificial silk to a greater or less degree. But the cloth-mills are not the largest users of artificial silk. It is stated that one hosiery-manufacturer consumes more of this product than any individual concern in this country."

FLOATING SAFES FOR SHIPS

ON-SINKABLE SAFES OR VAULTS for all sorts of valuables on shipboard are described in a leading article in The Popular Science Monthly (New York, March). The writer reminds us at the outset that every ship is to some extent a treasure-ship. Her purser is in charge of much money, and her passengers carry valuables. Fortunes have been lost in trying to raise sunken treasure, but until recently

> no one thought of preventing the treasure from sinking. whatever happened to the ship. He goes on:

> "Why bother about ways to recover sunken treasure when a non-sinkable purser's safe would prevent the

sinking? When a steamer-passenger sees his jewelry stored away in the ship's safe he doesn't know whether it is going to a salt-water

grave or not.

"Inspired by the knowledge of the lack of preventive measures of this kind, Menotti Nanni has devised a non-sinkable vault which is not only large enough to hold the purser's safe, but which also provides ample storage-space for registered mail, gold bullion, and valuables owned by the passengers.

"Nauni plans to install several of his floating safes in a large, vertical, cylindrical steel casing placed in a well amidships, the top of the well being flush with the upper deck and covered with a loose-fitting, easily removed cap. The safes are placed one on top of another, the first-, second-, and third-class passengers each having a safe for their valuables. The two lower safes serve as a repository for registered mail and for the most precious part of the ship's cargo.

"Ready access is gained to the safes through doors provided in both the outer and inner casings at the various decks. Thus, the firstclass passengers, for instance, could place their valuables in the safe at night and remove them in the morning. Of course there would be a guard in charge of each safe.

A SHIP EQUIPPED WITH FLOATING SAFES

A cross-section showing the well and the safes in position, one for each dock.

> "If a ship equipped with such a system of floating safes should sink, the cover of the well would float off and the water would enter the steel easing and force the safes to rise to the surface. Once on the surface the safes bob about, to be eventually picked up by a passing craft.

> "The inventor has also provided for hermetically scaled floats to be placed at the extreme bottom of the well under the last safe. Attached to this float is a cable which serves to indicate the position and identity of the ship.

> "It is said that the value of cargoes annually lost on the British coast in time of peace is \$45,000,000. Of course the loss has increased with the war.

> "The Merida, sunk in collision with the Admiral Farragut, in 1911, sixty-five miles east of Cape Charles, in three hundred feet of water, had about \$200,000 in valuables in the purser's safe. The Oceana, sunk off Beachy Head, in 1912, had on board \$5,000,000 in gold and silver. The Lusitania had about \$1,000,000 in gold and jewelry and several millions in securities aboard. The Islander, sunk near Juneau, Alaska, had \$2,000,000 worth of Klondike gold abourd. The Pawabiac, sunk in Lake Huron, had \$800,000 in treasure. The General Grant, wrecked on the Auckland Islands, in 1866, in eighty feet of water, carried \$15,000,000 in gold bars and bullion. The flag-ship Florentia, lost in Tobermory Bay, off the west coast of Scotland, also carried \$15,000,000.

> "Then, remember the fleet of seventeen Spanish galleons with an accumulated treasure of \$140,000,000, which was sunk in Vigo Bay, Spain. Six of the galleons, being in shallow water, were later raised, and about \$20,000,000 recovered. But the others, containing \$120,000,000, still rest at the bottom of Vigo Bay."

"RUM" AND "SODA": A COMPARISON

" UM" has long been used as a generic term for alcoholic beverages by those opposed to their consumption. "Soda" has been similarly employed for "soft" drinks as a class. An interesting comparison of the businesses of dispensing these two kinds of drinks-one apparently on the wane, while the other is increasing is made in an editorial

article entitled "Temperance Drinks and the Soda-Fountain," in The Journal of the American Medical Association (Chicago, January 27). The writer is struck with the fact that the soft-drink business has been, on the whole, regulated more stringently than the alcoholic. Those who want to touch the latter at all seem to be in favor of "reforming it altogether." Says the editor of The Journal:

"Millions of dollars, representing the return to the Government as revenue from the manufacture and sale of alcoholie beverages, attest the enormous consumption of the latter in this country each year. Whether it is attributable to the wave of prohibition which is slowly sweeping over this country, or to the development of new tastes side by side with the long-standing demand for spirituous liquors, or to both factors combined, in any event a rapidly developing trade in so-called temperance beverages has manifested itself-for some time. In part, this has represented an augmented consumption of drinks like ginger ale and root beer, which have long enjoyed a limited popularity in the United States. In larger measure the new trade involves a growing sale of products scarcely used at all in a commercial way a decade or two ago. Thus, referring to the grape-juice industry, a recent writer reports some as-

tonishing figures for the stimulation of trade in this beverage. The production of American unfermented grape-juice in the year 1914 amounted to nearly five million gallons in the Chautauqua belt alone.

"The consumption of what is commonly termed soda-water in this country must be much larger. The United States has been called the greatest soda-fountain country in the world. In fact, soda-water of the sort dispensed, flavored with fruit-sirups as a fountain beverage, is distinctly an American drink which has found popularity in few other countries, with the possible exception of Australia, where the soda-water business is said to be conducted much as it is here. The habit of drinking sodawater at a 'stand' of some sort in summer has gradually stimulated a demand for 'bot drinks' at the same establishments in winter, so that hot coffee, chocolate, malted milk, bouillon, etc., have likewise come into vogue for sale to those who drink cold non-alcoholic beverages in summer.

"It is not easy to estimate the magnitude of the current enterprise in this field. The retail value of the sodas, 'sundaes,' and other fountain beverages or refreshments for 1916 has been placed at \$500,000,000. For ice-cream it was estimated by a statistician of the National Association of Ice-Cream Manufacturers that 200,000,000 gallons would be consumed in this country in 1916. At forty cents a gallon, which is about the minimum price at which ice-cream is sold, the American public would be expending no less than \$80,000,000 for this deliency.

This leads the medical writer to note the sharp contrast between the stringent health regulations imposed on the sodafountain and the absence of such restrictions on the saloon. The hand of the health-officer has extended not only to the soda ingredients, but to the containers and the employees. Would it

> be possible to treat the saloon in the same way? We read:

"During all the years in which the liquor-saloon has been in existence, scarcely any attempt has been made to regulate its practises in the interest of public or personal hygiene. On the other hand, public sanitary regulation of the operation of the sodaountain business has already loen introduced within the few years in which the new trade. has begun to thrive so promimently. In some places the regulations have become more stringent than the restrictions on restaurants or saloons in which eating- and drinkingutensils are used. For example, in one region the health authorities have decreed that all glasses, eups, spoons, etc., used at fountains must be sterilized after much service, Another State has ordered the no of individual paper cups unless all glasses are sterilized. Similar legislation having in view the prevention of the spread of communicable disease through the use of unclean glasses has been adopted by local health boards or sanitary authorities in various places. Furthermore, provision has been made here and there for medical examination of conployees, so that the beverages shall not be dispensed by persons liable to spread disease in their occupation. How difficult it would be either to secure or to put into practise comparable sanitary regulations in the liquor-saloon, where, under existing educitions, the hygienic hazards must be decidedly more prominent."

minute of ." The Propose of Source Booking. ... Now York

SAFETY FIRST FOR SAFES.

After an accident these non-sinkable boxes would float ontil picked up by some passing ship

> HOOKWORM AND EARTH-EATING-Mrs. Frances S. Forrester-Brown, of Miami, Fla., the widow of a British consular officer in Guatemala, writes us, with regard to the facts on "Earth as Medicine and Food," quoted in this department on October 21 last, that her wide observation has convinced her that earth-eating is always a symptom of hookworm, and that the eraving for elay disappears when the disease is cured. She says: "All these reasons for earth-eating-such as its being medicinal, nourishing, appetizing, sweetening, and a delicacyare only excuses indeed; for the desire for it is a craving produced by the presence of the bookworm, which takes all the red corpuscles of the blood for its own nourishment, leaving the victim practically water for blood. The use of pepper and earth or any hard, gritty substance seems to allay a sort of gnaving sensation, and gives a warmth that should be there naturally when the blood is normal. These people themselves have no idea why they desire, so irresistibly, to eat these substances I have mentioned; but after they have been cured of the hookworm, these perverted appetites entirely disappear."

LETTERS - AND - ART

MUSIC AND DRAMA IN THE GERMAN PRISON-CAMPS

HAT THE STAGE MAY PROFIT as a result of dramatic training afforded by the war prison-camps is a revelation of the future. The immediate effect is, of course, alleviation of long and burdensome days. Cares enough there are at best, even in a model camp such as Ruhleben, but the tedium has been relieved at times by music and playacting. This camp has been fortunate in having a large contingent of musicians, actors, and artists, and, says Mr. Israel

by 'Strife,' which was much too somber for the majority of the camp, and 'The Silver Box.' which was a popular success. Jerome K. Jerome contributed 'The Passing of the Third Floor Back' and Conan Doyle 'The Speekled Band.' We also had, among a host of others, such favorites as 'The Importance of Being Earnest,' 'The Private Secretary,' 'What Happened to Jones,' 'Mr. Preedy and the Countess,' 'Liberty Hall,' and 'Mary Goes First.' Ibsen's 'Master Builder' was also produced, not in Mr. William Archer's authorized translation, but—such was the spirit of conceit—in a prisoner's English version of a

German translation of the original. We also had some evenings devoted to one-act plays, one of the most successful being an evening occupied by three plays of Stanley Houghton. Probably the most notable triumph on our stage, from the artistic point of view, was achieved by 'L'Enfant Prodigue, the pantomime drama by Mr. Carré, with the musical accompaniment by A. Wormser. The first. attempt at comic opera was made with 'Trial by Jury,' which was witnessed by a number of English military prisoners, who happened to be transferred to Ruhleben for a few days on their way from one prison-camp to another.

"There was a certain diffidence about the presentation of Shakespeare, as it was feared that he would not be entertaining enough for the taste of the camp. The first attempt was made in June, 1915, with the forest scenes of 'As You Like It,' upon which a great deal of labor was lavished. The producer was Mr. C. Dun-

ean-Jones; the scenic setting, apparel, procession, and dance were arranged by Mr. Leigh Henry, a disciple of Mr. Gordon Craig; and the music was specially composed and conducted by Professor Treharne. Altho gratifying from an esthetic point of view, the performance did not appeal to the majority, and hence Shakespeare was allowed to rest until the following April, when his tercentenary was celebrated upon an elaborate scale. Three performances were given of 'Twelfth Night,' which was remarkably well acted, and three of 'Othello'; while the two intervening nights were devoted respectively to a program of Elizabethan music and to a literary symposium on Shakespeare's England."

There were two popular productions wholly created in the camp, both words and music. One was a revue, "Don't Laugh," produced by a former ballet master of the Metropol Theater, Berlin. The other was a pantomime, "Cinderella."

"The revue was in eight episodes, and its distinguishing feature was a 'beauty chorus,' which was a tribute to the wondrous power of costume, paint, and powder in transforming a number of athletic youths into a bevy of alluring beauties. The production was rendered topical by the inclusion of an episode in which one of the characters sang a rollicking song, 'Has Anybody Here Seen Jackson' and alluded to the efforts made by Mr. Jackson, of the American Embassy in Berlin, to effect the release of certain classes of prisoners. Mr. Jackson



A GERMAN REHEARSAL IN AN ENGLISH CAMP.

"Making up" for a diversion permitted by England to her German war-prisoners at Dorchester Prison-Camp.

Cohen, writing in the London Outlook, "it was particularly due to the efforts of our musicians and actors, who received no reward for their self-imposed labor, and who were really exposed to candid criticism, that we were able to maintain a cheerful spirit throughout the long and weary months of our internment." During the first winter an orehestra of from forty to fifty was organized and concerts were given on Sunday evenings. when the program ranged over a considerable field, and included selections from Handel and Wagner, Verdi and Puccini, Beethoven and Bellini, Sullivan and F. H. Cowen. But more activity was displayed in the dramatic field, and plays were performed on three or four successive nights, giving a majority of the prisoners the opportunity of seeing it. Two dramatic societies were formed, one animated by the spirit of edification, and the other by the spirit of amusement. There were offered comedy and tragedy, faree and problem-play, pantomime and melodrama, comie opera and revue. There was, we are told, a notable predilection for living playwrights:

"Bernard Shaw was the first to be chosen, his 'Androcles and the Lion' having been performed—for the first time in English on German soil—in the middle of March, 1915, and later 'Captain Brassbound's Conversion' and 'John Bull's Other Island' were also successfully produced. John Galsworthy was represented was present at a special performance, and was greatly amused by the parodying of his personality. The 'Cinderella' pantomime was also produced by Mr. Roker, and as it was such a success a 'command' matinée was given on New year's day, 1916, in honor of the American Ambassador, Mr. J. W. Gerard, and his wife, and several members of his staff with their ladies."

Nationality began to assert itself after the parent dramatic society had proved a success, and there were formed an Irish, a French, and a German dramatic society. We read:

"The Irish players specialized in Hibernian drama, and their best productions were 'John Bull's Other Island' and 'Cathleen in Houlihan.' The French Society produced several amusing

comedies and farces, including 'L'Anglais Tel Qu'on Le Parle, The German Society began with a sucressful production of the popular musical comedy, 'Der Fidele Bauer,' and then ambitiously produced the comic opera, 'Der Graf von Luxemburg, which failed owing to the inability of the men who took female parts to work up a soprano voice. This opera, however, also had the bonor of a 'command' performance, the distinguished visitor being General von Kessel, the Commander-in-Chief of the Military District of the Mark of Brandenburg. Other German plays produced were 'Doktor Klaus' and 'Der Erbförster.' Spanish play and a Russian play have also been performed, and oceasionally variety entertainments were given by the Ruldelsen Empire Company."

Early in the summer of 1915, we are told, the professional musicians formed a musical society, "to secure accommodation for practise and study for the professional musicians and students interned, and to organize concerts and other musical entertainments in the camp." We read:

A FRENCH VOICE IN AMERICA

AMERICA IS THE ONLY NATION which was founded by and for an idea—the idea of justice and liberty—which did not grow up step by step. This statement is made by Henri Bergson, the French philosopher, before the American Academy of Arts and Letters. It is his first public address on his visit here, and, unlike the utterances of most of our foreign visitors, it was given in part in English. "Approximate English" was Professor Bergson's apologetic description, but the New York Times assures us that what he uttered was, "in fact, English of faultless phrasing." France, he declares, "feels



THE PLAY IN PROGRESS.

The testium of prison-camp life in both England and Germany is relieved by theatrical performances. This seems at Dorchester could be duplicated at Rubleben.

"It was a long time before the Society was able to secure special accommodation for musical practise, especially on the piano: ultimately, in combination with the artists, it had a wooden shed built beyond the barracks at the extreme west of the camp, half of which was used as a musical salon and the other half as an artists' studio. Henceforth, the conductorship of concerts presented an agreeable variety. . . . Mr. Peebles-Connintroduced the popular promenade concerts on Tuesday evenings, which have enjoyed two summer seasons. Mr. Bainton, who had already delivered an interesting course of lectures on European Schools of Music, with pianoforte illustrations, trained a madrigal choir, which proved a popular attraction at subsequent concerts. Some of the works performed were the compositions of prisoners, including a few written among all the distractions of the camp."

The graphic arts were not neglected by the prisoners, the the "artists could naturally not attain such continuous publicity as that of the musicians and actors,"

There were a number of portraitists who worked either in oils or erayon, and who were always busily engaged in limning the features of their fellow prisoners or guards. The first Art Exhibition was held in a partitioned portion of the Grand Stand Hall in July, 1915, and was successfully organized by Mr. E. Hotopf. There were about a hundred and fifty exhibits, comprising portraits, landscapes, Spandau sunsets, humorous camp scenes, imaginative creations, a few sculptures, and cunningly designed marble paper-weights. The exhibition, after being passed by the military censors, was thrown open for three days, and many of the objects were bought by prisoners. The second exhibition was held the following Christmas in the studio which the artists had built in conjunction with the musicians; and the third exhibition, held in April, 1916, was more varied in character and also more successful than its two predecessors."

the profound affinity in ideals between the two republies, which has been revealed by the present war—by your charity and unexampled generosity, by the spirit of your soldiers who have died heroically in battle." This fundamental sympathy, he points out, finds also new proof in a barmony between the academies of the two nations. The aims of the French Academy have rarely been better or more succinctly exprest than by Professor Bergson in this address. Thus:

"The work of the Academy in fixing the standard of what is and is not the French language answers one of the great wishes of the French nation, that its language and literature always express ideas of a general nature that can be accepted not only by Frenchmen, but by the whole civilized—I mean the whole really civilized—world. This can only be done if every word is given, for a certain time, a precise value, so that it can circulate like a coin and be accepted elsewhere."

Then, coming to what he called the particular excellence of the Academy, the task of rewarding deeds as well as literary works, Professor Bergson spoke in French, saying:

"The distribution of the prizes of virtue rewards deeds performed obscurely by obscure persons. This is an expression of the union which has always existed among our people between literature and moral ideals, despite certain ideas to the contrary that may have become current abroad. There has been no 'transformation in France'; France has remained the same as always. But we have had a certain shyness in expressing these things and displaying them to the world; we have reserved our entire strength for the great work which we are now on the way to accomplish.

"In the spirit of French literature, if not of all literature, the

fact that the soul of the writer is full of generous and noble sentiments is held to create beauty of expression, and the fact that the Academy distributes the recompense of virtue, as well as of literary merit, is symbolical of this profound relation between literary and moral beauty. No one boasts in France to-day and no one complains. We are fighting against the anti-democratic and antihuman ideal that might makes right; if this idea became dominant, life would no longer be worth living. The resolution has been irrevocably taken to fight to the end for an eternal ideal; our soldiers fight not for themselves, not for France even, but for all humanity."

IF THE GERMANS USED THE ROMAN ALPHABET

In THE EARLY DAYS of the war we heard of a virulent "word-phobia" breaking out in Germany, that drove all, or nearly all, true patriots into an effort to cast out all unclean words. Words were called unclean if they chanced to derive from any non-Teutonic source or had been taken over bodily



.. WORD HUNT IN BERLIN

"Good Heavens, what's the matter? A man hunt?"

"Nothing of the sort. It's only that there's a foreign word in circulation which the police haven't caught yet."

- Paczer in Ulk (Berlin).

from the despised enemy. The above cartoon from Ulk shows that not all in the Fatherland had lost their sense of humor. Probably some still remain so gifted, for we read of an internal warfare lately broken out over a proposed change in the characters used in printing and handwriting. Some there are who think one of the chief reasons for Germany's being so misunderstood by all the rest of the world is to be found in these same archaic characters. The cry, as we learn from a Berlin cable dispatch to the New York Times, was first raised by a Rhenish manufacturer of pens; but his protest was taken up by newspapers, save the Conservative party organs, who "entrenched themselves behind tradition to fight off the onslaught of the iconoclasts." The merry war goes on thus:

"The Berliner Tageblatt sought to prove that many foreigners would not take the trouble of learning German for the mere reason that they would not only have to learn to speak a new language, but also to write a new alphabet. If Roman characters were used instead of the German, the Tageblatt urged, there would be many more students of German literature, and German ideas would become better known and more appreciated by the rest of the world. It was also contended by the modernists that the so-called German characters have been developed from the Gothic, which would give them a French origin, and that, therefore, the enemies of the proposed reform were really fighting for something that was not German at all. Lastly, it was argued that Roman characters were more easily read and less trying to the eyes than the somewhat twisted German characters.

"These were the three principal salients from which the attack on the German characters was conducted. Meanwhile,

their defenders had brought their heavy artillery into position, and the battle now rages with great bitterness. The defenders, being hard prest, looked about for allies, and found one in a Paris newspaper which in 1911 requested competent Frenchmen to express their opinions as to what style of printing was most suitable for the German language. Eighty-one per cent. voted for the retention of the present German characters.

"Not contented with this French support, the Conservatives sought allies in other countries, and formed a regular entente against the supporters of Roman characters. One of their biggest guns was Prof. Dr. Achmed Emin, of Constantinople University, who declared it unthinkable that German should be written or printed in any other characters than those used at

present.

"As further proof that foreigners were not prevented from learning German by German characters, it was pointed out that in certain German cities which were particularly frequented by foreigners, like Leipzig, Nuremberg, Stuttgart, and Darmstadt, all public directions, names of streets, and even directions on street-cars were in German characters, which would not be the case if foreigners found them too difficult. The first-page titles of newspapers printed in Gothic in France, England, and America were also mentioned as proof of the beauty of the German characters.

"Whereas, on one side, opticians, doctors, and professors have done their best to show that Roman was less trying to the eyes, the defenders of Gothic now bring forth Dr. Schackwitz, of the Physiological Institute of Kiel, to gainsay them. He has made experiments which, he says, prove that while for the reading of a fixt amount of printed matter the Roman characters require 24.500 movements of the eyes, the same document in German characters can be read with only 17,000 movements.

"As to the contention that the German characters are of French origin, the conservatives quote whole libraries as proof that they are absolutely home-grown, and that Gothic is only a somewhat independently developed branch of German.

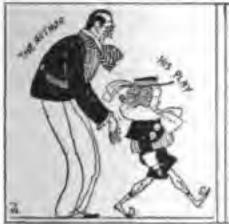
"The battle is by no means ended, but the conservatives received a severe blow recently when in both the Turkish and Bulgarian Parliaments the adoption of Roman characters was advocated."

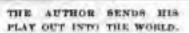
WHO WRITES AMERICAN PLAYS?

UR FARCES AND MELODRAMAS go well in England, but our real dramss almost never. Is it because we are light-headed and unequal to the production of a serious comedy. The question is answered with a variety of subtle suggestions by an American playwright with enough plays to his credit to give him authority along the line he speaks. He is Mr. Harvey O'Higgins, and he contrasts the plight c' himself and I hallow playwrights here with practitioners of the eraft in France and England. There, he declares, "the author of a play is the person who writes it"; here he is chiefly the person who is blamed for it. If a play fails in France it fails "as is"; the dramatist is "the captain and master of his fate." In England "the playwright is a sort of constitutional monarch"; whatever his advisers might offer he holds the final right of veto. What we have here, Mr. O'Higgins tells us in the New York Tribune, is something which holds over as a legacy from our dramatic Colonial days:

"A few decades ago there was almost no native drama. It was imported from England or translated from France. The author did not often come with it. He was not at rehearsals. He did not see his play performed or know what was done to it. The producer, the adapter, the stage-director, and the actors were free to cut and rewrite and change and 'gug' the lines as they pleased, within the limits of their rival interests. It became the tradition, the unwritten law, that 'plays are not written-they're rewritten.' And this tradition still persists. The American author, at rehearsals, has no conceded authority. He has no natural standing, no constitutional power of veto, no inalienable rights. He has to be well established by previous successes before he can make any stand in defense of his lines. It is consequently true to-day that most American plays are not written, but rewritten, and the rewriting is not done by the nominal author, or it is done by him unwillingly and under moral duress.

"On the other hand, the English play, as we get it now, is a play that has succeeded in London. It has been produced







WHERE IT PALES AMONG OR NATHER WHERE IT MEETS A NUMBER OF INTERESTING PROPER.



THE PLAY RETURNS TO ITS DOTING PARENT.

Barton in the New York Tribune.

WHAT HAPPENS TO NEW PLAYS.

there under the author's supervision; the lines have been set; the stage business has been fixt and decided on; the tempo has been taken. The New York production is made by a director who has seen the play in England. He reproduces it faithfully, because its success has stamped every detail with the authority of public approval. He often imports the original east. He always imports a play that has been written by the author, rewritten by him, and largely directed and rehearsed by him."

By comparison with such plays the American product is "strong in dramatic climaxes, noticeably spotty and convulsive, with tricky cortain and good exit and entrance speeches and ingenious turns of plot that achieve theatric surprizes by wrenching the back of probability." That is to say—

"It is strong in all the qualities that producers and stagedirectors and actors desire in drama. It lacks what the author alone can give it—a theme, a point of view, a consistency of pith and meaning in plot and characterization, a subordination of its component parts to its end and effect. It lacks singleness of creative purpose, as compared with the French or English play. It is the product, not of one mind, but of many minds, and those minds are interested in professional details and special appeals, not in the whole composition or its point. It is at its best when it is a melodrama, because a melodrama is at its best when it is a bag of tricks, without any particular theme or moral contents, unhampered by too eareful a consideration of the limits of probability or the realities of characterization. For the same reasons, when it is not a melodrama, but a comedy, it is best when it is a farce-for farce bears about the same relation to comedy that melodrama does to tragedy. We are sending melodramas to England. We send farce-comedies there. But we are not exporting any real dramas, any tragedies, any satirie comedies, any plays of the better sort that we receive from London. We are not producing such plays. We are not training authors to write them."

Mr. O'Higgins attempts to answer for us why we have no plays by such American novelists as Howells and Henry James and Edith Wharton, altho we import plays by such English novelists as Barrie and Galsworthy and Arnold Bennett. Of course, one weakness of Mr. O'Higgins's comparison is that all three of these Americans have, at one time or another, written plays. Their fate on the boards is a complex story, but Mr. O'Higgins resumes:

"No one who knows our theater could imagine Mr. Howells or Mrs. Wharton struggling with the typical adversities and indignities of an average Broadway production. It is a struggle for the humbly young and patient, the unknown, the new and inexperienced author. And he is welcomed by the producer, His inexperience is no bar. The producer is not inexperienced. Neither is his director, nor his star, nor his consulting playwright, who will probably come in for a share of the royalties before the box-office opens. That is one reason why the authors' names are new on our theatrical bill-boards every season and their plays are so strangely reminiscent. That is one reason why it is so easy to tell a Barrie play from a Galsworthy play, and so difficult to tell a play by any one American author from a play by any other American author. 'I am not writing my plays,' one of them says. 'I am only being blamed for them.' If a play succeeds, everybody connected with it gets some credit. If it fails, only the play is found guilty, and the author. He is like the king in one of those uneasy European countries where the governing class keeps a figurehead on the throne, so that the bombs of the discontented may be sure to hit the wrong person. He sits up after his opening night in New York and hears the hand-grenades of the newspaper critics exploding all about him. The monthly magazines shell him at three months' distance with Jack Johnsons. He is properly blown up on every side. That is all in the day's work. He accepts it philosophically. But when some sharpshooting-commentator on the American stage remarks invidiously upon the excellence of the English plays on Broadway and the natural superiority of the British author, you should pity the poor American playwright and listen to his wail: 'I'm not writing my plays. I'm only being blamed for them,'"

ONE OF BARRIE'S SLIGHT JOKES

R. BARRIE SEEMS ABLE to play his little dramatic jokes tho the times be sad. Indeed, there may be all the more reason for his lightsome touch in endeavoring to dispel the gloom. His last joke was perpetrated in London for a war-charity and is called "Reconstructing the Crime." By this reconstruction he aided a war-hospital depot to the amount of over \$15,000. The London Times's dramatic reviewer feels "occasionally that the jokes are so slight that they do not add anything to Sir James's artistic reputation"; but, at any rate, he sees that "they achieve their primary object of raising money in profusion for the charities concerned." The current one also served to advertise the pet foibles of some of London's leading actors and actresses, as we see:

"Nobody else, for one thing, has the knack of working out such fantastic ideas as Sir James Barrie. Who but the author of 'Peter Pan' could conceive the notion of a Court of Justice with Mr. II. B. Irving as judge and the audience as jury assembled to try various prominent actors and actresses for their alleged fuibles in private life? Mr. Dion Boucieault, for instance, has apparently a weakness for wearing a gray bowler hat: therefore Mr. Donald Calthrop has determined to kill him with a earving-knife in his own 'peacock drawing-room'; Mr. Nelson Keys confides to Mr. Arthur Playfair that his weakness is to fall in love with his own likeness on the screen; Mr. Gerald du Maurier discovers that the only reason the ladies in the Punjab make love to a newly arrived subaltern is to transfer their mosquitoes to him; the Gaiety Theatre Company illustrate the accidental circumstances which led to the origin of harlequin and columbine (this, by the way, was quite the best feature of the afternoon); shining lights of the stage show how the shining lights of society behave at amateur theatricals.

"It is all good fun, even the it dragged at times yesterday afternoon, but happily the audience entered into the spirit of the thing and seconded Sir James Barrie's efforts to raise money in noble style. Thus, when the Court imposed a fine on Miss Irene Vanbrugh, it was promptly paid by members of the audience on condition that she bought Mr. Boucieault a new hat of any color but gray; bail was forthcoming for other fair delinquents in substantial sums; a rare specimen of an English sovereign was disposed of at five times its market value, and finally Mr. George Robey sold by auction a picture painted for the occasion by Mr. Tom Mostyn and obtained £150 for it."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

"WAR-SUNDAY" IN NEW YORK

N FLAG-DRAPED PULPITS the pastors of New York, men of peace, sounded the call to arms. Thus was virtually observed a War-Sunday in the churches of the metropolis on March 11, the such a day does not appear in the churchcalendar. It happened at the behest of the New York Federation.

of Churches, who wished to "mobilize its Christian strength behind President Wilson, pledging to him 'all the service of which we severally and collectively are capable, and coming out for the immediate establishment of a system of universal service." In Dr. Hillis's Brooklyn ehureh, the New York Tribane reports, a reference to Theodore Roosevelt in a sermon on the theme, "Why We Should Go to War with Germany," brought the congregation to its feet cheering. One hundred and fiftyeight churches voted for the declaration, The Tribune tells us, and fifty-two voted against it. Only the Presbyterians of the six leading Protestant bodies registered a close vote. Twenty - seven favored declaration and twenty opposed it. The Baptist vote stood 16 to 1; the Congregationalist 10 to 0; the Protestant Episcopal, 27 to 3; the Methodist Episcopal, 23 to 4; the Reformed, 19 to 3. In a group comprising the

Evangelical Association, the Society of Friends, the German Evangelical Symod, the Lutheran Danish Ohio and General Synods, and the Reformed Episcopal and Universalist churches, the Federation's principles were rejected by a vote of 11 to 2. The declaration itself, as The Tribane prints it, was sent out as a referendum to the churches, and reads in this wise:

"After exhausting the resources of diplomacy in an effort to avert war, the President has now taken the only course consistent with national self-respect.

"War with Germany will not ensue unless the Imperial German Government knowingly violates well-settled principles of international law and violates them with intent definitely hostile to the United States. In that event war will inevitably follow, not by our own act, but through the deliberate aggression of another nation. "If any honest doubt exists respecting the cause of war in Europe, the awful responsibility for extending it to this hemisphere will rest upon Germany, and upon Germany alone.

"It may be that the Imperial German Government is misinformed respecting the temper of the people of the United States, just as that Government is supposed to have misconceived

I a sentiment of the British Empire at the outbreak of the European War. If so, and before fatal action based upon so grave a mistake is taken, Germany should be made aware of the essential unity of our people and of their loyal determination to make all sacrifices necessary to protect our liberty and to maintain our honor. To this end we eall upon all bodies similar to ours throughout the country and upon all groups of citizens organized for whatever purpose, to meet without delay and express themselves with no unecriain voice respecting the course that they will be prepared to follow.

"We urge all such groups of citizens, secular and religious, large and small, societies, clubs, and institutions of every sort, to unite with us in giving immediate public expression to such convictions as those which we now solemnly record:

"First—That the act
of the Executive in severing diplomatic relations with Germany is
one to be approved and
commended by all who
have the best interests
of the United States at
beart.

"Secondly—That the German declaration of January 31, 1917, represents an unjustified and

unjustifiable attempt to destroy the freedom of the sea and to abridge the commercial liberty guaranteed to us by established law and custom; and that if the Government of the United States were to acquiesce therein such action would be resented by all good citizens as in the highest degree pusillanimous and as altogether inconsistent with the spirit and traditions of a free people.

"Thirdly—That the President will be justified in recommending to Congress the most extreme measures that may be deemed necessary to protect life, liberty, and property; and that it is our duty and that of all loyal citizens to tender immediately to the Government all the service of which we severally and collectively are capable."

The Federation makes its plea for a system of universal service, recommending that Congress be urged "to exercise its Constitutional power to raise and support armies" by establish-



ONE OF NEW YORK > BEFLAGGED CHURCHES.

Pulpits as well as exteriors of many of New York's choreins were draped in flags for the observance of War-Sunday, March 11, and in some cases, notably a Brooklyn church a rmon-time was turned into a strong resemblance of a patriotic raily.

immediately a permanent and democratic system of defense based upon universal service and training under direct and exclusive Federal control." It urges Congress to go to the root of every citizen's duty and not fall back upon the aid of volunteer service, saying—

"That while all should stand ready to volunteer, if voluntary service is called for, yet Congress in providing for our common safety should not adopt emergency measures merely, but should definitely recognize the principle that the duty of defending the nation rests equally upon all citizens capable of service, to the end, therefore, that the burden of safeguarding the country should no longer be cast exclusively upon the loyal National Guard and upon other patriotic military and naval volunteers."

Dr. Leighton Parks declared in St. Bartholomew's Church that "Christ was not always a man of peace in the sense of being a pacifist. Our extreme pacifists are going further than he went. I feel sure the majority of the American people in their stand behind President Wilson are following the example of Christ." In Manhattan the biggest demonstration was aroused by Dr. Charles A. Eaton, of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, who sees Americans "now in a period fraught with the greatest danger":

"This time is the erucial test of our prosperity, peace, and apparent security. Some people are afraid we shall become involved in war. We ought to be afraid we shall not?

"America has been masquerading in effectinacy and living in a moral vacuum. Our Churches have been teaching what amounts to a moral asphyxiation. Pacifists afflict the country. Their sentiments produce a conflict of emotions in me. They make me want to swear, pray, laugh, and weep."

MILITARY CENSUS TAKEN BY CHURCHES—The churches of Connecticut have been enlisted by Governor Holcomb to gather a census of the State's war-material in men, because he counts church members as people of the greatest influence. The letter sent to the ministers and reproduced by The Living Church (Milwaukee), after pointing to the pass reached in public affairs, declares that "we should be blind if we did not recognize the dread possibilities in our situation, and we would be false to the responsibilities which belong to us if we did not face honestly the future, and do what each of us can to prepare against whatever need may arise." Going on:

"Feeling the responsibility which rests upon me as Governor, I have sought from the legislature permission to have made an examination of the resources of the State in men and material available in the event of war. The first step involves the gathering of information as to the number of men in the State whose services might be made useful, not necessarily, or perhaps principally, in the actual battle-line, but in all the occupations which have become incident to modern warfare. Because I recognize that the churches of Connecticut count among their members and attendants the people whose influence as a whole can, perhaps, do more than that of any other body of its citizens, I have decided to make a direct appeal to you to assist in this work. I ask that no man shall prove unwilling to give the information which may be asked of him; I ask that all men, and the women as well, may use their influence to make easy and complete its gathering: I ask that any men who are so situated that they can give time to the work may freely offer their services. I have never lost faith in the patriotism of the people of Connecticut; and the response which has already been made to the call which has been issued has justified my faith; but I hope that, as the days go on, the willingness of all our people to join together in the common undertaking of making ready against whatever fate the future may hold will become ever clearer.

"I have not forgotten that our God is still the God of Love, and our Prince the Prince of Peace; I would have the earnest prayers of all directed to the maintenance of peace; I would have them seek for every one in authority the fullest measure of divine guidance. But, as I believe that this country has a mission to perform in the world, so I believe that it is the duty of every one who claims citizenship in it so to act that its destiny shall not be stayed."

CLEANING UP NEW ORLEANS

THE GOOD WOMEN of New Orleans have been asking for years the question, "What is the matter with our homes and our husbands?" The answer has now been furnished them by one of their own citizens, Miss Jean Gordon, a Unitarian whose parents were one a Presbyterian of liberal faith and the other a Catholic. Miss Gordon is a middle-aged woman of wealth and social position, and her reply to the above question is "Storeyville." She seems to have been "one of the first to comprehend clearly the fact that the answer lies in 'Storeyville'—the name locally applied to the vice district in the race-track, and in the city's attitude toward them." Miss Gurdon discovered, says Mr. Rolfe Cobleigh in The Congregationalist (Boston), that "wrong and immoral practises which are dealt with severely in other States have passed unrestrained in Louisiana because there were no laws against them." Offenses against morality which are crimes in other States are said to be not even misdemeanors in Louisiana. Miss Gordon, with the help which she solicited, has secured the passage of a law which "places some limitation, altho only a mild one, upon race-track gambling; and another law in a similar mild degree limits the practise of commercialized vice, prohibiting solicitation upon the streets." They are opening wedges for the abolition of anachronistic conditions that the writer in The Congregationalist thus reveals:

"New Orleans has two institutions which could not exist in any other city in America to-day with a single exception. One is its race-track, where gambling is carried on openly and as a regular, legitimate part of the sport. The other is a large red-light district, in which commercialized vice in its worst forms is practically legalized. As a resort for race-track gambling, New Orleans stands alone. San Francisco, with its Barbary Coast, comes nearest to being in the same class with New Orleans as a vile and shameless market-place of fallen humanity. Even San Francisco is better than it used to be:

"I reached New Orleans the day that the racing season opened and found it difficult to get a room in a hotel because the city was full of race-track gamblers from far and near. Race-track gambling seemed to be the principal topic of conversation throughout the city. At the same time I found plenty of evidence that the most serious and hopeful reform movement of

this generation in New Orleans had actually begun.

"Miss Gordon told me that her determination to fight race-track gambling followed the shock which came to her when the son of one of her friends committed suicide. He was only a boy, and, after losing heavily at the races, he blew his brains out. Her determination to fight commercialized vice was spurred to action by the stories which came to her during Mardi Gras. Most of us think of Mardi Gras as simply a season of gaiety and barmless parades and festivities. As a matter of fact, the Mardi Gras season is one in which thousands of the revelers descend to debauchery, and it is a popular saying in New Orleans that 'everything goes in Mardi Gras.' Young people from the best families of the city finish their nights' revels during Mardi Gras by trips through the red-light district and for weeks afterward laugh and joke over the vile and degrading scenes which they have witnessed."

The new laws when passed were complacently ignored, and then the Joan of Are of New Orleans organized a Citizens' League of Louisiana, a reform organization of one hundred for law enforcement. Clergymen, well-to-do business men, and club women are in the organization. "The city government is complacent, and the vice, liquor, and gambling interests of New Orleans are strongly entrenched in the political affairs of the city." This is shown by such maneuvers as these:

"Miss Gordon secured two shares of stock in the race-track company, and then brought suit against the company's officers for alleged unlawful practises that jeopardized her investment. Judge Skinner ruled her out of court two or three times. The State Supreme Court each time sustained her and sent her back for trial. Just now she awaits Judge Skinner's next move."

Another instance deals with a race-track man from Havana

who purchased land in New Orleans and proposed giving a liberal share of it to the city for a public park. Then he asked the city for a franchise to run a race-track. The Mayor and his associates "were unwilling to allow any one to 'butt in' as competitors of the track already established," and the disappointed race-track man from Havana, after buying a newspaper, began a campaign against the city government that served the purposes of the real reformers. Raids were made in "Storeyville," and "New Orleans had its first dry Sunday in the memory of man." We read further:

"Some of the worst cabarets and saloons were closed, but only a few of them, and the two most infamous places, were allowed to continue unmolested. The lowest and vilest streets of Storeyville are filled with 'cribs,' so called, in which the women of the underworld sink to their deepest depravity and in the most shameless condition ply their calling. There they were flagrantly violating the law against street solicitation. With only a few hours' notice seven thousand of these women were driven into the streets and the 'cribs' were closed by the heavy hand of the law. Only in a limited and entirely inadequate fashion was anything done to care for these women, and the inhumanity of the action taken by the police was increased by the fact that the raid was made during the cold wave which was the most severe that the South has suffered in many years."

The "logic of New Orleaus" is something Mr. Cobleigh finds it hard to understand:

"The city learned how to stamp out yellow fever and bubonic plague by ridding itself of mosquitoes and rats. It did not maintain a 'restricted district' for disease in the heart of the city. But when any one has suggested that the vice district should go, the answer has been that the best way to deal with commercialized vice is by segregation. Thus, it was said, vice can be watched and regulated, thus the rest of the city may be kept clean and safe. But vice, like disease, spreads. To-day New Orleans is infected with vice throughout. Evidence is piled high that scores of streets supposed to be respectable contain disorderly houses. Perhaps the time is near when New Orleans will rise as she rose against yellow fever and treat her vice as any terrible disease must be treated.

"Let no one say that I have done what no one has any right to do—indicted a whole people. New Orleans not only has Jean Gordon, but it has thousands of good citizens, and while no one of them can shirk his share of responsibility for the city's open and wicked shame, they have felt that the forces against them were too strong to combat and have not known what to do until a brave and strong-souled woman had the vision and courage to throw herself into this fight, whatever the cost. Now their duty is plain, and we shall expect them to do it."

"CANNED" WORSHIP—The large demand for phonograph records of religious music is taken by The Northwestern Christian Advocate (Meth. Epis., Chicago) as a marked indication of the popularity of sacred things. And it hears that the demand for such records has even led to the preparation of a complete phonographic church service which could thus be heard comfortably at home. The Advocate notes that "while there are a number of gospel and other sacred songs of a somewhat ephemeral character recorded, there are, in addition, numerous selections from the great oratorios—Mendelssohn's 'Elijah,' Handel's 'Messiah,' Haydn's 'Creation,' Gounod's 'Redemption,' and similar works." This editor continues:

"Extensive efforts have been put forth to secure the records of famous church choirs, such as the Trinity choir of New York, the Sistine Chapel choir in Rome, Trinity chimes, and Russian cathedral choir. Unlike opera companies, church choirs and choir singers do not go on tours, and their music is, therefore, heard only by their own congregations and a few wandering pilgrims.

"An enterprising company has arranged a phonographic service to be unrecled at home with the following program: 'Holy City,' Adams; 'The Crucifix,' Faure; 'Lead, Kindly Light,' Dykes; 'Ave Maria,' Bach-Gounod; Scripture lesson, St. Mark 4:35-41, the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D.D.; and hymn, 'Peace, Be Still,' mixed quartet; 'Hallelujah Chorus' from 'The Messiah,' Handel, Sodero's Band.

"We are not giving this with a view to suggesting a substitute for the regular Sunday service, tho it is possible some who sit under the sound of the foregoing might salve their conscience with the persuasion that they have done their duty. If the phonographic art reaches that stage of perfection and universality of use that sermons are 'canned,' and thus phonetically opened at home, then we be to the preacher. He may as well himself be 'canned.'"

TWO YEARS' SOBRIETY IN RUSSIA

PRAWING SOBER BREATHS of rejoicing, Russia does not forget the time when "there were entire drunken villages, drunken cities, a drunken army, a drunken Russia." So the Petrograd correspondent of the New Züricher Zeitung presents a survey of the results of the prohibition ukase of July 29, 1914. "What would have become of Russia without the revolutionary proclamation?" is a question put by many. A representative of the Duma has said that "the very thought of the fateful consequences on the battle-fields and in the country itself of a continuation of the inveterate alcohol régime makes every patriot shudder." The writer continues:

"We are, therefore, more than overjoyed to know that it has been statistically proved that the daily producing capacity of the workingman, since the promulgation of that message of salvation, has been increased by 15 per cent., and that Monday, the day when millions of muzhik (farmers) were found in the gutters, has become a normal work-day in Russia. But not only the wir (village community) felt the consequences; the life also in the city was as if of a sudden transformed. The population rushed to the schools and savings-banks, cooperative societies opened their counters by the hundred. The whole aspect of the family life, the very looks of the people on the street were changed. How quickly the population grasped the prospective benefits of the great reform is best shown by the fact that when it became known that the Imperial ukase, in order to become legally valid, will need the express consent of the majority of the mirs, only an exceedingly low percentage refused the indorsement. To-day there is hardly a village in the vast Empire where the blessings of heaven are not called down on the Little Father in Petrograd.

"January last (1916) the Zemstvo (County Assembly) of Moscow circularized the pensants in order to ascertain in the most direct possible way the impression of the population. A few of the replies made by the village elders, most of them as illiterate as their charges, have a great economic and psychological value:

"The men feel stronger. Their treatment of their women folk and attitude toward their neighbors is not the same as before."

"'The children are now nicely drest and have even shoes on their feet. One hears no more quarreling in the izbas (farmhouses).'

"'I was amazed to find among our farmers some who subscribe to newspapers."

"The people have become more bonest."

"There are, however, some who do not give up all hope to see again the vodka bottle in its ancient glory: 'The war will end with our victory; our heroes will return, and then, of course, moderately, one will have to drink again."

Our authority states that the malcontents are mostly found among the lazy farm-hands and the city loafers, who try to replace the old wine and alcohol by all possible substitutes. The substitutes offered by the Government and the municipalities are theaters, moving pictures, reading-rooms, clubs, ten-houses, and similar institutions.

"Nobody has so quickly and completely grasped the import of the social revolution as woman, the greatest sufferer from the old alcohol curse. We are, therefore, not astonished to learn that as soon as the saloons were definitely closed the peasant women marched to the churches in Indian file to burn a candle each, thanking the Lord for the great delivery.

"When, last spring, the question of repermitting the sale of beer and red wine came up in the Duma, Tarasov, a farmerdeputy, exclaimed: 'If the women would hear you, they would

pull you down from this platform."

A RECEIPT FOR \$300,000

THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Gentlemen:

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, March 9, 1917.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your first check for \$300,000 for the Relief of the Belgian children. I am sure you and those who have contributed this sum must feel as I do a deep sense of satisfaction and pride in the comfort which this will bring to so many Belgian mothers, and the cheer it will maintain to so many Belgian children. This is the support which justifies to America the overwhelming love and gratitude which we hourly and daily receive from the Belgian people.

There can be no cessation of effort on your part and ours in this task, which has come to be looked upon throughout the world as so peculiarly a responsibility and duty of America—to preserve these people until the day they are able again to support themselves. The task is one of gigantic dimensions in charity because to alone provide the imports necessary to give a daily meal to the 1,250,000 destitute children in supplement to the family ration, requires a check such as yours every week. Yet surely this is a task not too gigantic for American wealth, American pride, and the American heart.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) HERBERT C. HOOVER.

OVER \$40,000 ADDITIONAL FOR BELGIAN CHILDREN

EVEN A STATE OF WAR, if that should follow, between Germany and the United States would not stop the raising of funds in this country for Belgian relief. This official assurance went out from the Relief Commission's headquarters on Tuesday, the 13th inst., a few hours after Chairman Herbert C. Hoover sailed en route to Paris, London, and Belgium. Just before sailing he said:

"When Cardinal Mercier ordered prayers offered in all the churches of Belgium that the American Commission might remain in Belgium he looked confidently to America, not only for the day-to-day moral and material support from a little handful of Americans in Belgium, but for the larger support, which would mean that when Belgium is restored to freedom her returning Government might not find her an empty husk, but a people of high spirit and regenerated ideals.

"We have sixteen ships loaded with grain on the ocean now and will start six more this week. Ten millions of people are dependent for their very lives upon the arrival of these cargoes before mid-April. The Commission has pass 4 through a dozen crises before, but the cry of 10,000,000 help as people can not remain unheard, and the ability, courage, and resolution of my colleagues have weathered every storm so far."

According to Mr. Hoover, only fifteen relief ships, all insured, had been lost, out of five hundred sailings; and "it is unthinkable," he asserted, "that most of our ships should not reach their destination. Every one of these ships that leaves a North-Atlantic or Gulf port carries with her a safe conduct from the Swiss Minister, acting upon authority from the German Government, guaranteeing our flag, and their routes are accepted by the German Government as safe from German attack.

"Approximately \$300,000 a month are contributed by Belgian refugees in England," Mr. Hoover explains, "from their earnings in British industries. Of 220,000 Belgian refugees in England only 15,000, mostly women and children, are unemployed. I want particularly to emphasize this point, because the Belgians have a right to impress upon the world that they are not hanging back without a struggle and permitting themselves and their friends to become dependents."

THE GIVING SPIRIT IS CONTAGIOUS. The way it spreads now among readers and friends of The Literary Digest is remarkable. Prominent and influential among these, of course, are the editors and publishers of other periodicals who offer the glad hand of helpful publicity in characteristic fashion. Three enterprising Southern papers have come into active cooperation since our last report—the Macon Telegraph and the Augusta Chronicle, in Georgia, and the Memphis Commercial-Appeal, in Tennessee. The Telegraph will care for the 650 children of Vist, involving \$7,800; The Chronicle adopts the 910 children of Oostacker, involving \$10,920; our Memphis contemporary will begin a week later.

The fine chivalry of the South responds munificently. From the officers and employees of the West Virginia Paper Company has come the largest single subscription yet received, for \$15,000, payable \$1,500 monthly for ten months, to care for the children of Willebrocck in Belgium, where paper-making has been the important industry. How many other large manufacturing concerns are there who will emulate this splendid example? There should be a large number, and they should soon be heard from.

An inspiring "leader" in wide-organizing relief work is afforded by that rich agricultural State of South Dakota, where Mr. George R. Douthit, the generous State Agent of one of our largest life-insurance companies, has proceeded to put that whole State behind the needy children of Belgium. He telegraphs as follows: "Out of her fulness of unprecedented prosperity South Dakota will gladly make necessary sacrifice to save from starvation three thousand homeless hungry children of Menin."

From far-away Korea comes \$120, from the same donor, we think, who contributed to our Belgian Flour Fund.

Make all cheeks, money-orders, or other remittances payable to Belgian Children's Fund, make them as large as possible, and address all letters to Belgian Children's Fund, care of The Literary Digest, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Contributions to THE BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND-Received from March 7 to March 13 inclusive.

\$15,000.00—This, the largest subscription yet received, comes from the officers and employees of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company to rare for the cilibros of Willebreck in Belgium, where the important industry has been making paper.

\$3,385.95—The People of New Bedford, Mass (through the spiendled work of Mrs. W. N. Swift, Mrs. Lawrence Grinnell and others), for the Children of the Commune of Beersbeek.

\$1,500.00—The People of the City of Lake Forest, Ill. (More coming.)

3841.39 Citizens of Brownsville, Tenn.

\$600.00-Mr. and Mrs. Gldeon Boericks

\$507.00—Citizens of Midland, Mich., sent in by Mrs. E. O. Barstow: \$200.00 Herbert H. Dow, \$100.00 Grace A. Dow, \$50.00 W. H. Vanwinckel, \$25.00 each C. J. Strosacher, E. O. Barstow, E. W. Bennet, \$13.00 Children of H. H. Dow, \$12.00 each C. H. Macomber, J. R. Belknap, \$10.00 each Mrs. C. H. Macomber, Relen Dow,

\$7.60 each Norman Best Chas Brown, Minnie W. Sall, Wm. Bay, Mrs. E. O. Barstow.

\$500.00 Each-Presbyterian (burch, Scotchly, Pa., Brewn).

\$300.00-W. H. Vestiers.

\$177.54-Public Schools of Martins Ferry, Ohio.

1150,00-H. Lyco.

\$143.06-0. J. Bergoust. \$144.06-Florida Rumane Soriety.

\$142.25-Churches and Others of Rochester, Ind.

\$140.00-People of Jeffernon, Wis.

\$125.00-II. O. Arem and Sister. \$123.00-C. Newcome and Others of Sulibra, Ind.

\$120.00 Each—Mrs. Caldwell Bards. Joseph McK. Speer, Geo. S. Powell, A. S. Hunter, Miss E. C. Larson and Priends, Mrs. Georgians W. Oren, Kwang-lu, Krees, Absorptions.

\$100.00 Each—Madison Avenue M. E. Church, Baltimote, Md., Thereiste Plummer, Leonard W. Cronkhile, Mrs. Caroline G. Brusen, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hubbard, Benry White, S. H. Bourdman, Mark D. Mitchell, Jun M. Crawlerd, Mrs. Wm. T. Simpson, Rev. and Mrs. James T. Brennan.

\$75.00 Each—Frank T. Bayley, G. A. St. Clair, Sewickley, Pa., Baptist Church.

\$72.06—Hersher Chapter, First Preshyterian Church, New Castle, Pa.

\$50.00 Masentr and Eagle Leslaw, Clin and Home Culture Chibs, Maiad City, Idahe. \$67.54 Kanawha Presbyterian Sunday School, Charles-

167.34—Kanawha Preshyterian Sunday School, Citim, W. Va.
161.38—Pulluth, Minn., Public Schools.

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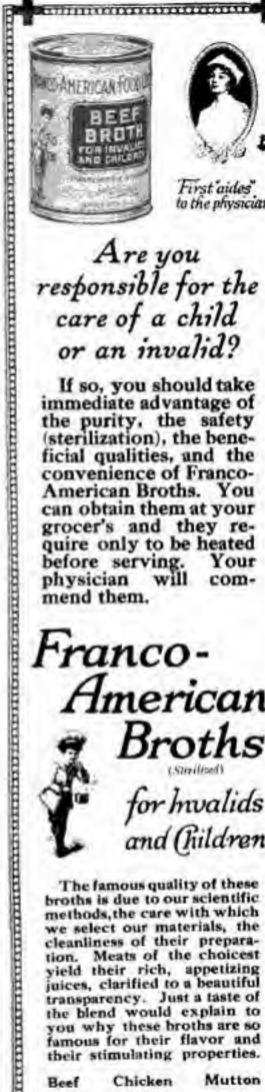
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Amounts under \$12.00-\$1.667.26. Reported this week-\$41,155.06. Previously reported-\$317,356.12. Total-\$353,321.16.

Late Bulletins .- An editor in the Far West dropt into church for the first time in many years. The minister was in the very heart of the sermon. The editor listened for a while, and then rushed to his office.

"What are you fellows doing? How about the news from the seat of war?"

"What news?"

"Why, all this about the Egyptian Army being drowned in the Red Sea. The minister up at the church knows all about it, and you have not a word of it in our latest. Bustle round, you fellows, and get out an extra-special edition."-Tit-Bits.

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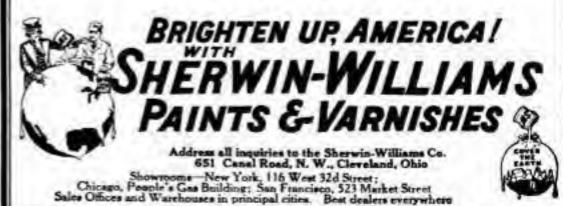
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CURRENT POETRY

WHEN the first poetry magazine was published, some years ago, it was generally regarded as a rash venture, destined to failure. But the poetry magazines are still with us; only one of them has failed-Others, the organ of the most advanced rers librists. In February appeared the first number of The Sonnet, edited by Mahlon Leonard Fisher, at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and published at 201 East Twelfth Street, New York City. This beautifully made little periodical prints nothing but sonnets no other sort of verse, no eriticisms, no letters. If in future the high standard of the first number is maintained, Mr. Fisher (himself a distinguished poet, known especially for his exquisitely contrived and imagined sonnets) will do a real service for the cause of poetry. The first sonnet in the new magazine is this delieately wrought study. The octave is richly pictorial, and the sestet strong in emotion.

ARRAIGNMENT

BY LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE

What wage, what guerdon, Life, asked I of you? Brosches; old bouses; yellow trees in fall: A gust of daffedlis by a grey wall; Books; soud lads' laughter; song at drip of dew?

Or said I, "Make me April; I would go, Night-long, day-long, down the gay little grass, And therein see myself as in a glass." There is none other weather I would know?"

Content was I to live like any flower,

Sweetly and humbly; dream each season round

The blossomy things that serve a girl for
broad.

Inviolate against the bitter hour,
You poured my dreams like wateron the ground;
I think it would be best if I were dead

The second is more conventional in form, and less poignant in feeling. It has the classical associations which we are accustomed to find in Mr. Woodberry's work.

THE EMBLAZONED SHIELD

BY GITAMAE EDWARD WOODBERRY

From what a far antiquity, my soul,

Thou drawest thy urn of light! what other one
Of royal seed—yea! children of the sun—
Doth so divinely feel his lineage roll
To the full height of man? the immortal seroll
Of thy engendering doth from Plate run.
Columnes singling, Simols, Marathou!
Into the Jorth such secret glory stole.

The kings of thought and lord of chivalry Knighted me in great ages long ago: From Daxid's throne and lowly Galilee. And Shaa's brook, my noble titles flow: Under the banners, Love, devout and freestoring all time, thy child. I come and go.

On February 26, 1916, The Liveson't Droest printed this paragraph:

"At Naney, at Soissons, in the Argonor, and at Ypres men talk with hushed voices of 'Le Camarade Blane.' After many a hot engagement, a man in white has been seen bending over those who lie on the field. Shells fall all around him. Nothing has power to touch him. Many of the men from the Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Infantry have seen him. On several occasions he has walked



The Riddle of the Unused Tire

The unused tire tells no tales. Under its sleek and unscarred tread the riddle of its goodness or fault remains inscrutable.

It is only when you put it on your car, and give it usage over road and boulevard, that it reveals its true character.

And you cannot put it on your car, and force its secret, until after you have bought it.

But there is one reasonably safe indication of a tire's capacity available to the average buyer.

That is the type of service ordinarily rendered by that tire in general use.

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"This tire must be perfect before you build snother. If you see a flaw in any material, discard it."

"Don't rush—take your time. Until you finish this one lorges son have others build. At the same time, do not waste time or material. That thereases cost with out bettering the product.

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through their trenches. He has been chiefly observed after severe fighting - bending over the dying and helping them to pass away in peace."

There have come to our attention two poems based, their authors tell us, on THE LITERARY DIGEST'S account of this apparition. The first was printed last summer in The Watchman-Examiner. It is strongly devotional in spirit, and an important addition to the poetry of the war.

THE COMRADE IN WHITE

BY MARTHA ELVIRA PETTUS

The battle? Ay, the battle has been dire. My captain shot to death: his dying sigh, His parting words I heard above the fire And the guns' thunder; his last low "good-by "-

"No war in heaven, brother." Then he smiled And died. While I (the pang no words can tell!) First knew that I was wounded: anguish wild Clutched me with iron hand, and then-I fell.

Yes. I have seen the vision. That dark night When all the world seemed vanishing in flame. Wounded, I lay upon the ground-my sight Striving to pierce that blackness: then, he came,

The One who walks the field of Death and Night-Who hends down to the dying: his eyes meet The closing eyes; his touch, his arm is might-Nor Death, nor darkness, check those coming feet.

I bear the rifle shots, the bullets groan Fast through the sir. On him they have no power.

He speaks his arms outstretched, "If thou hadst known

The prace ... 'the hidden from thine eyes,

And he was close bodde me-Comrade, friend-Genily his hand had touched my throbbing

All rolls was some all terror at an end. Soon, gathered in his arms, I lay at rest.

He carried me where ran a mountain stream, He washed my wounds, bound them with tender care.

I strove to speak my thanks—so poor they seem! But he spake not; his hands were clasped in

The while he prayed, a drop of crimson blood Fell slowly from his hands. I cried in pain: "Whener are these wounds that pierce thy hands, my friend?"

"An old wound, yes," he said, "but keen ngain "

And then I saw the blessed sign-he bore Upon his feet, the cruel crimson, too. I had not known-I had not known, before, But when I saw his wounded feet-I knew.

Friend of the dying! Is it not like thee To stand beside us, in our deadliest wo? Ah, when our eyes thy radiant presence see Our hearts cry out, "We will not let thee go!"

No, in the darkest battle hour, be sure Brother, the serely stricken, do not fear; He's by thy side. Know this: thou canst endure-All is not lost. Our Comrade will appear.

There, on the dreadful field, among the slain Bending above the wounded, drawing nigh To every passing soul; comforting pain, Yes, we have seen Him. We fear not to die.

Robert Haven Schauffler's poem, based also on The LITERARY DIGEST's paragraph,

is more dramatic, but less convincing. We take it from a recent issue of The Outlook.

THE WHITE COMRADE

BY ROBERT HAVEN SCHAUFFLER

Under our curtain of fire, Over the clotted clods, We charged, to be withered, to reel And despairingly wheel When the bugles bade us retire From the terrible odds.

As we ebbed with the hattle-tide, Fingers of red-hot steel Suddenly closed on my side, I fell, and began to pray. I crawled on my hands and lay Where a shallow crater yawned wide; Then,—I swooned.

When I woke, it was yet day.
Fierce was the pain of my wound,
But I saw it was death to stir,
For fifty paces away
Their trenches were.
In torture I prayed for the dark
And the stealthy step of my friend
Who, stanch to the very end,
Would creep to the danger zone
And offer his life as a mark
To save my own.

Night fell. I heard his trend,
Not stealthy, but firm and screec.
As if my comrade's head
Were lifted far from that scene
Of passion and pain and dread;
As if my comrade's heart
In carnage took no part;
As if my comrade's feet
Were set on some radiant street
Such as no darkness might haunt;
As if my comrade's eyes.
No deluge of flame could surprise,
No death and destruction daunt,
No red-beaked bird dismay,
Nor sight of decay.

Then in the bursting shells' dim light
I saw he was clad in white.
For a moment I thought that I saw the smock
Of a shepherd in search of his flock.
Alert were the enemy, too.
And their bullets flew
Straight at a mark no bullet could fail:
For the seeker was tall and his robe was bright;
But he did not flee nor quail.
Instead, with unburrying stride
He came,
And gathering my tall frame,
Like a child in his arms.

Like a child, in his arms Again I swooned, And awoke From a blissful dream In a cave by a stream, My silent comrade had bound my side. No pain now was mine, but a wish that I spoke,-A mastering wish to serve this man Who had ventured through hell my doom to revoke, As only the truest of comrades can. I begged him to tell me how best I might aid him. And urgently prayed him Never to leave me, whatever betide; When I saw he was hurt-Shot through the hands that were clasped in Then, as the dark drops gathered there And fell in the dirt, The wounds of my triend Seemed to me such as no man might bear. Those bullet-holes in the patient hands Seemed to transcend All horrors that ever these war-drenched lands Had known or would know till the mad world's Then suddenly I was aware That his feet had been wounded, too: And, dimming the white of his side, A dull stain grew. "You are hurt, White Comrade!" I cried. His words I already foreknew: "These are old wounds," said he

"But of late they have troubled me."



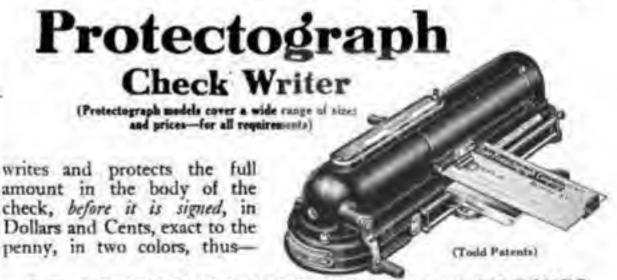
\$5,100 Lost on Raised Checks

A Chicago business man (name on request) described to a convention of Todd salesmen, at the Sherman House in January, howhe had just been victimized through check raising in his office.

All during 1916, he said, his profits seemed to shrink below normal.— In December, he ordered an audit. For months, it appeared, the young woman in charge of the office had been making a practice of changing little \$5 and \$10 checks to \$100 and \$200, winding up by "boosting" one issued to the cartman, from \$5.75 to \$575.00.

The method was simple. The checks were made out and signed by the proprietor. Then the clerk erased the amount and the payee's name with ink eradicator, substituted her own name, and multiplied the amount by ten or a hundred. In all, the Chicago man lost \$5,100.00 during 1916 alone.

This fraud has happened in thousands of concerns where business men were careless enough to sign a check before it was protected. But now, the



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CICCOLINI, the Italian Ienor, a great favorite of Milan and Paris, who has just completed a triumphant tour of America. Signor Ciccolini has already achieved a brilliant career, and seems destined to win the highest laurels in the world of opera.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

ZEPPELIN IN SUCCESS AND FAILURE

OUNT ZEPPELIN was a courageous man, and as the prejudice of war dies away his career will be remembered for the unfaltering courage with which he pursued his vision of a practical dirigible through disappointment to ultimate success, and for the complete failure of the Zeppelin as an instrument of "frightfulness." The net result of some half-dozen raids on London has been to unite the public opinion of all England against Germany and to kill some 137 people, During the same period the motor-busses. of London have been responsible for 954 fatal accidents. As a military weapon the Zeppelin is far inferior to the omnibus.

When Zeppelin began his work he did not intend to use his machines for civil raids. The Count had been assigned to the Army of the Potomac as military observer for Wurttemburg, and he noticed. the value of the stationary balloon for observation purposes. He made his first ascension in the United States, and when he retired from active service in the German Army, at the age of fifty-three, be begun practical invention in aeronauties. The New York World quotes him as saying at the outset of his eareer:

"I intend to build a vessel which will be able to travel to places which can not be approached by other means of transportation, and for observations of hostile fleets and armies, but not for active participation. in actual warfare. My dirigible balloon must be able to travel several days without renewing provisions, gas, or fuel."

A long period of disappointment followed. At fifty-three the Count was a wealthy nobleman living on his estates; at seventy he was only a poor mechanic living in a small cottage on an allowance supplied by his friends. For seventeen years disaster overtook every Zeppelin that was constructed. "Another Zeppelin blows up" became a time-worn jest. Still Zeppelin persevered. Then in a day, reports the Detroit Free Press, the tide turned:

He electrified a skeptical world in 1908 by staying aloft for thirty-seven hours in the fifth air-ship he had built and by sailing it in a straight course for a distance of nearly 900 miles. Emperor William-all Germany, in fact—hailed him as "the conqueror of the air."

This monster balloon, 465 feet long, and of the rigid type and resembling a huge eigar, soon met with disaster, as had its predecessors. Each wreck was a great financial loss, for Zeppelin's balloons were valued as high as \$500,000 each. These disasters, however, also proved the affection in which the German people held the aristocratic aviator.

When one of his air-ships was torn from its moorings by a gale and wrecked, the public subscribed \$1,000,000 to a fund, of





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See these cars now. Get a car yourself this

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which the Crown Prince was president, for the inventor. The German Emperor frequently helped him out of financial difficulties and the German Reichstag appropriated several hundred thousand marks for the purchase of his air-ships for the German Army.

From that day forward the place of Zeppelin in the history of aviation was secure, for the mechanical detail of the rigid dirigible has been steadily perfected. Longer and longer flights were successfully negotiated, and a one time a passengerservice was undertaken. Yet in this success accident and misfortune bounded the Count, and, as the New York Sun observes, Zeppelin had need of all his faith even in his day of triumph.

He has seen all Germany acclaiming his name as the result of some specially successful test of one of his earlier machines, and forty-eight hours later has been brought to bankruptey by an accident that wrecked at once his ship, his popularity, and his hopes. He has seen his own fortune vanish in his experiments and the Government for which he was working turn upon him the cold shoulder. Once at least his disappointment was so peignant that only the earnest encouragement of his wife and daughter induced him to give further thought to his invention or to life itself. He has known at once the favor and the coldness of monarchs. The Kaiser has kissed him upon the cheek and proclaimed him the "most eminent of all Germans," and again in a moment of pique has rebuked him coldly because a Zeppelin failed to appear in Berlin when his Majesty expected it.

And in the end, failure. In an article written two weeks before Count Zeppelin's death the New York Sun remarks:

The report from Geneva that the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen have been closed down and are being dismantled may be untrue. It is interesting, however, as a new evidence of the growing opinion in Germany that the "Zep" as an instrument of war is a failure.

It is undeniably a fact that the record of the monster aircraft, which were once Germany's pride and reliance, has been one of repeated failure. Even in the constructive period before the war some malign fate seemed to pursue these ships. Of the twenty-five Zeppelins completed before the war, thirteen were so badly wrecked by accidents of one kind or another that they had either to be abandoned altogether or rebuilt at costs narrowly approaching the original expenditure.

Exposed to the hazards of war the "Zeps" have shown their vulnerability even more clearly. In the last raid on London two were brought down, and it has been noticed that, the months have elapsed, no more raids have been undertaken, Early in the war the impossibility of effective raids on Paris was tacitly admitted by the Germans.

If now, with the war still at its height, the German War Office has indeed abandoned the Zeppelin, the stout old Landgraf, "the lord of the air," as Wilhelm II. once called him, may feel that his life draws to its end amid tragedy as black as Lear's.

THE POET-SCOUT

THE great seouts who led Custer and the Seventh Cavalry into the sage-lands or "took the dust" of the wily Apache chief Geronimo are all dead now, for "Captain Jack" Crawford has followed his friend Buffalo Bill on the long trail, A sketch of his life is printed in the Brooklyn Eagle:

Captain Crawford had little or no early schooling. When the Civil War broke out he was only a lad, and twice ran away to go to the front, but had difficulty in joining the Army on account of his youth. He finally succeeded in enlisting in the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers and was severely wounded in action. It was while lying wounded in a military hospital in West Philadelphia that Captain Crawford was taught to read by a Sister of Charity.

Captain Crawford went West at the close of the war and was long engaged as a Government scout, later becoming chief of scouts, and won a high place for himself in that dangerous service. He held the place of chief of scouts under General Custer at the time of the massacre, but it is said that at that time he was on his way to Custer's headquarters with dispatches, having made one of the longest and most dangerous rides in the history of Indian warfare in carrying the messages. Later he played an active part in the pursuit of Sitting Bull.

When the red-flannel shirts and predatory Indians of the West gave place to linen collars and taxi-drivers, Captain Jack turned his attention to verse and the lecture-platform, speaking and writing of the men he had known and the events he had shared. The New York Eccning Sun remarks of this portion of his career:

Picturesque of appearance, Captain Crawford was best known for his stories and poems, perhaps the most famous of the latter being "Rattling Joe's Prayer." He was a familiar figure on lecture-platforms and was a stanch prohibitionist. He boasted that through a promise he made his mother he had never tasted whisky, altho a frontiersman. Recently he had attacked the pacifists at every opportunity, and one of his protests against peace at any price was "My Mother Raised Her Boy to Be a Soldier," written in answer to a popular song.

Before he "answered to taps," as he would have phrased it, he had been sick for weeks with a complication of diseases, and was kept alive only by his extraordinary constitution. In the words of The Evening Sun:

As he lay in bed ill from a complication of diseases he got the news that Colonel Cody, with whom he had ridden in many a wild charge against the Sioux, had gone over the great divide. It deprest him.

"So Bill Cody has gone!" said Captain Jack. "I guess they will be sounding taps over me pretty soon. Well, when we meet Tall Bull and that tough old eodger Sitting Bull on the other side and stick up our hands, palms forward, and say, 'How, Kola!' there will be a lot to talk about."



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FLAG ETIQUETTE

WHEN Dewey's fleet returned to New York after the Battle of Manila Bay, a Swedish janitor in a large department store hoisted an American flag with the Union down, and flew the signal of distress throughout the celebration. A patriotic citizen would hardly have made so flagrant an error, but in displaying flags or bunting there are many fine points to be observed, remarks Harry Lee King, Deputy Commissioner of Boy Scouts. In the New York Tribune he gives these rules for flying the national colors:

1. The proper time for raising the flag is sunrise or after, never before.

The flag must be lowered at sunset. In draping the flag against the side of a room or building, the proper position for the blue field is toward the north or toward

It is a mark of disrespect to allow the flag to fly throughout the night.

There is no uniform usage in the display of bunting, but it is just as easy to bang it in the correct fashion. When buildings are decorated in bunting draped horizontally, the red should be at the top, according to a letter from the War Department published in the New York Sun:

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL WASHINGTON, D. C.

There are no regulations prescribing the method of utilizing bunting for decorative purposes, but good taste requires that the order shall be red at the top, followed by white, then blue, in accordance with the heraldic colors of the national flag. . .

Lieut.-Col. John T. KNIGHT, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

A WHITE BLACK SHEEP

WALTER GREENWAY was an educated and able man who went dead wrong from choice. He had received an excellent education, and was a welltrained and capable clerk, with an uncommonly good knowledge of foreign languages, but he had an inborn love of mischief, and took to second-story work for pure love of it. Greenway was arrested on a charge of felony, says the London Public Opinion, quoting Blackwood's Magaziac, but when he was brought before the Court he pretended to be a deaf-mute. After his release he asked to be sent to sea, says the officer who tells the story.

"I shall never do any good where there are houses with atties, or with any other sort of upper story," said Greenway.

"I should be out of all temptation on a sailing-ship. I could climb the rigging, and do no harm to anybody. Or an Indian wigwam village might do, or a Bedouin encampment - no atties there, I understand.

"Send me somewhere out of the country, to sea for choice; I shall be at my accomplishments again if I stay in a civilized community."

He sailed on a sailing-ship, and for a



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year nothing but good was heard of him. Then the Old Adam broke out again, and he deserted. Two years later his friend in England reserved a letter from him which is printed in Blackwood's—

It was most difficult to arrange and follow, being written on five-and-twenty different scraps of faded yellow paper, in a scrawl with a blunt lead-pencil, often illegible, so that words had to be guessed at and filled in.

He had become a Bedouin, and had married a woman of Arabia. Of his wife and three bonny children he speaks in endearing terms. But the war comes to his adopted land, and once more he becomes a deaf-mute as in England, so that he may learn what "his Mohammedan countrymen, their Turkish masters, and the German superbosses" are about. Knowing German, he hears all they say, while they think he is deaf. He goes from camp to camp, kindly treated as one afflicted by Allah. Then he enters the British lines.

But when he returns to the Turkish Army it is known that he has been in the British camp, and here we quote from his letter, which tells the story indirectly.

"A deserter who came into our lines told how the mute's visit to our camp had become known to the enemy, and how ho was received back by his brethren with some suspicion. They fired rifles immediately behind his ears to see if he would start at the sound; they marched him up to a big gun and stood beside it till the air concussion of twenty explosions caused him to bleed from ears and nostrils. He was deaf as a stone; it was evident be heard not the semblance of a sound. They were satisfied about his hearing; but could be speak, after all."

"Hot from applied to various lender parts were reckoned one good means for proving this. These being ineffective, the he will hear their sears to his grave, they tried tearing out a finger-nail or two; tears rained down his cheeks, but he uttered no more than a guttural mean. They were convinced,

"A week later the mute turned up in our lines for the last time. Gangrene had succeded that wrenehing out of finger-nails. The doctors had to take off his left arm. Then a marvel happened. He began to speak. Vengeance fell heavily upon those miserable followers of the true prophet for their lack of charity. He gave away all their plans, describing their positions, and batteries, and encampments with a precision and accuracy I should never have thought possible in a simple child of the desert.

• The black sheep had proved be was elear white inside and had done his bit for England at the cost of torture and mutilation. His work done, he wanted to go home, not to England, but to his wife in Arabia. His letter in Blackwood's continues, still partly in the third person.

"I have slipt away as quietly as I came. I could do no more good there, a bit of a wreek physically, and my spy game was played out. But somebody is waiting for me at home, thank God. I wish every one were sure of such a welcome as I shall get. It will pay for all.

"That Bedouin mute I told you about he had a job to get home. The windows



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of heaven were open day and night. He toiled and waded, slipt, and slurred, through mud-bottomed lagoons and miry sloughs. Dysentery returned. He struggled along on hand and knees till strength gave out, and he was compelled to wriggle along like a snake, groaning in the morning, 'Would Allah it were even!' and at even, 'Would Allah it were morning!' from sorrow of heart. His pace, when he crawled out of the region of perpetual rain, was the pace of a snail. Now, frost by night and a scorehing sun by day only varied his misery. Most men would have prayed to die, but not he.

"Soft, beautiful brown eyes, blazing with love, peered beseechingly into his own through all. He prest on, the it cost him exerueiating torture. He was determined to kiss again the sweet brown face those eyes were set in. He would feel once more the rapture of those soft, delicious cheeks laid upon his own. The music of children's voices stirred him to tears. Fancy must be clothed in reality. He would not die till once again those darling heads had nestled their curls upon his breast, and once again those sweetest lips had breathed into his ears the magic

word 'father.'

"At Bassora he fell in with his fatherin-law ('an Arab with an English heart'), and was conveyed to Mocha in the fatherin-law's ship. As he approached his home, images of which had sustained him through everything, he saw nothing but a heap of ruins. His all had been destroyed by marauding Turks. Weak from dysentery, wounds, burnings, and other sufferings, he fell senseless. When he recovered he found himself in his wife's arms. She had watched unceasingly by the ruins for his return. The children were there, too."

But the hardships of his journey home had been too much, and he died of acute dysentery a week later. He may have been a burglar, but England is proud of him.

THROUGH INDIA BY RAIL

T used to be done by elephant, or mule, or boat, or even in some parts by camel; but with the coming of the British, tracks were threaded through the jungle, and now we take the trip across the peninsula by the same means as we used in the early days from New York to Omaha. Yet, there is a curious anachronistic appearance to the sluggish trains toiling through the picturesque scenes of Bengal. One feels that the railway does not quite belong here, and if we are to believe an author in Harper's Magazine, the strangeness of the population and the mixture of old and new convey just this impression to every one. It is regrettable that we can not reproduce the article in its entirety, but a few glimpses are more than welcome. For instance, we are told:

Upon the Indian railway there is no roar. no towering locomotives rush headlong with whirl of wind and einders, vomiting billows of black vapor. The trains of India sit low upon the tracks, jog complacently across the sun-baked country, half hidden in a haze of heat and dust. The erew of an

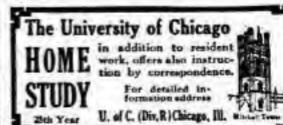


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CITY.....NTATE....

Indian train consists chiefly of the engineer. There are no brakemen in blue cloth and brass buttons, no pompous conductor, no obsequious trainman with ticket-puncher to work his way along the running-board. A rather sorry-looking individual with bare legs, a tattered coat, and a dilapidated cap which has slipt down upon his ear, who goes for the lack of a better name by that of guard, is occasionally to be seen sauntering aimlessly along a station-platform; but he speaks no English, and if you need information, and question him with aid of your native servant, you find that he has no ideas and will only gaze at you blankly, or else tell you to wait for the next important station where you may ask the stationmaster. The engineer himself is generally a Hindu. Sometimes you see a Mohammedan at the throttle with his fez and tassel, but for the most part the engine-driver wears a turban and a easte-mark adorns his forehead.

His easte-mark is vital to the engineer. Once at the lower station of Benares—the Kashi station at the bridge where the rail-way crosses the river—my train was kept waiting while the engine-driver had a new design painted on his brow, the old one having been obliterated by steam and soot.

It was at this stop that he says he had the first glimpse of the Holy City of the Ganges, with its bathing pilgrims and its sluggish stream meandering through the clustered temples, a stream choked and clogged with naked brown forms. We see the crowds with a first-hand clearness, as we read:

It was late afternoon, the sun was setting, and the sky was golden. The Ganges reflected the sunlight like a mirror. On the west bank rose the jumble of the city. I could see the flights of ghate descending to the river and the throngs bathing in the holy water. From the burning shat a column of smoke rose straight into the air, then spread, hanging in thin layers above the temple spires. As at most stations, the platform was filled with waiting natives; this time it was a pilgrimage homeward bound. They were a disheveled lot, clad in every sort of rag or garment, each person grasping a pot or bottle filled with Ganges water. Fakirs and hely men mingled in the erowd, daubed with sandalwood paste, with their conch-shells and their bends, and their long hair in knots and tangles. Every one was at last aboard, but still the train stood motionless. The engine waited panting, steam-hissing. The engineer was not yet ready. He had his turban off, and was on his heels before a half-clothed priest who with his thumb was secoping a bright-red substance from a bowl, and with wide sweeps of his arm was describing flamboyant lines upon the forehead of the engineer-lines sacred to the great god Siva.

The Indian locomotive, we are given to understand, seems nearly always to be stopping to take water. At every station there is a tank, and the engineer appears to think it his duty to show no partiality to any particular one. Consequently, he stops at all of them. The author narrates what happened at one of these halts:

At one village where we stopt the tank was empty. Its well had gone dry. The engi-



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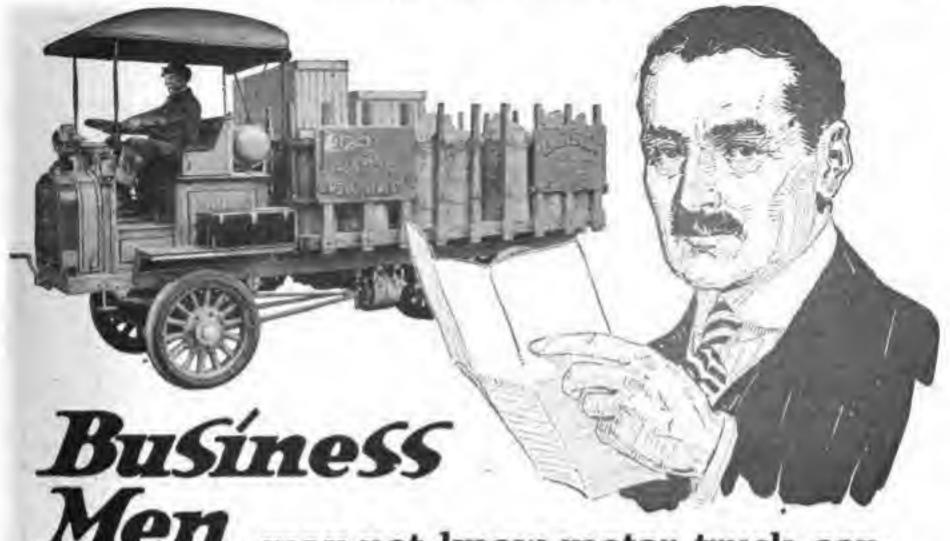


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Trucks

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Now Furnished on the New Light Super-Six

The gasoline saver is one more new invention of the Hudson Super-Six.

It was shown for the first time at the New York Automobile Show in January. Now most all Hudson dealers are showing the new cars equipped with this and ten other important new features. The gasoline saver is the only new feature shown on automobiles at this year's shows.

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Hard starting and wasteful gasoline consumption due to cold weather and the low grade gasoline are overcome. Radiator and hood covers are not needed on the new Hudson Super-Sixes even in the coldest weather.

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Primer Insures Easy Starting

In zero weather, even at 20 below, the new Hudson Super-Six motor starts. The primer is another new feature of the new Super-Six.

On the new cars there are also other worthwhile features you should see. There is the new plaited upholstering, more attractive door fasteners, hard rubber handles, an improved body finish and other details you can see. And then we have made many improvements in the building of the car. The car that last year won every worth-while record is a much better automobile now because we have learned to build them better. We made those records of endurance for acceleration and speed with cars of the earlier production. No one has yet equaled anything we have done with stock Super-Six cars. And yet the cars we turn out today are infinitely better because of the increased skill and experience Hudson workmen have acquired in building the 25,000 cars that were produced last year.

Think What a Year Has Shown

Remember what was claimed for the Super-Six one year ago. Then we had only our own records to show—records proving the Hudson Super-Six the fastest stock car built.

We then had established only the 100-mile and the one-hour records for a fully equipped stock touring car. But since we have won the 24-hour record for a stock chassis, the Transcontinental Run both ways, the fastest stock chassis mile, and have outsold any other high grade car in the world. So, if you want a fine car that out-performs any other car that is built, your choice must be a Hudson Super-Six.

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At this time last season orders exceeded our production by 8,000. At no time during the season were there enough Hudsons to go around. From this you can see what the demand will be this year. We are only producing 30,000 cars as against last year's 25,000 because we cannot build more and build them well. That is not a large increase. It shows, however, that if you want a Hudson you cannot afford to postpone buying. Unless you act now you may be like other thousands who will be disappointed this year because they could not get prompt deliveries.

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neer and station-master consulted together. There was another well, the station-master said, a mile farther down the road. It belonged to a farmer, and still had water in it. There was yet steam enough in the engine's boiler to earry the train a mile or so, and soon we had drawn up in a sandy stretch of country where only a few yellow patches of grass were to be been, and where a lean, black Hindu was rhythmically bending and rising above a well, pouring out little bucketfuls of water upon the parched surface of his field. The lean Hindu was the farmer, and for one rupee he agreed to sell enough water to earry the train on to the next station. The engineer came down along the train, calling upon the passengers for help, and soon was formed a line of darkskinned figures stretching from the engine to the well. The farmer had two shallow pails. These went back and forth along the line, and little by little, drop by drop, the water of the well passed into the tank of the locomotive. When the train resumed its journey, we were three hours late.

But the sights of the natives in the fields are as nothing compared to the seenes at the stations, or in the carriages themselves. It is not only a case of the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick-maker, but of the priest and the fakir, and often their respective ménages and retinues. Of these crowds he observes:

You read in the writings of the Abbé Dubois that a Brahman who but steps into the shadow of a low-easte Hindu must hasten home to bathe and cleanse himself from contamination. No such fear of Brahmans for defiling shadows do you observe within the third-class Indian railwaycoaches. Here Brahman, Vaisya, Sudra, the highest and the lowest, the richest and the poorest, crowd and jostle. The windows become wedged with heads and arms. Between chinks you eatch glimpses of the jammed interiors. Beggars, you see, clothed only in scant rags; sleek Brahmans with sacred cords across their shoulders; gurus, clad in ceru, their heads shaved, with gold beads about their neeks and grasping ivory and silver staves; peasant women with children at their breasts; others in flaming silks, arms laden with bangles; purdah women also, bidden in white from head to foot, with large glass holes for eyes.

At statious come the clicks of locks, the doors fly open, the crowds pour out upon the platforms. Venders roll up tables with eatables for sale-betel-nut, ghee, or melted butter, strange-looking cakes, and hot paus filled with frying things, smelling of grease and pouring off blue smoke. The natives. throng about the tables, buying greedily, bargaining with loud voices. The question of a fraction of an anna brings forth a burst of yells. The native Hindu lives to bargain. Sometimes he strives to bargain for his ticket. He does not realize that the price to ride upon the British railway is unalterably fixt.

I remember a station in Rajputana. The platform had been filled with natives that had been waiting for the train. They were gorgeously costumed. The turbans of the men were orange and vermilion. Their coats were vivid blue, bedeeked with flowers. Their slippers were embroidered with silver. Many carried long, curved swords with inlaid hilts. The skirts of the women were trimmed with gold. Their



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hangles flashed and jangled. Their toerings glittered. With the piping whistle from the engine all scrambled on board the train. Doors slammed. At the last moment there came the sound of an excited voice. At the ticket-window a native, evidently new at railway travel, was trying to bargain with the clerk. He was fat and well-to-do, drest in silk, and wore a chain of turquoise beads. With the toot from the engine, with loud vociferations, he threw down the full price of his ticket and came running across the platform. He was too late. The doors were closed. The train was moving. He ran after it, his turban flying, shouting and whirling his arms. From the windows of the train lines of dusky heads gazed back at him.

Leaving Rajputana, and going northward into the provinces, the author notes. that the changing costumes marked the transition from one locality to another, The gaudy costumes now disappeared, the flowing coats and voluminous trousers. And he adds:

The women now wore trousers, Sikha were to be seen-towering men, with tightly-curled beards; Afghans, too, from the Khaibar Pass; slanting-eyed Mongolians from Tibet and the Himalayas. Then, farther east beyond Delhi, I began to see folk from Calcutta way-the Bengalis. These had a mixture of European and Asiatic dress. They were freek-coats or cutaways, closely fitting, beneath which emerged loose dhoti cloths and long, bare legs. Upon one individual with abnormally long, lean legs I saw a derby hat.

When an English army-officer takes a train, all other passengers fall back into insignificance. After all, it is for him the trains are run. He drives up to the station lete, with elatter of hoofs and swirls of dust. As he steps through the gates, the station-master hurries up with bows, and escorts him to the compartment which has been reserved for him. The officer's baggage fills the platform. His servant, perhaps a Hindu from Madras, his long hair tied into a knot, strides about giving orders to coolies who stream to and fro staggering beneath trunks and boxes. There are portmanteaus and creaking hampers; crates of bottled water; valises and bulging earryalls; enormous rolls of bedding; a rubber bath-tub and a queershaped hat-box; a folding-table, a cage with a noisy bird in it; a doll and a child's perambulator; polo-sticks, knapsacks, and guns,

It is long past the scheduled hour of departure. Everybody else is long aboard. From the third-class cars Hindu faces lean out watching. As the last box is lifted to the back of a groaning coolie, again is heard a clatter, a rattle of wheels, and the officer's wife drives up. She walks across the platform swiftly, her long veil blowing rut behind. An ayah follows, shrouded in white, with two children by the hand, who, in turn, are leading a toy elephant on wheels and a frisking puppydog. Then comes a burst of English voices, of barks and children's trebles, of yells from coolies as the servant pours coppers in their hands. The station-master looks inquiringly at the officer, who nods and steps into the car. The last door slams. The station-master waves his arms and blows his whistle. There is an answering toot from the engine, and, as the coolies

drop exhausted on the platform, the train begins to move.

The last stage of my journey was by night to Calcutta. I awoke in the morning in a country thick with mist through which the first rays of the sun were penetrating. Palms towered through the mist; there were forests of bamboo. Then came clearings and flooded rice-fields, where, already in the early light, waterbuffaloes and naked, dark-skinned figures toiled.

The train rolled on. The mists melted rapidly. The sun was quickly growing hot. Signs of civilization began to show themselves-modern buildings, a factory, a well-paved highway. Lakhshman appeared and began to roll up my bedding. We were nearing Calcutta.

A DUTCHMAN'S CROWN

HANS WAGNER has begun his twenty-sixth year of major - league baseball. And he is not going along as an old-timer" to sit on the bench and tell the youngsters how to do it, either. Not Hans. He is still on the firing-line, and is to be a regular first baseman, shortstop, outfielder, or any other position that the Pirates need a good man to fill. For, altho Honus has a longer record of bigleague ball to his credit than any other man who ever played the national game, he is still the base-hit spearer and twirler's nightmare he was ten years ago. He's forty-three years old, but, like the Irishman, he isn't sinsible of it. Wagner's eareer is reviewed by Bozeman Bulger in the New York World as follows:

A few years ago we thought it wonderful when Cy Young started on his twentyfourth year, but old Cy didn't finish. We also thought Matty was going to last forever, but his pitching years were limited to sixteen. This man Wagner now steps out on his twenty-sixth with the same spryness that characterized his playing ten years ago. He wins, pulled up!

To repeat Wagner's record would be like ealling attention to the fact that Christmas comes on December 25. Everybody knows it. Instead of trying to fix these figures in your head, just remember that he is the best hitter and the best infielder that the game has ever known and that will be sufficient. He led the league in hitting so

often that it became a habit.

Not only is Honus Wagner still enthusiastic about professional baseball, but he has never got over his inclination to step into a game played by small boys on a town lot. One day last summer, a crowd of kids were playing near Schenley Park, in Pittsburg, and for an bour they had Wagner playing with them. And he was just as eager to win among those little shavers as any man on the club. The name of this club, by the way, was the "Slugtown Yellow Jackets."

For years the managers of the Pittsburg teams have had to watch Honus after every game to keep him from giving the extra balls to kids that he happened to pass on his way to the club-house. To sneak a baseball out of the little black bag and toss it to some kids is an irresistible impulse of the Flying Dutchman.

The fans love Wagner because he loves





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baseball. In all his twenty-six years he has never broken into print for trying to hold up his team for a larger salary or for baiting an umpire. As the Kansas Emporia Gazette points out, Hans is as time a sportsman as a ball-player.

Certainly the career of Hans Wagner is a great argument for clean living. Also it is another argument for the newly accepted theory that professional athletics and decency can go together. In this way, Hans Wagner has done as much to advance decency and clean living as a lecturer, a hygiene expert, or a college teacher.

Hans Wagner will be remembered when he has passed on as the foremost exponent of clean sport. He has played hard, but he has played clean. Wagner never has been "chased" by an umpire, and for his long service to American sport he is worthy of the gratitude of a sport-loving, red-blooded people.

HAVE YOU ONE OF THESE?

WE mean a Luneheon Thriller. It is not a new kind of dish, nor is it a variety of Coney Island amusement, yet it is coming to be a sine que non in every smart European home. Aristocratic America, who must have everything that is to be had by Europe, will be having the Thrillers soon, too, if we are to credit au account of this new institution quoted from the London Times by the New York San. But all this does not tell just what the Thriller is. He is the logical successor to the Brazilian baron of a decade ago, of the African explorer of the early Victorian days, and of the Chinese trader of the Jacobean era. He is the man the hostess relies upon to entertain the guests with personal-observation tales of adventure and perils passed. And, of course, nowadays, he is taken for granted as a survivor of a battle or two of the Great War.

According to the account, he knows all about the war, for he generally has a Government position, whether that of secret messenger or merely something so prosy as a relief commissioner. We read:

"In London, and, I am very certain, in Berlin, in Paris, in Petrograd, and in Vienna also," says a writer in The Times, "a new figure has appeared in the social world, of great currency and vivacity there. One may call him the Luncheon Thriller. He is variously ranked and stationed, according to the society which he frequents, but his headquarters are the War Office and the Admiralty.

"He may be a general or a clerk, a politician or a censor, an ex something or other, or one of those highly unpermanent officials who seem to enjoy for a few days or weeks at a time almost the supreme direction of the war. But, whatever be his rank or station, he is always on duty between the hours of 1:30 and 3:00, and his headquarters are the luncheon-tables of his friends.

"He is a confirmed and epicurean free, fooder, and one of the few possibilities of minor social success open to hostesses at the moment is to annex a Thriller during his



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If you stepped into our factory in Philadelphia we'd be very glad to hand you one of these El-Nelsor eights.

After you had smoked it, courtesy would prompt you to tell us that you thought it was a very good eigar, and even though you didn't like it, we might be able to talk you into buying a box.

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The strongest thing we can say about this new rigar of ours -El Nelsor-is to tell you that it is just as good a cigar as our Shivers Panarela.

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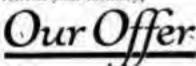
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Just as much care is taken in the selection of the tobacco and in the character of the workmanship, and the same uniform high standard of excellence will always be maintained.

El Nelsor is hand-made of long, high quality Hay and filler blended with Porto Rico and wrapped with a genuine Sumatra leaf. This is a very happy combination of tobaccos. It produces an even burning cigar with a pleasant flavor and that delicate bouquet which adds so much to the enjoyment of a cigar.

Now, draw up your letterhead and write us your request for a box. You probably know our selling method—it's been rouning now for fifteen years—but just to refresh your memory



Upon request we will send fifty El Nelsor Cigars, on approval, to a reader of the Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining forty at our expense and no charge for the ten smoked if he is not satisfied with them; if he is

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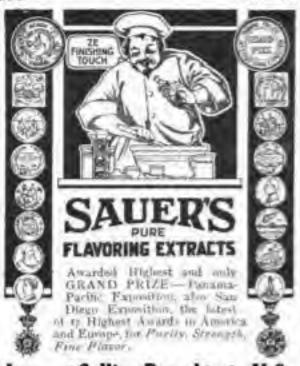
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few weeks of heyday and collect at table a few select people to hear things 'at first hand.' The Thriller is not only particular about his food, but about his audience. He prefers it to be feminine, as being more easily thrilled and less likely to ask awkward questions. He insists that a due proportion of it shall be beautiful.

"You may meet him anywhere between Pimlieo and Tyburnia. He prefers to go not further south than Belgrave Square or north of Upper Brook Street. A certain importance of setting is demanded, and this can best be secured in the establishment of a friendly resident neutral-say American-of whom patriotism has not demanded that she should dispense with those outward trappings of luxury that so greatly facilitate the gathering together of two or three in these busy and harddriven times.

"The Thriller is always a little late, and his hostess has time to prepare the ground. 'So and so from the War Office, you know; I just asked very few so that he can speak in absolute confidence.' When all are assembled the Thriller arrives, serious, heavy-laden, but with an appearance of keeping up, of seeing disaster whole, but seeing it steadily. Hungry, too.

" I suppose we must eat,' he sighs to his beautiful neighbor as one of the eligible young men in livery hands the face gras and the butler fills his glass with Hochheimer. He talks for a time pointedly about the weather, or on personal matters; possibly in low tones to one of his neighbors, while the remainder make general conversation as best they can. It is not until the butler and the ineligibles have departed that he is able to speak at large, with a glance at the doors.

"'Now,' says the hostess, 'you can speak quite freely, General. Do tell us

exactly what happened.'

"And, having lit his cigar, the Thriller tells them his thrills; how the fleet only has coal for a week; how all the sights of all the rifles are wrong; how this army has rifles but no ammunition, and this one ammunition but no rifles; how the true facts about Hill 2,000 were that our army had no boots and that the Germans ate all our rations for a week. There can be no doubt about all these things; they are cold facts, volleyed out amid the strawberries and peaches."

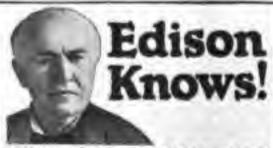
This is the Thriller's supreme hour, for there is an inarticulate pleasure in baving so many hang upon the mere word of one's mouth. He is able, we are told, to flood them with facts, and carry them away with his own volubility and conviction. It is a distinct triumph for the hostess. Finally, we learn:

"The company disperses to its various duties. But where the Thriller goes (exeept that somebody drops him) or what he does is hidden from mere mortal

eognizance. "That, of course, is the case of the Thriller as pessimist. Sometimes you may meet him as optimist; and as such he has a broader, tho perhaps less exclusively select company. It is then that we hear, from some one who has had a letter from some one who has seen it, of the authentic funerals of the Crown Prince and the Kaiser; of the great chain across the







"I have watched the progress of the International Correspondence Schools almost from the beginning. To me their capid growth is easily understood but cause I couling the practical value that is back of it. and know comething, too, of the encour attained by meny ambittons nen who He knows what the International Corre have taken I. G. S. courses."

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Channel; of starving Berlin, and potatoes sent by the pound by parcel post to the American Embassy there; all of those vast and imposing sums in subtraction, with a most handsome allowance for all possible margin of error, which reduce the Germany Army to a handful of shaking graybeards and the Austrian Army to a minus quantity of some millions.

"It is then we meet in the very flesh some one who has just seen a commander-in-chief or Cabinet Minister 'smiling all over his face; says everything is going perfectly; every one as cheery as can be.' It is then that we hear of the German front-line trenches being filled by men with wooden legs and plaster arms; in-deed, I should not be surprized to learn that the German Army has all been killed and that the trenches are filled with dead men or stuffed figures.

"And, according as our natures and digestions incline, we are imprest by the optimist or pessimist Thriller, and willingly forget that facts are facts and have nothing to do with optimism or pessimism, and are not in themselves affected by the angle at which we regard them."

THE OLD "OPERY-HOUSE" PASSES

HIRTY years ago, there was not a town in America, capable of supporting a population of three thousand, which did not also have an amusement-hall of some sort for giving plays or concerts. And of the 986,654 odd halls of such caliber scattered between Portland, Me, and Portland, Ore., no less than 986,651 of them were probably known as the "Grand Opera-House." It seems, says a writer in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, a curious comment on the searcity of opera in America that all these buildings should have had such high-sounding names and be apparently dedicated to the very Muse which shunned the entire land. For, save in one or two of the coast cities, opera in America was unknown. The account proceeds:

It is unlikely that grand opera, as we commonly understand the term, was ever heard within the walls of the majority of the opera-houses throughout the country. yet the people who built these halls considered them too fine to be called by any but an imposing name, and "Grand Opera House" was naturally the highest reach of their imagination. That the name was shortened to, or degenerated into. "Opery House" was but a matter of course in some towns. The place was never referred to, however, as the "Grand Uproar House," a name that latter-day wags have invented to describe the old opera-houses which are making way for "Palace Theaters," where motion-pictures, three times a week, have supplanted the uncertain one-night stands of traveling theatrical companies.

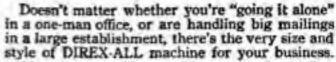
In my day I have known three operahouses in three distinct country places. My memory is rather hazy concerning the first one, which was not really in a country town, but rather in an old and very pretty suburb of an Eastern city. This operahouse was, after all, not much more than a good-size hall on the second floor of a brick block. It is particularly associated in my mind with the earliest safe-and-sane

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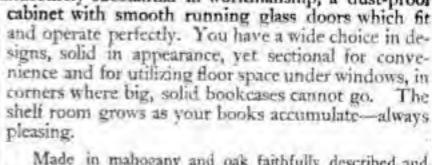
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Fourth of July that I can remember, and that may have been the earliest on record.

Just before the city schools closed for the summer, about a week before the Fourth, there were distributed among the pupils tickets which would admit them to halls situated in various sections of the city and suburbs, where good entertainments were provided for the children's pleasure. These entertainments were held at stated intervals on Independence Day, so that children who missed the first performance had opportunities to go later.

At these "shows" there were usually magicians, who delighted the children with tricks, and ventriloquists, who puzzled them; and, of course, there was always music of some kind. I remember to this day a man whom I heard sing at one of these Fourth-of-July entertainmentin that particular opera-house. chorus of his song stated that his name was "Woolly," and that it was spelled "W," double "o," double "l," "y,"

The second of these palaces of amusement appears to have been in a small New England town, one of the typical places with green streets lined with elms and fringed with little white wooden houses of the primmest kind. Says the author, describing the town further:

It was, and is, the seat of a large and well-known academy for boys, and from September until July the students thought they owned the town, and brought into it. all the life it ever knew. There were no dormitories in the days that I remember, and the boys boarded "around the town," the people with whom they lived being more or less responsible for them to the school authorities.

The opera-house in this town supplanted an old hall, and the new building was made as much up to date as possible in order to influence traveling theatrical companies to place "Eton" upon their list of one-night stands. The architecture of this operahouse was along the lines of the then popular Queen Anne style, and the private boxes resembled bay windows. They were, however, large and convenient, a fact which the students were not long in discovering. Instead of buying separate seats for any performance the boys found that by clubbing together and buying all the boxes they could get admission for less money. The first comers took the chairs in the boxes, and as soon as these were filled the others sat along the plush railings of the boxes, with their feet hanging over-

After a few experiences of this kind, however, the managers naturally objected, refusing to admit any one to a box after the seats in it were filled. In retaliation the boys boycotted the opera-house, and, until the boxes were either changed or removed (I have forgotten just what was done), the audiences were comparatively small and far less enthusiastic than before.

It was at the Grand Opera House in "Eton" that I saw a play in which Napoleon was supposed to be a character. His white satin small-clothes and blue coat, as well as Josephine's trailing velvet robes, edged with near ermine, were in sad need of pressing. They showed the wrinkles which come not with age but with too frequent packing and unpacking, and these rather detracted from the dignity of royalty. If electric flat-irons had only been common in those days, how much more royal an

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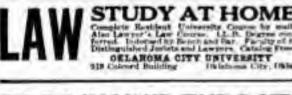
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appearance Napoleon and Josephine might have presented!

The next opera-house with which I became familiar has not been out of existence very long. It "passed" in flames, but fortunately when the auditorium was vacant. It had been given over to motionpictures for some time, and as the entrance was up a long and winding stairway it was really a blessing, in the opinion of many in the community, that the fire took place. Nearly everybody in the town turned out to see the opera-house go, and some were disappointed that, owing to the arrival of a motor water-tower, it did not go entirely after all. However, it did not become an opera-house again, altho, so strong is the association of ideas, the stores which occupy the lower part of the remodeled building are spoken of to-day as being in the Opera-House block.

In the old days everything that went on was held in the opera-house, and altho we now have a pretty hall for more exclusive entertainments and a fire-proof. one-story motion-picture theater-not an opera-house-there are times when we think sentimentally of the good old days of the opera-house period. In our more sober moments, however, we give thanks that our opera-house passed as it did and that no disaster ever occurred in a place

so well fitted for one.

Our regrets for the passing of the country opera-houses are, I presume, mostly based upon sentiment. The more safely constructed motion-picture theaters represent a new era. Our children and their children never will know the thrills we felt upon going for the first time to a real "opery-house." As is said in the elipping which I have before me, "Little Willie is never the same little Willie once he has douned his first pair of knickerbookers."

JOHN BULL'S SURNAMES

THE man who signed his name in a hotel register as John Phtholonyrrh, and said it was prononneed "Turner," was perhaps an Englishman. The "phth," he said, was sounded as in "phthisis"; the "olo" as in "colonel" and the "nyrrh" as in "myrrb." In no part of the world are the sound and the spelling so at variance. In other lands they may seem haffling enough, but at least they go hand in hand, as twin children should; in Great Britain there is often a deadly family fend between them.

It is related of an American student eyeling through England that he stopt a workman on the road and asked the way to Beaulieu, which he pronounced Bo-lyuh. The workman had never heard of the place, but later, when it was spelled out to him, replied with sudden illumination, "Oh, you mean Bew-lev!" British spelling was at fault.

A writer in the Philadelphia Ledger recently recapitulated a few of the more flagrant examples of British mispronunenation. He brought out some startling examples, the very existence of which moved him to say:

Andrew Lang once said that should a cultured Englishman want to realize how



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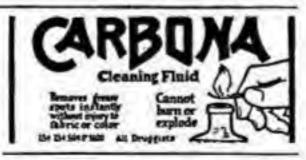
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ignorant he really was, he should attempt to pronounce a selected list of, say, a hundred English proper names. Lang was of the opinion that should the Englishman succeed in pronouncing correctly a score of such names he was "entitled to pat himself on the back."

It is not by any means every man who knows that Leveson-Gower is properly pronounced Looson-Gore; that a famous general is called by his friends Bay-den Pole; that another popular soldier is rightly addrest as Pool Carey, or that Lord Knollys, the King's private secretary, is known as Noles.

Who, without special enlightenment, would pronounce Dalzell, Dee-ell; Claverbouse, Clayverse, or Gilzean, Gilcen, altho he would certainly convict himself, in British eyes, of ignorance if he failed to do so?

Why, it may reasonably be asked, should Home be changed into Hume and Hotham into Hutham, and why should Jervis become Jarvis? Keighley is pronounced Keely by all except the good people who live in that Yorkshire town, and they call it Keethly, while Keightly is, to those who know, Keetly. Ruthven, for some obscure reason, is metamorphosed into Rivven.

Serymgeour, that good old Scottish name, comes as Serimjer from British lips, and Tyrwhitt is given as Tir-rit to rime with spirit. Menzies is not what it seems in print—it is Minges, or Meenyes: Meux degenerates into Mewes, while Lord Wemyss would not know he was addrest unless you pronounced his title Weems. Mr. Yerburgh answers to the name of Yarborough.

Lord Coke is addrest as Cook; Mr. Featherstonbaugh as Festunhaw. Also, it must be added, the knowing Englishman must never fail to pronounce Foljambe as Fool-jam, Dillwyn as Dillon, Belvoir as Beever, and Bertie as Barty.

From all of which it will be observed that our British cousins evince curious and contradictory ideas with reference to proper names.

A DIFFERENT SORT OF GAMING

THERE are more ways of arranging games of chance than there are laws to cope with them. Yet every now and then we learn of a new way by which man suceeeds in winning another's money, orwhich is, it would seem, more usual, losing his own. The latest addition to the list is fish-fighting. Never heard of fish-fighting? Well, you have heard of bull-fights, and bear - fights, and cock - fights - this is merely a different twist to the game where it is fish that do the combative part. So says an author in Every Week, and he places the locale of this enticing sport in Siam. It is said to be the national sport of that far-away country, and the Siamese find it just as attractive as the West-Indians find cock-fighting. We are told:

The men of that country will stake on fish-fights not only all the money they have, but even their wives and children.

It is no uncommon thing, in Siam, to see a man slinking along the street with a peculiar bulge distending some part of his clothing. The bulge represents a small glass bowl of water containing a fightingfish which the owner is anxious to match



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Armco Iron Tanks are made by S. F. Bowser & Co., Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind.; The Heil Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; The Leader Iron Works, Decatur, Ill. Write to them for catalogs and prices.

"THE STORY OF ARMCO IRON"-Sent on request. A valuable book that tells how to prevent rust-waste and save money on up-keep.

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A great improvement in rural and subscribe sanitation is made possible by the Kaustine Waterless Telette, manufactured by the Kaustine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For all regions unprovided with sever lines, they constitute a satisfactury solution of a vexations proteins. The tanks are of heavy-gage Armee iron.

Lasting Grave Vaults and Caskets are made from Armon Iron by Galion Motallic Vault Co., Gabon, U. Other monufacturers of Armeo Iron products of this character are its Springfield Metallic Casket Co., Springfield, O.; National Casket Co. (brunches in principal critics), and (caskets-only) Carelmanti Coffin Co., Cincinnati, O.





'We ran into a beavy rain way out on a country road. Before we knew it, we were stuck hub-deep in heavy clay. I thought we were in for it, until Jack happened to think of his Buryon Chains.

"The boys climbed out, adjusted the Earyow's, and inside of two minutes we were invertly on our way. No trouble after that. Even when we wruck slippery wreets, the Easyow's quieted all fears of skidding. The boys said it was no trouble to put them on, four to each rear wheel. They didn't have to bother with jacks, either nor slow around in that cakes much." either, nor slop around in that cakey mud-

All materials find Easym's universement than old-fashioned circumstence chains, And they like their smooth-riding qualities. They can't mar paint of spokes or rims.



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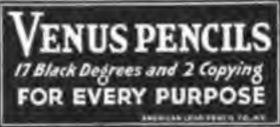
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Your profits depend upon your workmen, and attention to their sanitation needs will pay you big dividends on any investment you may make.

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promote loitering. They create discontent, nections or cess pool. Get out of order easily.

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Offer the modern and perfect solution to the assistation problem. Where they are most needed—there they are be impalled—regardless of water-supply, sewerage connection or other resolutions optimizing water-supply. A Kanstine Toller is complete to study. See use is curried from through drop rate (see Bustration above) into a special Arram tank, where complete clumps of disintegration, is critical be and disintegration (also place. There is publicate short if, esting to get not of order, and, where is not in the same to be an in the same than a way that Investigate this modern system. Leading State Medich, Labor and Industrial Departments endorse it. Many big business institutions have intered in. Write us for literature. Our engineers are at your service in designing installation

KAUSTINE CO., Inc., Dept. 1149, Buffalo, N. Y. Also C. P. R. Bldg., Toronto, Can.

against somebody's else's finny champion. The reason for the concealment is that fish-fighting is a Government gambling monopoly in Siam. Licenses to exhibit fish-fights are sold, bringing a considerable annual revenue to the coffers of the King. The unlicensed fish-fight is like a cockfight in the United States: the managers and spectators are liable to be arrested and jailed.

Just as cocks are bred for fighting, so are these fishes in Siam, where a special race of game fighting-fish has been developed. They are so tiny that they are commonly kept in tumblers of water, and fed with mosquito-wrigglers and other

aquatic insects.

Despite their small size, no living creatures are more fiercely pugnacious. It is the males that do the fighting, always in the manner of the duelle. The object sought by each of the combatants is to maim and mutilate its adversary. They go at each other in rough-and-tumble fashion, like two roosters, trying, with their strong jaws and sharp teeth, to infliet disabling injuries by biting off fins.

The fins and tails of these fighting-fish are huge relatively to the size of the little creatures. In the breeding-season the males enhance their brilliant markings with a lustrous olive-green bue, overlaid by fleeting prismatic color-flashes, which seem to be controlled by the fish, the tail and fins outlined in brilliant red and yellow.

If this seems an odd accomplishment for a fish, consider, then, this one. These fighting-fish differ from the ordinary species in that they do not depend for air, as others do, on the oxygen in the water liberated by plants or held with the liquid in microscopie quantities. They breathe air quite as land-animals and frogs do. And the account adds:

Hence they will thrive and reproduce their species under conditions that for other fish would be impossible. No other kind of fish is so easy to breed in captivity.

These Sinmese fighting-fish have been bred for centuries in small glass bowls and other such receptacles, being fed with earthworms and chopped raw meat when house-flies, mosquito larvæ, or other insects were scarce. It is necessary, however, to separate the female from the male, except in the breeding-season, because the latter will attack even his mate when

offspring are not in prospect.

Most interesting of all, perhaps, is the nest-building habit of this finny species. It makes a veritable fairy nest of airbubbles, which, extruded from the mouth of the male, are coated with a gelatinous matter that gives them permanency, like soap-bubbles blown from a prepared fluid. The female lays her eggs in the mass of bubbles thus prepared, and her mate guards them until they hatch. Indeed, after they are hatched, he will not allow her to approach the young until they are big enough to take care of themselves.

Too Restricted .- "You have sworn to tell nothing but the truth."

" Nothing but the truth, your honor?"

" Precisely."

"Then, judge, with that limitation upon me, I might as well warn you that I'm not going to have much to say."-Detroit Free Press.

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Mitchell Junior-a 40-h.p. Six 120-inch Wheelbase



7-Passenger—48 Horsepower 127-inch Wheelbase

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Please go see the Mitchell extras. See what they add to a car. They are all paid for by factory savings.

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These things cost us millions of dollars. But we save those millions by factory efficiency, developed by John W. Bate.

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See these unique attractions. John W. Bate, the efficiency expert,

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Mitchell Junior - 5-passenger Six with 120-inch wheelbase. A 40-horsepower motor - 14-inch smaller bore than larger Mitchell.

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has worked many years to attain them. He built and equipped this entire plant to build this one type economically. The result is a value far beyond what other fine cars offer.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

She Had 'Em.—STUDENT—" What are your terms for students? "

LANDLADY -" Dead beats and bums."Brunonian.

Located.-Gny-"Do you know Lincoln's Geftysburg address?"

JANE-"I thought be lived at the White House."—Ohio Sun-Dial.

Agreed.—The "Swanky "One.—" I'm smoking a terrible lot of cigals lately."

The Other (with conviction)—" You're right, if that's one of them!"—Tit-Bits.

Wed and Won.—WUNCE.—" He lost all be had in Wall Street, but later he married a widow with three million dollars."

Twyce-"I see. Lost on the stocks but won on the bonds,"-The Lumb.

Cantion.—Aspining Author.—" Candidly, now what do you think of my new story?"

The Curric—"Please don't ask me.
You are so much bigger and stronger
than I am."—Puck.

The Reason.—Shor-walker.—"Do you realize that you were four hours selling those two women a yard of ribbon?"

Salaswoman "I know, sir. But just as they got to the counter they discovered that they each had a baby just learning to talk."—New York Times,

Trial Size.—A six-weeks-old calf was nibbling at the grass in the yard, and was viewed in silence for some minutes by the city girl.

"Tell me," she said, turning impulsively to her hostess, "does it really pay you to keep a cow as small as that? "- Harper's.

A Long Drought,—A Western Congressman, in discussing the droughts that sometimes afflict his State, tells this story:

"One day some one asked an old farmer, 'How would you like to see it rain?'

"'I don't care about it myself,' said the old man, 'but I've got a boy six years old who would like to see it rain."— Harper's Magazine.

Unlucky Answer.—Her husband had just come home and had his first meeting with the new nurse, who was remarkably pretty.

"She is sensible and scientific, too," urged the fond mother, "and says she will allow no one to kiss baby while she is near."

"No one would want to." replied the husband, "while she is near."

And the nurse was discharged. - Tit-Bits.

The Usual Program.—Punch once had a scene in which a district visitor is shown entering the cottage of a poor woman. The visitor is evidently new to the business and somewhat embarrassed. The cottager says to her: "I'm quite well, thank yer, miss; but I ain't seed you afore. Y're fresh at it, ain't yer, miss?"

"I have never visited you before, Mrs.

Johnson."

The woman dusts a chair. "Well," she says, "yer sits down here, an' yer reads me a short Psalm, yer gives me a shillin', and then yer goes!"—Punch.









Rebuffed.-Mrs. Barron (to small daughter saying prayers)-" A little louder. dear. I can't hear."

DAUGHTER-" Yes, but I'm not speaking to you."-New York Times.

Social Error.-" Mother, dear, what is economy?"

"Ethel, where on earth did you pick up that vulgar expression? Don't ever let me hear you use it again."-Puck,

A Sine Qua Non .- MOTHER-" Your father didn't take his cold bath this morning, did ho? "

JOHNNY-" Nope. I heard him kicking because there wasn't any hot water."

"No Man's a Hero."-Professor-"The boys were so entranced this morning that they remained in my lecture all through the dinner-hour."

HIS DAUGHTER-" Why didn't you wake them up? "-Tiger.

It Paid.—"Has your husband quit work? "

"Yes. He has figured it out that he can save more by staying home and running the furnace economically than he can earn by going down-town."-Washington Star.

Legitimate,—Churchwarden Brown -" Excuse me, Mr. Smith, but are you aware that you put a false half-crown in the contribution-plate this morning?"

MR. SMITH-" Yes; I owe the heathen a grudge for eating a missionary uncle."-Glasgow Record.

Esthetic.-Two fair munition-workers were discussing their personal affairs.

"Got a chap yet, Liz?" inquired one. "Yes; and he's a regular toff. He's manager at-."

"You don't say so! Why, they tell me

he's real refined."

"Rather! Why, he took me to a restaurant last week, and when we had coffee he poured it into a saucer to cool it, but he didn't blow it like common people would-he fanned it with his hat!" Tit-Bita.

Knew His Business.-Mrs. Smith hired a Chinese servant, and tried to teach him how to receive calling-cards. She let herself out the front door, and when the new servant answered her ring she gave him her card.

The next day two ladies came to visit Mrs. Smith. When they presented their eards, the alert Chinaman hastily compared them with Mrs. Smith's card, and remarked as he closed the door:

"Tickets no good; you can't come in." -Los Angeles Times.

Her Answer .- The pretty girl of the party was bantering the genial bachelor on his reasons for remaining single.

"No-o-o, I never was exactly disappointed in love," he meditated. " I was more what you might call discouraged. You see, when I was very young I became very much enamored of a young lady of my acquaintance; I was mortally afraid to tell her of my feeling, but at last I screwed up my courage to the proposing point. I said, 'Let's get married.'

"And she said, 'Good Lord! Who'd

have us! "-Everybody's.



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A few pounds of Red Cross-a blast-and the ditch is made,—quicker than you could say "Jack Robinson"—far quicker than men could dig it-many times cheaper, too.



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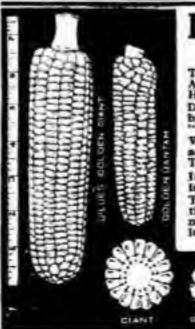
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With its 12 to 16-rowed ears it gives nearly four times the yield per acre that the Golden Bantam does with its smaller 8-rowed ears. The stalks are short and frequently produce two ears each. Its orange golden color is richer; it is more delicious in flavor and is equally early.

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LAWN HOSE

A little domain of your own
—your flower garden!
How your hope centers in
each tiny seed as you wait for
it to sprout, to bud, to flower.
And then the scarlet cluster
in the vase. And then the
joy, "I have created it!"

Freshening the garden plot is such a pleasant task when Goodyear Wingfoot is your lawn hose.

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Be sure it's Goodyear Wingfoot Lawn Hose you buy. It is guaranteed for two whole lawn hose seasons.

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE EUROPEAN WAR

WESTERN FRONT

March 8.—Paris announces that a vigorous counter-attack recovered the trenches in the Champaigne sector which were taken by the Crown Prince on February 15.

March 9.—The Italians on the Carso repulse attacks by the Austrians, announces the Italian War-Office.

The Germans make a counter-attack against the trenches on the Champaigne front which were retaken by the French yesterday. The attack is repulsed, says London,

March 10.—There is hard fighting on the Verdun front, without gain by either side.

British troops resume their advance on the Ancre and the town of Irles is stormed and captured, London announces. Nearly three miles of trenches are captured.

March 12.—French troops complete their success in Champaigne by the capture of Hill 185, which dominates the positions in this sector. Germany disputes this claim.

March 13.—British troops make another successful drive on the Anere front, reports London. The Germans are driven back for a mile on a front of three and a half miles, and the crest of the ridge west of Bapaume is won. The village of Grevillers and the fortified Loupart Wood are captured.

March 14.—Sir Doulgas Haig gains near Bapaume. Von Hindenburg is reported to be in personal command on the West front, says London.

EASTERN PRONT.

March 9.—The Germans on the Moldavian front attacked the important railway town of Ocna, They fail to take the town, but capture 600 Russians, a bill crest, and a trench gun.

March 10.—Russians make a vain counterattack on the trenches near Oena won by the Germans yesterday. German official reports reduce the number of prisoners taken in yesterday's attack from 600 to 291.

March 13.—Berlin reports that Russian trenches in Galicia are successfully raided, and that 550 prisoners and 13 machine guns are taken.

March 14.—An attempted French advance in Macedonia is repulsed, says Berlin.

MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN

March S.—General Maude informs London that the British cavalry is within fourteen miles of Bagdad. The Russian Army in Persia is moving forward more and more rapidly. The Russian center is now forty miles beyond. Hamadan, and the Turks are in general retreat all along the line.

March 10.—London reports that a battle for the possession of Bagdad is in progress along the Diala River, six miles from the city.

March II.—Bagdad falls. The Turkish Army defending the city is completely out-maneuvered and out-fought by the British under General Maude in a three days' battle, and early this morning his army occupied the Mesopotamian capital. British cavalry has advanced beyond Bagdad.

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My new illustrated booklet will interest and mide you to more success. You should have it, It is free.

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Egg-0-hatch



Put two tablespoonsful in a gallot: of water. Sprinkle it on the soil around shrubs, plants or grass, and you can see the growth in to days.

Such results would be unbelievable if not yourhed for by prominent growers and seedanen in Cloveland, where it has had 3 years' thurough reial.

Nitro-Fertile is an oderless liquid, containing all the elements needed for plant growth in a form which the plant instanth assimilares. It will stimulate immediate and wardy growth, give you better foliage, finer blooms, larger fruit. Order a small number, NOW—

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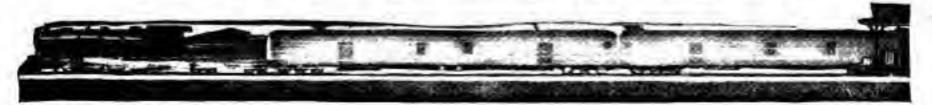
Under the direction of a dispatcher, timed to the minute, Riha's FEDERALS make a round trip hourly from the Sears-Roebuck warehouse to the Sears-Roebuck plant. In the course of a day, a two-ton FEDERAL carries 35,000 lbs. of merchandise, travels 41 miles, and works on a schedule that does not allow more than five minutes leeway.

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March 12.—General Maude reports to London that the Turkish Bagdad army is in a desperate plight, and that he has captured two-thirds of their artiflery in the battle before Bagdad. The Russian advance continues unchecked, and their army is less than 150 miles from Maude's troops.

March 13.—The British continue to pursue the Turks beyond Bagdad by cavalry and gunboats on the Tigris.

March 14.—Russian troops in Mesopotamia capture the important Persian city of Kermanshah, while the British forces advance thirty miles beyond Bagdad.

GENERAL

March 8.—Food conditions in Germany are critical, says a Kenter dispatch from Amsterdam. Dr. George Michaelis is reported to have said before the Prussian Diet that more serious distress, particularly in the industrial centers, could hardly be imagined. He blamed the shortage on abuse of the food-cards.

The Gallipoli failure is laid to the late Lord Kitchener, in the report of the Dardanelles Commission, which is published in London, Technical officers are censured for not expressing their disapproval of the project more vigorously.

March 9.—The closing of the Dutch-Belgian frontier by the Germans is reported in a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

March 10.—The Belgian Relief steamship Storstad is torpedoed. One American sailor was on board, but is rescued.

March 11.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that owing to frequent foodriots in the Russian capital the military authorities have forbidden all assemblages in the streets, and are prepared to use force in maintaining order.

A complete tabulation of official and authenticated semiofficial records of men killed, wounded, and missing in the European War is received in Washington. Among the military proper 4,441,200 are reported dead; 2,508,-500 wounded, and 2,564,500 missing. Civilian dead and wounded, especially on the Russian and Balkan fronts, are estimated at 400,000 more, bringing the total war loss to over ten million. The Entente's losses are 6,318,400, those of the Central Powers 3,384,800.

March 12.—The British campaign against the German forces in German East Africa is virtually ended, says General Smuts in a dispatch to London.

March 13.—About 60 U-boats were captured or destroyed between January 1 and February 15 assert dispatches received in Washington.

March 14.—A Norwegian ship en route to Belgium is sunk without warning outside the blockade-zone.

During the last week only 20 British ships are sunk by U-boats, of which but thirteen were over 1,600 tonnage. Two French ships, one American vessel, and two Norwegian freighters make the total 25 ships. This is the smallest damage done by submarines since the campaign opened, London announces.

FOREIGN

March 8.—The Irish demonstration in Parliament is followed by the decision of the Nationalist party to engage in opposition to the Government while supporting a strong national policy toward the war.

Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin, inventor









Dioxogen

Why in dusty places do we instinctively breathe through the nose?

Breathing through the nose protects the mouth. Dust is always irritating, very frequently infectious, and the mouth is the place where disease germs get their start.

To keep the mouth clean and to guard against infection, use-

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(One teaspoonful in a little water) as a mouth wash night and morning.

No better health insurance is obtainable, the premiums are not large, but the benefits are beyond calculation.

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of the famous dirigible, dies at Charlottenburg, near Berlin, aged seventy-

Santiago cables that four hundred American marines were landed at the request of the Cuban civil anthorities. As a result the rebels did not attack the city.

Wireless dispatches from Berlin state that the fifty-nine Yarrowdale men are released from quarantine, and are on their way to Switzerland en route for the United States.

March 10.-London receives official announcement that Austria has granted autonomy to Albania under its protectorate.

Mrs. Wheeldon, her daughter, Mrs. Mason, and the latter's husband are found guilty in London of an attempt to poison Premier Lloyd George. They are sentenced for terms ranging from ten to five years.

March 11.—Count von Bernstorff arrives safely in Christiania, Norway. "It's news to me," he says, when told of the German-Japanese-Mexican plot.

Gen. Venustiano Carranza is elected President of Mexico by what is believed to be the largest vote ever east in the Republic. Altho the voters had the privilege of writing in any name they desired, Carranza received all but a few scattering ballots. Altho there was no opposition to the President, the Congressional contests were bitterly fought.

March 12.—A large deputation of politicians and capitalists from Man-chester calls upon Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, to protest against the recent increase in the Indian tariff duty on cotton-goods. The Government's decision is being op-posed in the Commons.

March 14.—General Obregon, Carranza's ebief general and Minister of War, announces his resignation.

China severs diplomatic relations with Germany, and seizes five small German ships interned in her harbors, assert reports to Washington. China is ex-pected to supply the Entente with metals and munitions.

Lloyd George wins the India cotton-tariff battle. Both the Houses pass the resolution on the cotton-goods duty by a large majority after the Premier promises to reconsider the question at the close of the war.

March 15.—Gen. Louis Lyantey, Minister of War in the French Cabinet, resigns as a result of opposition in the Chamber of Deputies.

DOMESTIC

GERMAN-AMERICAN CRISIS

March 8.—Germany is financing Villa in his revolt against Carranza and his border brigandage, while at the same time German agents in the United States and Mexico City are attempting to aline the Carranza Government against the United States, reports the United Press, alleging the highest authority for the facts.

March 9.—President Wilson decides to arm American merchantmen at once, and supply them with naval gunners without waiting for authority from Congress. Secretary Daniels says that the Navy has both guns and gunners

The President issues a call for an extra session of Congress "to consider all matters collateral to the defense of our merchant marine." It will convene on April 16.

March 10.-Immediate construction of a



How the U.S. Bureau of Standards tests automobile oils

Do you know the greatest weakness of ordicary automobile oils! Do you know the chief cause of wear and expense! Do you know how the U. S. Bureau of Standards tests auto-

mobile oils what tests this Bureau considers most important ?

You will find the answers to these questions in the U. S. Bureau of Standards Tech-tologic Paper No. 73-"Data on the Oxidation of Automo-bile Cylinder Oils." This explains the testing of oils by the sedimentation method and shows the great importance of this test.

Showing Operating Temperatures
These high operations temperatures cause
rapid destruction of ordinary
automobils sile Today it is a generally rapid destruc-accepted fact that absence of sediment is the best test of a lubricant's efficiency.

Sediment causes permanent damage

Oil that contains sediment causes metal to metal friction because the sediment takes the place of a large part of the liquid oil. Then the pressed into e microscopic teeth grab and cut in. That means friction, wear and expense.

The damage caused by sediment cannot be repaired. Eventually the worn parts must be thrown away and new parts purchased and in-

How to reduce sediment 86%

The illustration at the top of the page shows the sediment test which the U. S. Bureau of Standards has approved. Notice that the lefthand bottle contains fully seven times as much sediment as the other bottle. The first bottle contains ordinary oil after 500 miles of running. The other contains Veedol.

Notice that there is fully 50 % rediment in ordinary oil as against 5% or 6% in Veedol. 86% less sediment! This means that by using Veedol you will save friction and wear and greatly reduce your operating expense.



Veedol is unlike ordinary oil because it is made by the Faulkner Process. This new discovery gives Veedol its remarkable heat-resisting and wear-resisting properties.

Ordinary automobile oil current he made like Veedol and connect have the same lubricating properties. Veedol resists heat, does not

evaporate rapidly, does not carbonize if your motor is in good condition - and finally, reduces sediment 86 %.

60c to make test will save you over \$50

Five gallons of Veedol will only cost you about 60c more than five gallons of ordinary oil. With miles, probably two or three times the mileage you get from ordinary oil. Thus you can easily compare costs.

Since sediment is the chief cause of friction, when you eliminate 86% of the sediment you save wear and save expense. Users of Veedol who have kept records say these savings run from \$50 to \$115 a year.

Make the test as follows: Clean out the crank case of your engine. Fill it with kerosene. Run your motor about thirty tecends under its own power. Draw out all kerosene and refill with Veedol. Then make a test run over a familiar road and straight, level stretches.

You will find your motor has acquired new

pick-op and hill-climbing ability. It will have less vibration and will give greater gasoline mileage. You save friction and cut down expense.

Buy Veedol Today

Over 12,000 dealers sell Veedol. Each dealer has a Veedol Lubrication Chart which specifies the correct grade of Veedol for your car or tractor for both Summer and Winter use. If you cannot get Veedol write for name of dealer who can supply you. Buy a can of Veedol today-begin now to get full efficiency from your car.

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What To Do Each Month in the Garden

is shown with directness and practiculity in its pages. In a hasty glame through the index the eye talk upon such subjects as Laura, Berrien, Asters, Chrysanthemans, Rosen, Climbing Plants, Dahlias, Uspenne of Gatches, Fertilizer, Flower, Bordens, Forterst, Greenhouses, Hardy Armual, Redges, Kitchen Gardens, Lilies, Vegetables, Rock Gardens, Retailor of Crops, and a best of other the 2s connected with partiens and pardening. Ottore, that. Historied. \$2 to not by man \$2 of

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flotilla of armed high-speed motor-boats for the protection of the country's coast and shipping is recommended at the annual meeting of the Naval Consulting Board.

The leaders of the four Railroad Brotherhoods assure President Wilson that there will be no railroad strike in the event of war.

March 11.—Washington dispatches state that the responsibility for the protection of armed merchantmen is to be placed with the naval officers commanding the gun-crews, who will not be subject to the ship captains as far as operating the guns are concerned. There will be no assumption on the part of the navy men that this Government is at war with any nation, nor will the guns be used unless absolute necessity compels it as a means of protection against lawless attack. No submarine is to be sought for attack, but Secretary Lansing is quoted as saying that since meeting a U-boat in the barred zone implies that an attack is to be made on the merchantmen, the naval officers have a right to fire at sight.

Ambassador Gerard reaches Havana without mishap, and is expected in Washington Wednesday. He is greatly relieved at reaching the end of his trip, as he had been warned that the vessel on which he traveled was to be sunk.

G. L. Gupta, a Bengalese student in Columbia University, confesses that he was employed by Franz von Papen to foment sedition in India. He admits that he went to Japan a year and a half ago to buy munitions for India with money furnished by von Papen.

President Wilson directs that the Navy Department proceed at once with the arming of merchant ships and the detail of naval gunners necessary for manning the guns.

March 12.—Ambassador Gerard lands in Florida bearing official dispatches and papers for Washington. Among these is the draft treaty which Berlin attempted to compel him to sign.

In a meeting held in Washington, organized labor announces its war-program.
The gist of the long statement is, first, that labor should have a voice in the form and limitations of national defense, and secondly, that organized labor should be consulted as to the conduct and methods of operation involved in the war.

President Wilson formally announces to all the nations of the world, except Germany, his decision to arm American merchantmen against illegal assault. The statement is the official reply to Germany's barred-zone announcement of January 31.

March 14.—Army officers say they have received additional confirmation of an offer made to Carranza officials to raise a regiment of German reservists in ease of trouble between Mexico and the United States. Four German officers are said to be with Villa.

The American steamer Algonquin is shelled without warning by a German submarine, the crew driven into life-boats, and the vessel sunk by bombs. No lives are lost.

GENERAL

March 7.—George W. Guthrie, of Pittsburg, the American Ambassador to Japan, dies in Tokyo.

March 8.—The United States Senate adopts by the majority of 76 to 3, the Closure Rule, which makes the limitation of debate possible. Of the twelve Senators responsible for the Armed Ship Bill filibuster, only two—Senators La Follette and Gronna—vote against the Closure Rule.

Turkey again attempts without success to secure the consent of the United States to abrogation of the ancient "capitulations" under which foreigners under Turkish rule enjoy extraterritorial rights and are exempt from many peculiarities of Moslem law.

March 9.—The Hell Gate Bridge over the East River in New York City is formally opened to traffic. The bridge connects the New Haven and Pennsylvania railway systems and facilitates through service to the South and West.

The Supreme Court begins consideration of the Federal dissolution suit against the United States Steel Corporation, its subsidiaries, and officers.

Forty-two coal-dealers, representing the soft-coal interests of Virginia and West Virginia, plead not guilty to the charge of violating the Sherman Antitrust Law.

March 10.—Tony Denier, noted pantomimist, and the original Humpty-Dumpty, dies in Kingston, N. Y.

March 11.—Cyrus A. Sulloway, of New Hampshire, dies in Washington after more than twenty years of Congressional service.

A tornado sweeps over Newcastle, Ind., and kills 22 people, injuring 200 others. The storm lasts but five minutes, yet over 300 homes are wrecked. Everything in a path two blocks wide and more than ten blocks long is demolished.

March 12.—The four Railroad Brother-hoods set Saturday, March 17, as the date of a series of railroad strikes to paralyze every railroad in the country, unless the railroad managers yield to their demands. The Brotherhoods refuse to wait for the Supreme Court decision on the Adamson law, which has not yet been announced. The railway managers intend to resist.

Turkey abandons her attempt to draw from the United States recognition of the Moslem abrogation of the "capitulations" under which foreigners in Turkey are subject to the laws of their own country.

The New York State Senate passes the Woman-Suffrage Amendment, and it will be submitted to the voters next November.

The Democratic caucus retains Mr. Stone, of Missouri, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

March 13.—Formal orders are issued for the opening of the railroad strike in the East. The Brotherhoods announce that they will refuse to run mail-trains, which might compel President Wilson to put the roads on a military basis.

Michael Herlihy is sentenced to serve from ten to twenty years for having been one of the union officials responsible for setting fifty sticks of dynamite in the New York subway during the late traction strike.

March 14.—William F. Sheehan, lawyer and politician, dies at his home in New York.

President Wilson nominates F. W. Taussig, of Harvard; D. C. Roper, of South Carolina; D. J. Lewis, of Maryland; William Kent, of California; W. S. Culbertson, of Kansas, and Edward P. Costigan, of Colorado, to the non-partizan Tariff Commission.

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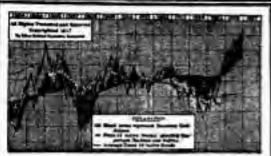
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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

OUR STOCK-MARKET IN WAR-TIMES

N order to arrive at some hint as to the course of prices on the New York Stock Exchange, should actual war occur between this country and Germany, a writer in the New York Times Annalist has presented a compilation of data as to what the effects were in 1898 when we were at war with Spain. While the analogy that would exist might not be perfect, it would be "the only modern parallel in our own experience," and hence of some value as well as of real interest. The writer points out that in 1898 the low point of the market was reached "not upon the declaration of war, but upon the sinking of the Maine, which occurred in February, while war was not declared until May." He has compiled averages for each month of high and low prices of fifty stocks which were active in 1898. They show first that in these fifty stocks there was a fall of about 10 points from the high of January to the low that came with the break on news of the sinking of the Maine; secondly, that upon the declaration of war they did not stay within 4 points of the low of March. and thirdly, that by December they were 10 points higher than they were in January and 20 points higher than they were at the low of March. By classes of stocks, the fluctuations, as this writer gives them, were as follows:

	Tenemen	E RAMBOADS	
Hiph in January 59 63	Low in March 50,49	May 33, 45	High in December 60.94
97.22	ELEVEN PUR	Sec Uraires 89.12	217.04
56.14	FOUNTERS 40.36	INDUSTRIALS 51.47	74.40
66,93		COMMENTS 60.81	77.04

The stocks included in the compilation of the above average quotations were the following:

Railreads	Industrial and Public Utility
Atchinery	American Cotton Gil
Chrispsake & Olic	American Sugar
Change & Gt. Western	American Tobsem
Chescy, Bur. & Query	Consolidated Gas
	Consolidated Ice
Chrones, Md. A.St. Paul	
Chemen & North Western	Laclede Cine
Chenan, Ruck Librat & Pacific	National Lissens
Delaware & Hudson	National Lead
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	N. V. Air Brake
Ene	Pacific Mail
Illimoir Central	People's Gas
Missesori, Kanesa & Texas	U.S. Leather pf.
Museum Parafic	U.S. Rubber pl.
Learnedle & Nuchrille	Western Lincon
New York Central	Amer, Spirits Mfg. pf.
New York, N. H. & H.	Amer. Tele. & Cable
New York, Unt. & West.	Brooklyn Union Gas
Norfolk & Western	Edwo Elec Buminut'g
Northern Pacific	Hawan Sugar
Pennys reams	B. R. T.
flew load	General Electric
Southern Parific	Himeir Steel
Southern Railway pf.	Metropolitan St. Hys.
Union Paritie	North American
Walnut of	Polimen

In another table the writer gives the average by months in 1898 of prices for these stocks, both high and low, as follows:

1898	High	Low
January.	66.92	61.52
February	67.43	60, 07
March.	63.77	56 55
Apal	61.47	57.04
May	67.83	50, 51
June	58, 17	64.73

1898		High	Low
July		70.63	55 04
August		75.31	67.41
September.		74 73	68.67
October	- 2	73.76	67.76
November	- 4	76.12	69.82
December.	100	77.04	73.68

On turning to the course of the market for the present year, he finds that as represented by the average for fifty stocks, it so far has been analogous to that of 1898. From the January high of 90.40 the average on February 3, two days after the German Ambassador was dismissed and diplomatic relations with his Government broken off by the United States, had fallen to 77.24. Since that time, "with war almost in view," there has been a gradual recovery in prices, amounting on March 9 to 10.46 points for the industrials and to 1.98 for the railroads, or to 12.44 for industrials and rails combined. The range he gives was as follows:

			Rollewade		March 0
High	61.72	Jan. 1	Low .72.34 Fr	b. 1	74.32
			Industrials		
High	01.27	Jan. 1	Low 82 14 Fe	b. 3	92.60
			Combined		
High.	90.46	Jan. 4	Low . 77 24 Fe	6. 3	83.26

Provided the precedent established in 1898 were to be followed in 1917, the price level, in case of actual war, might be expected to fall back to the combined low of 77.24 of February 3, and from that point to move steadily upward to a new high, as was done in the year of the war with Spain. The writer ventures no prediction as to whether or not the analogy is to be continuous. Only time and the ticker-tape can tell that.

BANK CLEARINGS IN MANY CITIES

Bank clearings in this country for the week ending on February 22, as reported by Bradstreet's, aggregated \$4,501,230,000. a loss of 4 per cent. from the previous week, but a gain of 14 per cent, over the same week last year, and of 79 per cent. over the corresponding week of 1915. Outside of New York City the total was \$1,909,129,-000, a decrease of 4.8 per cent, from the previous week, but an increase of 24.5 per cent, over the corresponding week of last year and of 64.4 per cent. over 1915. In New York City the gain over last year was 7.5 per cent. Bradstreet's has reports from ninety-four cities reporting gains over last year, and from nineteen showing losses. In Chicago the gain was 28 per cent.; in Philadelphia, 30 per cent.; Boston, 12 per cent.; St. Louis, 38 per cent.; Kansas City, 40 per cent.; San Francisco, 30 per cent.; Cleveland, 117 per cent.; Detroit, 78 per cent.; Cincinnati, 20 per cent. Following are returns from the principal cities of the country for the week ending February 22 and for the week ending February 15, both of this year:

	February 22	L or D.	February 15
New York.	\$2,592,101,000	1 7.5	\$2,690,178,000
Chirago.	407,034,000	1 28.8	401,101,000
Philadelphia	264,399,000	1 29.9	274,486,000
Boston	195,610,000	1 12.2	211,617,000
St. Louis	109,436,000	1 38.5	112,480,000
Kumas City	100,901,000	1 39.9	115,628,000
San Francisco	69,390,000	1 30.3	70,807,000
Pitteburg	65,417,000	1 10.2	62,486,000
Cleveland	49,199,000	1117.2	53,746,000
Detroit	46,725,000	1 38.0	47,837,000
Baltimore	32,555,000	b 10.9	37,652,000
Cincinnati.	32,129,000	1 20.2	34,601,000

AV	Petrusry ##	I. or D.	February 15
Minteapolis New Orleans.	\$20,633,000 19,261,000	p 14.1	\$22,147,000 33,436,000
Les Angeles	25,446,000	1 18.2	25,455,000
Chishs	28,612,000		31,631,000
Mrwaukee	19,326,000	1 38.7	22,546,000
Louisville	19,100,000	1 9.7	22,662,006
Richmond. Buffalo	22,042,000	1 19.4	20,776,000 15,328,000
Seattle.	15,949,000	1 51 6	15,010,000
St. Paul.	12,570,000	1 3.7	11.638,000
Portland, Ore.	11,953,000	1 24.8	12,472,000
Houston	10,978,000	1 3.8	11,000.000
Isdanapolis S. Joseph	10,903,000	1 22 7	13,326,700
Salt Lake City	12,033,000	1 50 8	13,240,000
Providence	8,259,000	1 3.0	9,324,000
Columbus Fort Worth	9,540,000	1 34.1	9,499,000
Washington, D. C.	7,947,000	1 9.2	9,491,000
Toledo	8,970,000	1 22.7	9,7%1,000
Memphis	6.026,000	1 87	10,182,040
N Belleville.	7.682.00	1 23.6	8,975,000
the Mother,	6,090,000	1 18.8	6,776,088
Rochester Savannah	4,061,000	r 32.5	4,000,000
Dahath	4,120,000	1.2	4,026,000
Albany	4,516,000	r 10.0	4,000,000
Spokane	1,760,000	1 21.1	5,479 000
Nortobe	\$.086.000	1 9.1	4,322,000
Calveston	2,877,000	p 25 0	4,20,00
New Haven Sunx City	3,923,000 4,313,000	1 41.6	5,965,000
Grand Rapids	1.113,000	t 15.4	4,521,000
Oklahoma	4,256,000	1 25 7	4.505,000
Naciand Macon.,	1,013,100	D 165.5	1,230,000
AKDIG	A,309 000	1305.5	4,337,000
Springfield, Mass.	3,208,000	1 3.3 n 2.9	4,554,000
Proma Waronder	2,957,000	1 64	3,042,000
Tuba.	4,801,000	t 85.9	A,£30,000
Payton	2,000,000	1 12.6	3,204,000
Perantion	2,734,000	1 4.6	3,200,000
Austin	5,365,000	n 42.9	7,418,000
Winesda. Del	2,736,000	1 37 3	3,317,000
Whoeling.	2,662,000	1 29.3	3,144,000
Circle Rock	2,414,000	1 11.7	3,347,000
Homogham .	2,302,000	b 5.3	2,671,000
Youngstown	1,831,000	1. 26.1	3,364,000
Seramento	2,397,000	1 21.1	2,174,000
Charleston, S. C.	2,137,000	0 5.6	2,211,000
lleading	2,511,090	r 46.7	2,624,000
Portland, Mr.	2,129,000	r 20 1	2,190,000
Augusta, Cin-	1,470,000	D. 201.00	2,026,000
Knocyille	1,750,000	b: 10-1	2,379,000
San Disgo Troston	3,792,000	D 9.0	2,349,000
Waterloop	1,929,000	1 4.5	4,985,000
Evaneville	1,614,000	t 10.9	1,949,000
Harrisheers Davemport	2,119,000	1 7.8	2,066,000
Lopoka	1,974,000	1.40.0	2,172,000
Colar Rapeta.	1,847,000	1 21.3	1,721,000
Yargu.	1,060,000	p 20.4	1,141,000
Januarier	1,915,000	1 24 5	2,08,000
Fall River.	1,408,000	1 35.3	1,555,000
Fort Wayner	1,322,000	1 11.6	1,738,990
Springfield, III	1,400,000	1 17.7	1,665,000
New Bestfurd .	1,397,000	1 54.5	1,451,000
brw.	1,501,000	1 35.0	1,490,097
Nostones	1,137,000	1 25 6	1,443,000
Chester	1,067,000	B9	1,192,000
Oction	1,194,000	1 44.7	1,247,000
Rockford,	1,376,000	1 35 3	1,366,000
Columbia	790,000	1 9.4	1,037,000
York	174,000	1 19.5	1,045,000
towell.	975,000	1 26.4	1,044,000
Brise	857,000	2 37.4	£,000,000
Quincy South Hand	714,000	1 3.6	940,000 871,000
South Bend Biomington	734,000	1 29.3	585,000
Binghamton	752,000	1 23 9	1000,000
Leainiton Marafield	785,000	n 19.5	940,000 741,000
Decatur	696,000	1 24.9	846,000
Jackson, Miss.	573,000	n 3,2	488,000
Jacksonville, III. Vicksburg	238,000	20.2	325,000
W 12 La C	-	-	- Total -
Total, U.S. S. Im. eutside N. Y.	4,501,230,000 1,903,129,000	1 24 5	\$4,715,657,000 2,034,479,000

Later reports, covering the whole month, showed a total for the United States of \$21,462,963,627, which was "the heaviest ever recorded for any February." It, however, reflected a decrease of 14 per cent. from January, which ratio of loss "was really negligible when one considered that February was a short month, that it was marked by two holidays, and that it usually stands for a between-seasons period in retail trade." Incidentally,

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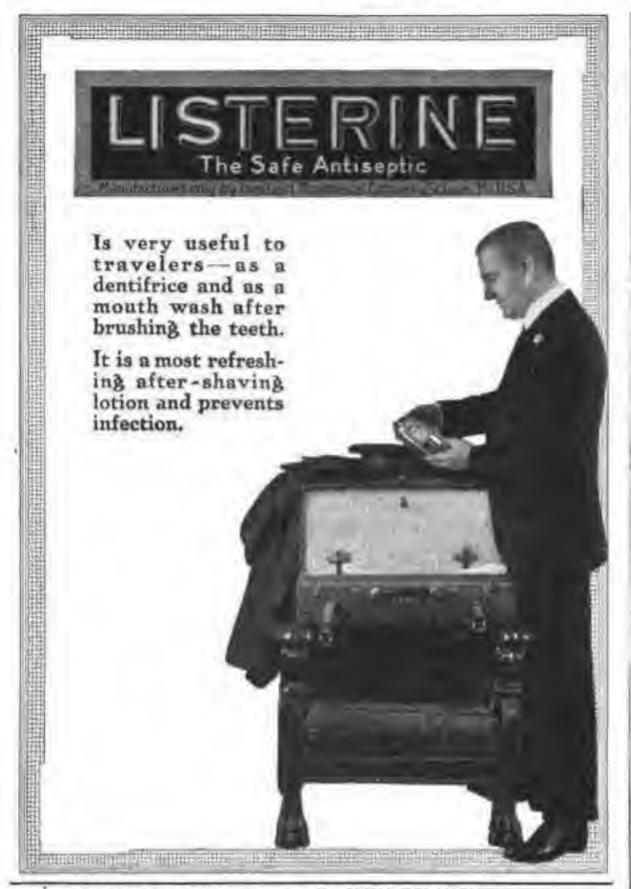
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the German submarine issue restricted speculation, put off certain financing and made for more or less unsettlement, in trade circles. At the same time, one had to remember "the influences of high prices, which naturally expand operations, exprest in terms of money, without, however, bringing about a similar degree of enlargement in physical volume." Again, "payments on account of the British war-loan made during the fore part of February increased clearings at New York and Boston," Nevertheless, Bradstreet's found it a fact that payments in February "never were larger than in the month just ended." Clearings increased 18.1 per cent. over February, 1916; 80 per cent, over the like month in 1915; 68 per cent, over that time in 1914, and 59 per cent, over the corresponding month in 1913. New York City's total for February, \$12,794,087,244, while being the smallest reported since August, 1916, was the largest ever noted for the month named.

Outside of New York, bank clearings for the whole month aggregated \$8,668,876,-383, the smallest total registered since August, 1916, but likewise "the largest ever recorded for February." This sum indicated an advance of 22.7 per cent, over February, 1916, while disclosing a gain of nearly 40 per cent, over the like month in 1913. Following are Bradstreet's aggregates of elearings for the whole month at all cities compared with the like periods in four

preceding years:

(Na	and the second	nitted)	1411	1015
January \$25,424 February 21,462 March	\$19,991 18,159 20.618	\$13,429 11,865 13,790	\$16,100 12,770 14,148	\$18,000 13,481 13,985
1st quarter	\$38,768	\$30,084	843,018	\$43,550
April May June	\$19,251 20,564 20,526	\$14,963 14,574 14,064	\$14,791 13,061 13,841	13,980 13,580
2d quarter	\$60,341	\$43,601	\$41,693	141,715
July . August . September .	\$10,327 19,685 22,977	\$14,875 14,234 15,348	\$14,385 9,840 9,927	\$13,422 12,290 13,293
3d quarter	\$11,000	\$44,457	\$34,152	\$38,975
October November Devember	\$25,491 26,610 27,075	\$20,101 19,297 20,236	\$11,624 10,982 12,540	\$15,551 13,749 14,537
tili quarter	\$79,176	\$59,634	\$35,146	\$43,830
Grand total	8259,974	\$186,776	\$154,009	\$168,074

THE HIGH PRICES FOR COPPER

While other metals have registered "startling advances" in price since the war began, copper, says The Wall Street Journal, "still holds the center of the stage." Production has been greatly stimulated by the war, and yet high prices continue to prevail. Late in November, copper was selling for 3512 cents per pound, an extremely high price, but within the present year the price has reached 37 cents. Not since 1872, when the price reached 44 cents, has copper sold so high as it has this year. Further items as to the copper situation are set forth in the same paper:

"Refinery output in 1916 totaled 2,311,-000,000 pounds, an increase of more than 41 per cent, over the previous year. But it is not expected that 1917's refinery output will show much of an increase over 1916. Freight congestion, coupled with stormy weather and labor troubles, delayed shipments of adequate supplies to refineries through January and February, and producers are still experiencing shipping troubles.

"Assuming that refinery output this

year approximates 2,400,000,000 pounds, the question has been asked, Where will this copper go? Exports last year took care of about 733,000,000 pounds of copper and domestic consumption 1,585,429,666 pounds. Sales totaled 2,318,429,666 pounds. In September the Allies purchased 448,-000,000 pounds, to be delivered through the

first six months of this year.

"Since practically all available copper for delivery before July has been sold, we may assume that domestic buyers have already contracted for about 752,000,000 pounds. This export and domestic business already booked for the first six months would total 1,200,000,000 pounds, leaving 1,200,000,000 pounds of last-half metal to be contracted for. If the needs of the Allies are as great this year as they were in 1916, then 285,000,000 pounds additional will have to be purchased here and shipped abroad in the last six months of 1917. And if domestic buying is on a par with last year, this will mean the purchase of 833,000,000 additional pounds for this country's consumption, making a total of 2.318,429,666 pounds to be sold this year, or 81.570,334 pounds less than the estimated 1917 refinery production of 2,400,000,000 pounds. And yet the copper trade does not look for a surplus at the end of 1917, since 1916 exports showed a big increase over 1915; while apparent domestic consumption also increased about 550,000,000 pounds. As a matter of fact, domestic consumption has almost doubled since 1913.

"Another factor which might necessitate a revision of all estimates for 1917 consumption would be the entrance of this Government into the copper market for its preparedness needs. Should the war end in a few months the copper demands of the Allies for war-purposes would be greatly reduced, but the German market will be open and Germany is said to need something like 800,000,000 pounds of the metal. Peace will bring a copper demand for purposes other than war. It will mark the beginning of reconstruction in the devastated sections of Europe, and for this alone an immense quantity of copper will be needed. Large copper producers feel that the metal through 1918 will command a relatively high price as compared with 1913 and 1914, even the hostilities cease and a sudden lessening of demand paves the way for a substantial drop in prices."

SAVINGS-BANK DEPOSITS THE LARGEST KNOWN

That, during "a year of extraordinarily high prices," the savings-banks of New York State should have been well patronized by men and women in making deposits, while at the same time favored by light withdrawals, are two facts which Brodstreet's thinks "worthy of the attention of agitators, who are wont to proclaim that the rich are getting richer all the time, while the poor are getting poorer.' Considering all the circumstances, the writer thinks we ought not to have expected that savings-banks would show any thing but increased deposits in a year such as 1916, "when wages ascended to record high levels and when employment was well-nigh continuous." At the same time 633,407 accounts have been opened or reopened during the year, as against 533,-032 in 1915, a fact which dissipates the notion that savings-banks are suffering seriously from the more or less strenuous competition of the postal-savings system, or the one that savings-bank deposits are more and more being withdrawn and invested in standard stocks and bonds.

Deposits during 1916, not including



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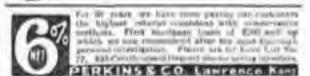
The Book of Hardy Flowers

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interest credited or paid, went up to the high-water mark of \$488,678,661, a gain of \$76,176,398, or 18 per cent., over 1915. This volume of increase was "truly remarkable and, considered in connection with the relatively light deposits of 1915 and 1914, sets up the inference that foreignborn residents here have worked their minds back to a point where they deem it wise to deposit instead of hoard their savings." One must keep it in mind here, however, that there has been little or no emigration from the country, which has tended to keep funds from being carried to Europe. Withdrawals in 1915 aggregated only \$422,988,549, which was a decrease of about \$7,000,000 from the preceding year and of \$26,000,000 from 1913 when withdrawals were exceptionally heavy. Withdrawals in 1915, 1914, and 1913, had execeded deposits, and thus paralleled trends witnessed in 1908 and 1907. Following are two tables that give the resources and total deposits as of January 1 for seventeen years past, as well as the deposits and withdrawals in certain particular years:

Jessery 1	Resources	Total Deposits
1917.	\$2,139,299,637	\$1,951,663,729
1916	1.974.046.375	1.519,206,887
1915	1.912,204,574	1,771,500,959
1914	1.926.334,331	1,741,007,460
IND	1,881,783,753	1,649,453,168
1017	1,750,862,790	1,619,115,649
1913	1 055 etc 709	1,542,933,693
1010	1,625,916,608	1,482,449,494
Tun	1,536,610,547	1,390,443,327
THE	1,465,296,677	1,380,399,090
1907	1,864,950,833	1,362,035,636
TIK VS	1,405,500,904	1,292,358,867
11435	1,311,991,505	1,198,583,142
1996	1,238,900,466	1,131,281,943
1991	1.191,127,578	1,077,383,743
1907	1,111,564,024	1,014,705,000
1901	1,000,019,216	947,129,638
	Depunits	Withdrawala
1916.*	1486,078,001	\$423,568,540
1912	412 502 363	429,009,102
1914	410,275,680	443,510,257
1913	\$39,923,632	448,273,900
1913	\$33,015,110	423,273,640
1911	627,947,745	408,291,534
1010	\$03,\$83,027	200,274,672
1000	200,790,460	336,567,885
1006	330,603,187	393,237,604
1007	290,093,794	#21,704,646
1904	330,634,132	202,643,984
1900		28A, 884, 600
1902		266,550,112
1001		252,549,576
1900	268,023,343	240.013.371
-	35,455,354	1

Supplementing these interesting data, Bradstreet's writer presents other details as to the condition of the savings-banks of New York State on January 1 this year, as compared with their condition in the previous year:

The second second	INIT	1916
Number of banks	141	140
Total resources	\$2,129,299,637	\$1,974,046,375
Amount due depositors	1,953,00X,729	1,810,204,637
Other liabilities	709,517	715,279
value stocks and bonds	184,925,701	154,124,167
bonds		183,009,354
Number of open accounts.	3,417,312	3,243,362
Number of accounts opened or reopened during year	103,407	533,932
Number of accounts closed dur- ing year.	459,457	\$60,312
Amount deposited during year,	The second	and the State Comme
not including interest credited.		\$412,502,563
Amount withdrawn during year. Amount of interest paid and	422,988,549	429,908,102
eredited during year	55,752,450	65,124,623
Salaries paid for the year	3,419,366	3,245,975
Espenses other than salares for year	1,251,683	3,644,019
the state of the s		

As to the figures for other States, the writer remarks that comprehensive statisties are not available, because the years of different State banking departments do not all end on exactly comparable dates. But his opinion is that it is "more than probable that savings for all of the country mounted to new high figures, employment having been so wide-spread at high wages, while the incomes of small investors largely expanded."

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this rolumn, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"B. B.," Muskogee, Okla.—"Is the word tasty correctly used in the sentence, Dress your hair tasty?

No. Use "tastily" instead, and follow the rule that adverbs are employed to modify verbs.

"H. S.," Danbury, Conn.—"(1) To settle an argument, my friend insists that Newfoundland is pronounced with the accent on land. Is he right? (2) Is this sentence correct; 'Please send me samples of invitation cards showing the style of lettering, etc.? Is style used correctly or should it be styles?"

(1) Your friend is not in error. There is a stress on the final syllable which gives to the a the sound it has in "at" rather than that which it has in "sofa"-a sound heard in the final syllable of "New Zealand" but not in that of "Maoriland." The dictionary places the primary stress on the first syllable and the secondary on the last. (2) It should read "styles of lettering."

"A. G. F.," Washington, D. C.—"(1) What is the proper pronunciation of the word pilaster iparticularly with reference to sound of '1')? Is there any disagreement amoung authorities as to the proper pronunciation of the word? (2) May certain syllables of words be properly ac-cented in speaking, contrary to proper accent when such words are used alone, for the sake of contrast? For example, 'His plan was to do nothing of fensive or de fensive'."

(1) Pillaster is pronounced pi-las'ter-i as in pin. The LEXICOGRAPHER is hot aware of any disagreement as to the pronunciation of this word. (2) Yes; that is the only way to bring out the contrast.

"K. L. M.," New York, N. Y.—"Is the claim recently made in a New York newspaper that the word 'Rye' in the Scottish song, 'Comin' Thro' the Rye, means a village green and not a stream, correct?"

In view of the fact that one of the verses of this song explicitly states that-

"Ob. Jenny's a' wat, poor body, Jenny's seldom dry; She draiglet a' her petticoatic 'Comin' thro' the Rye."

it is quite evident that a stream is referred to. There is no Scottish word ree which means village

"F. A. W.," Demorest, Ga.—"For about forty-five years I have been under the impression that the croplet. 'A little nonsense now and then, etc., came from the pen of 'Brick' Pomeroy, who, as long age as that was at La Crosse, Wis., and was quite popular as the editor of The Democrat, which had a wide circulation through the then 'West."

The couplet to which you refer is given in our reference-books as anonymous. But the idea has been exprest by many writers, from Horace down. and it may be that it was used by Pomeroy in "Nonsense," which he published in 1868.

"D. W. M.." Emery, Tex.—"(1) Why is rough pronounced ruff; dough, dou; bough, bou, etc. (2) Which one of President Wilson's Cabinet members is a native of Great Britain? Where and when was he born? (3) Is Mr. Bryan's (ex-Secretary of State) son-in-law a captain in the British Army; what is his name?"

(1) The varying pronunciation of words ending in ough arises from the circumstances of their evolution during a period when English orthography was in an unsettled condition. Thus, in Early English "rough" was spelled "ruhh." In the seventeenth century "dough" was spelled "doe." In Early English "bough" was spelt "bou." each case, when the spelling changed, the pronunciation was retained. (2) William Bauchop Wilson, Secretary of Labor, was born at Blantyre, Scotland, April 2, 1862. (3) Mr. Bryan's daughter. Ruth, married an Englishman named Owen. but we are not aware that he is an officer in thu

"E. S. C.," Lake Sunapee, N. H.—"(1) Which is the correct form: 'The intention, the duty, the privilege, the purpose to do or of doing?' (2) Which is the correct form of answer: 'What is your intention? Ans. 'To go home or of going home?' (3) Which is the correct form: 'I have the intention of going home or to go home?'"

(1) It depends on the context. Thus, we should say, "It is my intention to do," but "I have the



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LIBERTY SIX





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intention of doing." The same rule applies to "duty," "privilege," and "purpose." (2) In answer to the question, "What is your inten-tion?" we should say, "To go home." (3) The correct form is, "I have the intention of going home.

"C. S. F.," New York,—"Can you tell me why sait crackles when thrown on a fire?"

Because salt contains water, and when it is thrown into a fire the water is rapidly turned to steam, and to this sudden conversion the crackling is due.

"T. K." San Francisco, Cal.—"From a pamphlet called 'Some Reasons for Chinese Excussion, I learn that between 20,000 and 25,000 Chinese were slain by the Spaniards at Manila. P. I., and that thirty or forty years later another massacre took place in which a larger number was died in the same place. When did this butchery happen'

"In 1574 the city of Manila was sacked and burned by Chinese pirates," says the "New International Encyclopedia" (vol. xv: p. 3: 1916). and continues: "In 1602, an insurrection of the Chinese residents of the city was put down with great severity, several thousands of the insurgents being killed." Subsequent uprisings were of Fillpinos for their independence of Spain, but these were of much later date.

"H. C. C.," Olean, N. Y.—"Kindly give me the genealogical process by which a name be-comes 'hyphenated.' How, for example, and when, the Smiths and the Joneses unite their names and become 'Smith-Jonese'."

Compound names are recognized as legitimate where property is represented as having descended through an heiress, and when one family has held possession of an estate for several generations which has subsequently descended by inheritance in male line to another who is actual proprietor. Compound names of the kind reflect the status of the record or in Great Britain of the warrant of royal license. The extinction of one family and the devolution of its estate to another has produced such compound names as Godolphin-Osborne and Spencer-Churchill. Here each surname represents a fact in the history of the family. The Earl of Buckingham, for instance, is a Hobart-Hampden-Mercer-Henderson. In many instances, however, there is no such warrant for compound names.

In the United States they are sometimes formed by linking a bride's maklen name to that of her husband; or by adding a testator's name to one's own in accordance with the condition of a bequest. One who has a very common surname sometimes inserts a hyphen between it and his second Christian name. Again, a child whose father dies when he is quite young and whose mother marries again. may add his stepfather's name to his own. Fermerly, it was the custom in England to give the surname of the godfather or godmother to the child for whom they stood sponsor.

"A. E. G.," Parma, Mich.—"(1) What is the force of the word kelat—'Not merely to keep them busy, or to give the function proper kelat, but because Uncle Sam has found by careful experiment that about 30 per cent, more real to put in with entate than without. (2) Also, where is the origin of Josephen, meaning heighters.

(f) The definition of felat is "showings of achievement; brilliance of conduct or action; plendor," It is a French word, (2) "Yeggmen" is derived from the kipsy word "yest," which arous "chief tidet."



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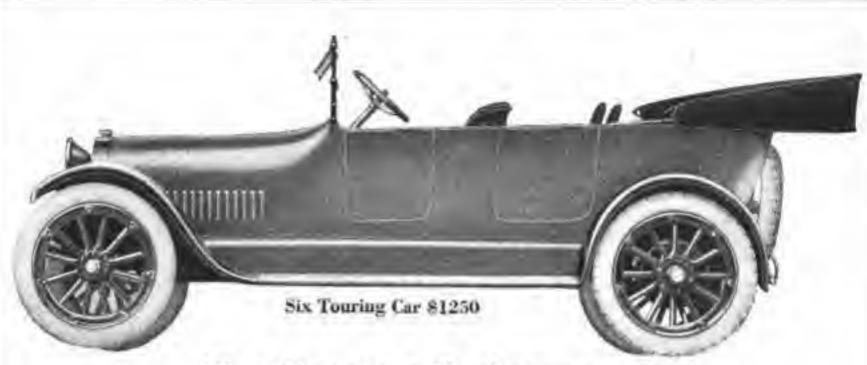
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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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Whole Number 1406

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

A "STATE OF WAR" WITH GERMANY

HEN GERMAN U-BOATS on March 18 sank three more American ships—the Vigilancia, the Illinois, and the City of Memphis-and added five to their already heavy toll of American lives, official Washington. the correspondents tell us, realized that we had passed, by the inexorable logic of events, from "armed neutrality" to "a state of war." We are informed that was the view taken by the Cabinet in its meeting of March 20; and the following day the President issued a second call to Congress to meet on April 2, two weeks earlier than the date named in his first summons, "to receive a communication concerning grave matters of national policy which should be taken immediately under consideration." These "grave matters," in the opinion of the press, relate to Germany's attacks upon American ships and American citizens, and, as the New York Times remarks, "it will be the duty of Congress to recognize the fact of war and to authorize the President to take the necessary measures for national defense." A state of war between Germany and the United States actually exists, admitted Vice-President Marshall in a speech at Montgomery, Ala., on the 20th, and this opinion is echoed by such eminent authorities as Charles E. Hughes. Elihu Root, and Theodore Roosevelt. "There is now a state of war, and the people of the United States should recognize the fact," says Mr. Hughes. "Germany is making war on us," and our reply must be "either war or submission," affirms Mr. Root. And Colonel Roosevelt, after pointing out that she has "steadily waged war upon us" ever since her declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare on January 31, goes on to say:

"It has been a war of murder upon us. She has killed American women and children, as well as American men, upon the high seas. She has sunk our ships; our ports have been put under blockade.

"She has asked Mexico and Japan to join with her in dismembering this country. If these are not overt acts of war, then Lexington and Bunker Hill were not overt acts of war, It is well to remember that during the last two years the Germans have killed as many, or almost as many, Americans as were slain at Lexington and Bunker Hill, and whereas the British in open conflict slew armed American fighting men, the Americans whom the Germans have slain were women and children and unarmed men going peacefully about their lawful business.

"Such are the conditions. Any American citizen who is now pro-German is a traitor to this country—as much a traitor as

"There is no question about 'going to war.' Germany is already at war with us. The only question for us to decide is whether we shall make war nobly or ignobly. Let us face the accomplished fact, admit that Germany is at war with us, and in turn wage war on Germany with all our energy and courage and regain the right to look the whole world in the eyes without flinehing."

"Germany is at war with the United States, and the United States ought to be at war with Germany," agrees the Boston Transcript, "Our citizens have been murdered; our rights have been invaded; and treason has been plotted by German agents within our frontiers," notes the New York Tribune, which asks, "What are we going to do about it now?" "The Imperial Government is at war with this country," affirms the Scranton Republican; and the same fact is acknowledged in various terms by such papers as the Buffalo News and Express, Springfield Union, Philadelphia Public Ledger, Washington Herald, Baltimore News, Los Angeles Times, Indianapolis News, Manchester Union, Paterson Press-Guardian, Savannah News, Brooklyn Citizen, New York Evening Post and World, and the Cleveland Proces. "The United States is not impotent and the people of the United States are not cowards," remarks the Cleveland paper. "Therefore, war is inevitable."

In the opinion of the New York Globe, it will not be necessary for Congress to declare war, but merely "to recognize and to certify to the fact that a state of war exists." The World has this to say of the relations now existing between the two countries:

"It is because Germany is already making war against the United States that the President has changed the date of the special session, and Americans who have been looking for an international miracle which would keep the peace between the United States and Germany must face the situation as it is.

. . Nor need we waste time in lamentations. Rather should we face the future with pride and confidence, conscious that the United States will be fighting the battle of democracy alongside of the other great democracies of the world.

"When Congress meets, there should be no doubt about the determination of the American people to perform their full duty and play their full part, soberly, sanely, and effectively. There should be no doubt about their determination to support the Government and give to it whatever it requires, men and money and service.

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"In whatever sacrifices this country may make, there is the additional assurance that the entrance of the United States into the war means an earlier and a better peace. The war will be shortened and the common people of every country will be nearer to the new emancipation because the greatest of republics has cast its lot with the other democracies in resistance to a ruthless German militarism and a lawless German autocracy."

It will be the duty of Congress, other papers agree, not only

to recognize the fact that a state of war exists, but to provide for the prosecution of that war on our part with all the speed and power possible. There is a growing demand that the President call the ablest men of the country to his council-table. In the meantime our Government is setling in motion all its available machinery to expedite preparedness-rushing orders for submarine - chasers, speeding up the work on the naval-construction program, and hastening the mobilization of our industries. The New York World, in its issue of March 21, listed the following ten steps that are "now under consideration by the Government":

"I. The mobilization of the entire naval forces, supplemented with adequate auxiliary facilities to assist in exterminating the submarine peril to neutral nations, with the full uses of

Allied bases on both sides of the Atlantic for the necessary

ampplies.

"2. The granting of permission to the war-ships of the Allied nations at war with Germany to use American ports as supply-bases, while doing patrol duty, and the removal of all restrictions, such as the armament of merchantmen entering and clearing United States ports.

"3. The unlimited provision of war-equipment to the Allied nations at war with Germany, with particular favor to be

shown the new Russian Government.

"4. The passage by Congress of a universal military training and service bill, designed to provide an army of 500,000 men within six months.

"5. The mobilization of the National Guard, following the adoption of a resolution declaring the existence of a state of war, so as to bring the land forces to an immediate strength of 300,000 men; this army to be used for domestic service until eventualities, not now anticipated, may compel the dispatching of it as part of an expeditionary force that the United States may feel compelled to send to foreign soil.

"6. The requisitioning of German-owned war- and merchant ships now held in American continental and insular waters for war-purposes, to be compensated for at the termination of hostilities between the United States and Germany unless they should be confiscated as a reprisal for the destruction of American vessels by Germany.

"7. The mobilization of the merchant marine by the Government for national uses, including the conveyance of cargoes to the Allied nations.

"S. The passage by Congress of legislation extending the credit of the Government for any purposes that it may find necessary in protecting its interests against German aggression.

"9. The mobilization of the railways, industrial and all other forces that may be taken over by the Government or operated under its direction to supply unlimited facilities for both the naval and military establishments of the Government.

"10. The mobilization of the financial resources of the country so as to insure an adequate supply of money necessary to finance the war-operations of the Government."

The preparations for naval war actually ordered are thus summarized by the New York Evening Sun: "Construction of sixty 35-knot submarine-chasers at the New York Navy-Yard.

"Construction of two hundred or more submarine-chasers by private ship-building companies under rush orders.

"Utilization of the \$115,000,000 naval emergency fund for speeding up the Navy's defensive measures.

"Suspension of the eight-hour day on all work for the Navy Department, the men to work ten hours a day and to be paid

time and one-half for overtime.

"Graduation of the first class at the Naval Academy next Saturday with the rank of lieutenant, skipping the grade of ensign, and the graduation of the second class in September.

"Increase of the enlisted personnel of the Navy to 87,000,"

Meanwhile the Governors of many Eastern and Southern States have appealed to the President to put the National Guard on a war-footing at once, and the Senate Committee on Military Affairs "is preparing to rush to enactment in record time all measures of national defense that may be asked for by the Administration." To quote further from the Washington correspondence of the New York Times:

"The fact that the Senate Military Committee reported favorably on Senator Chamberlain's bill for universal service, appending it as a committee

amendment to the Army Appropriation Bill, which failed with the end of the last session, shows that he will have the full support of his committee for any intermediate step he may have in contemplation. There is good reason to believe that his measure for universal service, which followed a plan prepared by the General Staff, will now have the support of Secretary Baker."

"When we go in, we will go in to the hilt," this dispatch quotes a "high official" as saying; and the same sentiment was the key-note of the great mass-meeting held in New York on March 22, under the anspices of the Defense League. The New York Globe presents the case against "timid" war and half-hearted participation in the following vigorous paragraphs:

"The murder of Americans on the high seas is merely one symptom of a generalized disease. The Germany that gives orders to her submarines is the same Germany that wantonly precipitated this atrocious war; the same Germany that invaded Belgium and brought the torch and the firing-squad to that inoffensive land; the same Germany that has bombarded civilian cities and reestablished military slavery; the same Germany that would sack New York and ravage Texas via Mexico except kept otherwise busy by Britons, and Frenchmen, and Russians, and Italians, and Belgians, and Servians, and Roumanians, and Portuguese, and Montenegrins. In select German military circles the United States is called 'creation's richest crib,' and great is the longing to crack it. Were it not for the sacrifices other men are making we would not be free of anxiety.

"When Hercules tackled the Lernscan hydra he did not confine himself to assailing one head. An octopus which has seven
arms left is not a pleasant companion, even the one is maimed.
The place to fight a fire is at its center. Sanitary work must be
done at the source of infection. We are not likely to induce
Germany to respect maritime law until such a time as she is
induced to respect other laws just as essential to human happiness. The plain purpose of the Teutonic imperialist is to garrote
self-government, and if she succeeds she succeeds altogether,
Our peace must be made in conjunction with the general peace,
and if we wish its early arrival every ounce of power should be
applied toward securing this general peace. The best place to
defend America is in Europe."



o perighted by the Tribune have above tons.

SOMEBODY IS DUE FOR AN AWARENING

- Darling in the New York Tribune

THE GERMAN RETREAT

"RETREAT TO VICTORY" and "another von Hindenburg master-stroke" are the terms used by the German War Office to describe the great movement on the Western front which began with the fall of Bapaume and resulted in a few days in the withdrawal of German troops from a hundred miles of elaborately entrenched and supposedly impregnable positions, and the surrender of more than a thousand square miles of French territory held by the Germans almost since the

beginning of the war. They claim that it takes the German Army back to a shorter, stronger, and more scientifically prepared line, and throws into confusion all the claborate preparations of the Allies for a spring offensive. And another Berlin dispatch quotes a high German military authority who exults in the fact that "we are now getting the enemy out of their trenches." But as one American editor ironically remarks, a few repetitions this master - stroke would take the German armies back to Berlin; and the New York World notes that while the French and English are certainly coming out of their trenches it is "on the side facing away from Paris." Altogether, thinks the New York Times, the attempt of the Germans to call their retirement a victory rather than a defeat "is simply forlorn whistling in a graveyard."

But the German papers, apparently, accept the theory of a strategic withdrawal, as do some editorial observers on this

side of the water. "This is not the first strategic retreat von Hindenburg has executed in this war, and thus far these retreats have always borne fruit a hundredfold," recalls the Berlin Deutsche Tageszeitung, which adds: "It is only necessary to remember his great retreat from before Warsaw and the partial evacuation of Transylvania." "Developments may be awaited with calm confidence." declares the Marges Post. and the Vossische Zeitung reminds its readers that "the same von Hindenburg who began the Transylvania campaign with a retreat, and who in 1914 evacuated a conquered strip of Poland to strike the Russians like a bolt of lightning, now stands master of the battles on our Western front." All the German military experts, according to a Berlin dispatch, "explain the movement as part of the strategical plan of the German General Staff for a decision on the Western front, and a master-stroke to vitiate the preparations of the Entente for an offensive." And we read in a statement given by the German War Office to the United Press on March 21:

"Germany is retreating to a victory because her armies are taking their places in new positions, long prepared.

"Those positions embody the newest lessons of the war. They will force the enemy to learn their trade all over again. They would astound tacticians if their full details were revealed.

"They may transform the entire character of war.

"In the meantime Germany has been clearing the whole country in front of these new positions. They are miles back of the present line. The whole country intervening between the old German line and the new one has, by necessity of war and

necessity of the new German plans, been made a

wilderness.

"Roads have been destroved, the whole terrane has been made difficult of passage, all means of communication have been effaced. Some villages have utterly disappeared. Some have been only partly wrecked. Not only has a free zone of fire been obtained by such a procodure, but the enemy must come forward slowly over ground hazardous of passage.

"In their new positions the German forces will face an enemy either hurriedly brought up over this difficult wilderness, and, because of this hurry, insufficiently supplied, or an enemy which has come forward very slowly, because of necessity of building up the country.

"In either event, the enemy will be at a disadvantage. Months of toil by a million German soldiers have been expended in perfecting the new Ger-The German man lino. forces will be entrenched in the strongest possible defenses, protected by forests of barbed-wire entanglements. A free firezone in front will give them clear view of the enemy. Gons have been carefully ranged over all this forefield.

The shortened line will free a large number of troops. Not only will

which subdued Roumania is likewise free." A few days earlier another Berlin dispatch explained that one purpose of the German retirement was "to secure our

troops freedom of movement and to end trench warfare."

Germany have these men, but the victorious German Army

"We expect the Entente to claim all this as a great victory. They will say they recaptured these cities. They have not. They have not won them by battle. We are not moving back because of enemy pressure, but we are reshaping the Western front lines so that we will have an aggressive initiative."

American army officers, according to a Washington dispatch, are convinced that this wholesale withdrawal, which was apparently accomplished with inconsiderable loss of men and material, is "a great strategic movement," but they confess their mystification as to its outcome. And no less an authority than Mr. Frank H. Simonds, of the New York Tribunc, agrees that "one of the most successful retreats in all military history



WHERE THE WESTERN DEADLOCK BROKE.

The heavy line marks the entrenched and supposedly impregnable position held by the Germans on July 1, 1916, when the British and French began their offensive on the Somme. The heavy dotted line shows what had been gained when weather conditions checked this offensive in November. The shaded area shows the ground surrendered and made into a wilderness by the Germans between March 17 and 22.

It said further:

still leaves the riddle of German strategy unanswered." "Few of the British generals with whom I talked six weeks ago at the front believed that such a retreat could be made," says Mr. Simonds, and the New York Evening Post suggests that it must have been made possible by Germany's recovery of her mastery in the air. Whatever its ultimate object, insists the New York

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POSSIBLE STAGES OF A GERMAN RETREAT.

The shaded territory was that occupied by the Allies on February 1. The westernmost line, from Arras southward, represents approximately the "Hindenburg line," to which the Germans retreated last week. The heavy black line, and the broken line to the right show the next two reserve lines of defense which the Germans are thought to have prepared in view of a possible partial withdrawal from Belgium and northern Prance. This map was prepared by the New York Tribune, whose war-editor, Mr. F. H. Simonds, recently returned from a visit to the French front.

Eccuing Mail, the withdrawal is "a maneuver and not a defeat."
It is certainly not a rout, remarks the Chicago Teibuse, which
goes on to discuss some of the considerations that may be
dictating German strategy:

"One of these considerations is probably the collapse of the Turkish Power. If German reports are to be believed, Turkish troops have been used extensively along the Russian front. They were reported as far north as Riga. Recent developments in Asia Minor have unquestionably created in the Turkish Government an intense desire for the return of these troops. Germany would have to find substitutes. She can gain more troops for work on this front by shortening her Western line.

"Already her withdrawal must have released more than 150,-000 men from the Western front.

"But it is unnecessary to assume any such reason for the German withdrawal. There is obviously little more to be gained by Germany in France and Belgium. Capturing Paris is now out of the question. The offensive at Verdun demonstrated that the Germans could make no advance proportionate to the number of men lost.

"Germany's retreat may have as its purpose not only the release of troops for use against Russia but the devitalizing of the French desire to fight on. With France free of the invader the Kaiser may reckon the French people will hesitate to spend another million men to invade Germany."

The retirement of the Germans may have been in accordance with their military "plan," remarks the Baltimore Sun, "but it is evidently a plan very different from that with which they entered France, and one which has been forced upon them by superior military pressure." "No army enjoys retreating," as the New York Times reminds us, and "Hindenburg is shortening his lines, not because he wants to, but because he has to." The French and British people, says the Philadelphia Press, "can not but regard the backward movement of the Germans

as a glorious victory and the beginning of the end." The Allies have every reason to be gratified by this breaking of the deadlock on the Western front, says the Springfield Republican, and the Cleveland Plain Dealer declares that "what has now been achieved is sufficient to justify all the immense outlay of the French and British since July of last year." The Cleveland paper goes on to say:

"The victory of the French and British in a warfare in which it was said a year ago that the offensive must lose five times as heavily as the defensive is now admitted. A victory that Germany confidently asserted to be impossible is now a fact.

"The Allies have more men than the Germans; they have more and seemingly better guns; they have immeasurably greater resources; and now they have the added advantage of buoyant confidence."

"It is to be doubted whether defenses could be possibly devised stronger than those which the Germans held so tenaciously during two years of trench warfare, and which have now been smashed," remarks the Washington Star. "Such a retreat can not be explained away," insists the New York Commercial, which goes on:

"Press dispatches relate the desperate efforts of the German Government and the newspapers to explain this surrender of valuable territory. It may have disarranged the plans of the Entente Allies for a spring drive, but the projected drive could not have been planned for a more sweeping victory at the outset than has been won without a serious struggle. It may be that the German Emperor is afraid of a revolution to follow the one which drove his cousin, the Czar of Russia, from the throne. If such a danger impends it would be wise to draw the German armies back on German soil to meet foes within.

"The most plausible explanation of the situation is that the German Government pins its sole hope of winning favorable terms of peace on starving England into submission by submarine warfare. While this forlorn hope is being ventured Germany will try to defend her frontiers from invasion and keep in subjection the revolutionists who threaten the Hohenzollern dynasty from within. The dream of an empire in the East is fading fast, and the German people will realize that they are beaten if the submarine campaign also fails. The Kaiser's position will be desperate the moment his subjects find that he



GERMANY.

Cosare in the New York Erening Post.

has led them to defeat in a war that he provoked and which he could easily have prevented by accepting Sir Edward Grey's offer to mediate and to take sides against the Powers that began a war without giving time for a conference to settle the Balkan question. Famine stalks through the streets of the great cities of Germany and Austria-Hungary, and will not be borne patiently if the people find out that the hated English have enough to eat."

DEMOCRATIC RUSSIA AS OUR ALLY

As WE ARM AGAINST GERMANY and consider alining ourselves among her banded foes, American editors rejoice that instead of reluctantly taking the corrupt despotism of the Romanoffs as an ally, we may proudly join hands with the self-governing people of Russia in a war of peoples



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"COME OFF THAT PENCE."

-Darling in the New York Tribune.

against kings, the a revolution in Germany, of course, would again transform the situation. The revolution in Russia, as the Dallas News observes, "gives a political and spiritual unity to the alliance of Germany's enemies that has heretofore been lacking, for the reason that democracy was in league with autoeracy." But with Russia a republic, or, at worst, a constitutional monarchy, "the cause of anti-Prussianism has been advanced to a definite stage," in the Des Moines Capital's opinion, and "the battle-ery can well be now that the absolute rule of royalty, the lodgment of the power of church and state in one man, can not exist in Europe." Out of Russia, declares the New Haven Journal-Courier, has now come the illumination which we in this country "required to make us see even more clearly the duty which confronts us. We need no longer haggle over details, as to whether, for example, we are being treated with scrupulous justice by the Allied nations. We have come upon the larger vision of this mighty struggle, and it is with that we have to deal. So long as democracy is under attack, there is but one place in the sun for the United States to occupy, distressing little details to the contrary." The New Orleans Item, which "has not seen that the quarrel of Europe is our quarrel," is none the less constrained to ask: "Is there a real liberty-loving American who will not breathe a sigh of relief that if our country is finally alined with the Allies, it can not enter a partnership with the most cruel and despotic Government in the World?"

Hitherto, notes the Springfield Republican, any one who urged that "democracy was staked on the defeat of the Central Powers" would be asked, "Why should we support a war continued for the sake of making the ukase of the Czar the supreme law in Constantinople? Why should we prefer the Russian Cæsar to the German Cæsar? Was not the Turk's beastly oppression of Christians matched by the Russian's cruel persecution of the Jew?" For nearly three years, says The Republican, Americans have had to face these questions. "and they have been a deadly blight to the sympathies which naturally are evoked by the appeals of the battling democracies over the seas to our democracy in America." The Massachusetts editor continues:

"The frenzied enthusiasm of the million Jews in New York City over the Russian emancipation reveals some measure of the difference this tremendous development may soon bring about in the currents of American opinion. In so far as pro-Germanism has been anti-Russian in essential quality among our Jewish population—and, one might add, among the Scandinavians and the Poles in America—the change in sentiment is likely to be immediate and radical.

"William of Germany is now the only living exponent of absolutism that the democracies of the world need fear. The Romanoffs have gone the way of the English Stuarts and the French Bourbons; the Hohenzollerns are the last strong prop of the outworn system which vests in a dynasty of princes a God-given right to rule mankind.

"If the United States can not bonorably escape from participation in this great war of the nations, events seem to have determined that Americans may uphold their principles without the taint of a decadent and besotted Casarism defiling their consciences and mocking their faith in democracy's final triumph throughout the world."

Even if we do not join Russia in the war against Germany, the democratization of that country makes for closer relations with the United States, which was the first nation formally to recognize the new régime. Here is a word to that effect from an Associated Press interview with the new Foreign Minister, Paul Miliukoff. He says:

"Nothing now stands in the way of a new commercial treaty between Russia and the United States. I think I am right in saying that the United States is eager for the resumption of old commercial relations and for the removal of all the disabilities governing Jews here. There now appear to be no obstacles to such an event. . . . This will only be one manifestation of the closer relations into which the new Russia hopes to enter with the democratic world."

The American-Russian Chamber of Commerce has issued a detailed statement showing how a liberal and progressive Russia "will naturally turn toward the United States for assistance



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THE THINKER.

-- Hofacker in the Philadelphia North American.

in the reorganization and the reconstruction of its economic resources." A banker who has specialized in international trade is quoted as predicting that American private capital will now have a better chance in Russia than it ever had before. One of Russia's greatest munitions-manufacturers, now in this country, agrees that the revolution "will mean a tremendous impetus to



THE SCRPTER.

-Cenare in the New York Exening Past.



BY DIVINE RIGHT OF THE PROPER.

—Jones in the Boston Journal.

FAMILY DISCIPLINE FOR A "LITTLE FATHER."

American trade with Russia," The editor of The RussianAmerican Journal of Commerce, as quoted in the New York
Times, expects not only closer trade relations but "a tacit alliance, sentimentally speaking, between Russia and the United
States," for "the Russian people will never from this on suffer
their Government to stand quietly by and see democratic
America assailed by any monarchical Power." Russia's formerly
enormous trade with Germany is said to have been stimulated
by the pro-German forces in the Government, to the detriment
of America and other lands, and these forces are now being climinated, with correspondingly brighter prospects for our merchants.

Looking at the Russian revolution in its broadest aspects, the American press find it almost impossible to exaggerate its importance to Europe and the cause of world democracy. In truth, says the Boston Transcript, "it is a nightmare taken from the breast of the whole liberal world." The vital thing, as the Macon Telegraph sees it, is that "the last great, forbidding, seemingly impregnable stronghold of autocracy" has been "taken in the twinkling of an eye-in a bloodless uprising." It seems a miracle to the Washington Herold "that Czardom should be east out during the progress of the world-war." Dr. Stephen 8. Wise, looking ahead, predicts in a sermon that "a war that started as a conspiracy of kings against the people will end in a triumph of the people." In the Worcester Gazette's picture sque phrase, "the Russian revolution is the morning whistle for the parasitie despots and aristocrats of Europe to get up and go to work. That crew the people will earry on their backs no longer." "The Russian revolution, effective and complete, means more democracies," reads a New York Morning Telegraph head-line. And the Pittsburg Leader concludes that "all forms of human oppression have been cataloged and doomed to extermination."

In congratulating the new regime in Russia our editorial writers do not forget the dangers that confront it. There are the forces of reaction. Among them the New York Times sees a large part of the nobility of Russia. Besides, as Mr. Isaac Don Levine points out in the New York Tribune, there are the million men who were employed in the old Governmental machine. Again, an appeal to the peasantry might bring about a successful counter-revolution. According to Mr. Levine, "the tens of millions of semicivilized, illiterate muzhiks"—who reverence the "Little Father"—might easily be swayed in this direction. The extreme radicals are held to be a disturbing

factor, from both military and political standpoints. Russia, the Buffalo Times notes, "lacks that saving factor in a nation, a great, well-informed, capable middle class." Then, writes Dr. T. L. Stoddard in the Philadelphia Public Ledger,

"There is the question of the non-Russian nationalities. Of Russia's 180,000,000 inhabitants, less than half are genuine Muscovites. . . . To-day they are in a bitter mood, and some of them may take this occasion to revenge themselves upon their Muscovite oppressors.

"Lastly, there is the likelihood of a great German military offensive to try to sweep the new Russian Government off its feet before it has had time to establish itself and get things into running order."

But if such handleaps were to hinder, asks the St. Louis Post Disputch, "could liberal rule ever make progress anywhere?" and "surely if democracy has maintained itself against many difficulties in China, it has a promise of victorious permanence in Russia." Among many favoring circumstances this paper notes the fact that "Russia has long been thinking in republican terms." As the New York Sun reminds us, "reform in Russia has been moving with the steady and irresistible progress of a glacier since the Zemstvo Congress formulated its bill of rights in November, 1904." A Russian business man, a Liberal, tells The Sun that the Duma has long been working out the essential machinery now in motion, and that the whole program of reform legislation is now ready to be put into effect. The structure will endure, another Russian tells the New York Tribunc, "because the statesmen who have come forward to form the new Cabinet have stept logically to their present posts from the leaderships of great bodies which represent the people." The New York Times is certain that they have the people behind them and "they appear to have behind them the Army." The Times believes "the soldiers know that their boots and shoes, their uniforms, their warm clothing, their food, and such comforts as have been supplied to them have come from the very people," largely through the zemstvo organizations, and not from the inefficient, corrupt, and treacherous bureaucracy. This is bound to influence their action toward the revolution, to say nothing of the fact that the mere "coming together of millions of men from all over the Empire, the communing one with another of these men drawn from the ranks of the people, is of deep meaning for the future of Russia." In particular, says the New York Journal of Commerce, "the development of

Russia into a constitutional monarchy will be the easier because its autocratic administration was superinduced on an essentially democratic framework." In the zemstvos, or rural county councils, established after the emancipation of the serfs in 1861, Russia has what has been called "a skeleton upon which popular government can easily be built up."

THE SUPREME COURT'S WAR-MEASURE

THE PEACEFUL United States Supreme Court is held responsible for one of the most effective "warmeasures" undertaken in these days of preparation. There were fears lest an industrial dispute during hostilities might find our Government, owing to Constitutional limitations, as helpless as the Welsh miners' strike found England. But the high Court's affirmation of the constitutionality of the Adamson Eight-Hour Law is held in Washington to be a complete reassurance on this point, so a correspondent of the New York Times reports. For the decision means clearly, we are told, "that a strike in an interstate munitions corporation at a time when such a strike threatened the public safety—as it would in time of war-could be met by a Congressional mandate in the form of law, directing that the business continue to operate at terms set forth in the law." Yet the importance of the decision is by no means confined to its value as a "war-measure," for the press hold it to be of great and permanent significance, the Brooklyn Citizen terming it "the most important decision of an industrial character arrived at in the past twenty-five years."

This decision did not avert a railroad strike, as the danger had already been averted by the railroad managers' agreement to accept the Brotherhoods' interpretation of the law and to put it in force regardless of the Court's action. But "incidentally the right of public-service corporation employees to strike when unable to settle their differences with their employers is denied in the opinion written by Chief Justice White," and the New Haven Journal-Courier is confident that this "incidental opinion" will be generally considered "the real far-reaching thing." In



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AUTOCRACY.

-Cassel in the New York Evening World.

effect, observes the Chicago Herald, the decision practically says to the railroads and their employees:

"You have a 'private right' to agree as to work and wages. If you exercise that right so as to permit uninterrupted flow of interstate commerce, well and good. If you can not or will

not agree, the Congress, under the power to regulate commerce, has the power to step in."

The Supreme Court "holds the scales level as between carriers and employees," as the New York Evening Post sees it. Or, in the words of the Brooklyn Eagle, "the trainmen have been told that they can not have their pie and eat it, too." Gaining their point now, the New York World remarks, "they have



WHY WAIT FOR MERE FORMALITIES, TO BE SURE?

-Darling in the New York Tribune.

given new life at Washington to a power that will surely regulate them as it long has regulated their employers." The decision, in the opinion of one of the railroad's counsel before the Supreme Court, is "a complete answer to the idea that railroad trainmen have an unrestricted Constitutional right to insist upon whatever wages . . . they desire, and tie up the transportation service of the country whenever their demands are not granted,"

On the other hand, Timothy Shea, assistant president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, regards the declaration of the Chief Justice on this point a mere expression of personal opinion. "The right of laboring men to strike is fundamental," he declares, "and can not be taken away except by Constitutional amendment." He furthermore does not believe that Congress will ever pass a law prohibiting strikes. President W. G. Lee, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, would have been better pleased had the eight-hour law been declared unconstitutional, as "we prefer to make our own bargains with the roads." But "as to the ruling that we have no right to strike without submitting our demands to investigation, we'll interpret it for ourselves when we reach the occasion " President Compers, of the American Federation of Labor, is thoroughly indignant at the "reactionary" implications in the opinion, making this statement:

"The Supreme Court, by interpolating into the law and argument before it for consideration a foreign matter, namely, denial to workers of the right to quit work in furtherance of their just and necessary rights, pointed out the way to those who wish to tie workers to their work in order to protect the supposed convenience of the public."

The fact that representatives of labor, like some just quoted, "resent the suggestion of any restraint upon their right to strike," persuades the Philadelphia Record that the decision does not bear equally upon both parties, for while the employer may be compelled to submit, the men deny Congress's right to compel them to work. The Socialist New York Call, which professes to represent the working people, looks upon the decision as a complete surrender to labor. The Court merely "yielded to circumstances," and "the real power lies with the Brotherhoods."

The immediate effect of the Supreme Court decision of March 19, affirming the validity of the Adamson Law, will be to fix a permanent eight-hour basic day in computing wage-scales on railroads doing an interstate business, and to give, effective from January 1 of this year, increases in wages to trainmen, estimated to be about 25 per cent., at a cost to the roads of perhaps \$50,000,000 a year. The Court was not unanimous. A minority of four dissenting Justices variously asserted, as the New York Times briefly summarizes their views, that the Adamson Law "was void because beyond Constitutional powers of Congress, because it takes railroads' property without due process of law, or because it was not an hours-of-labor statute nor a legitimate regulation of commerce."

Chief Justice White, in the majority opinion, first discust the history of the case, emphasizing the urgency which compelled Congressional action. His main argument was based upon the power of Congress to enact. He declared that the Adamson Law fixes permanently an eight-hour standard of work, Congress here exercising a power which is generally conceded. The law also fixes a standard of wages temporarily, employers and employees being free to make new wage-contracts after the time specified in the law. The Chief Justice asked what would be the use of all the vast body of acknowledged rate-making and regulatory rights of Congress over interstate commerce if it could not remedy a situation created by a dispute between employers and employees over wages which was about to result in a great national disaster. Where, for instance, is the power to enforce operation, if that power may not prevent the complete stoppage of operation? Or, why recognize the Government's right to pass laws regulating relations between employer and employee, for safeguarding the latter, "if there was no power to remedy a situation created by a dispute between employers and employees as to rate of wages, which if not remedied would leave the public helpless, the whole people ruined, and all the homes of the land submitted to a danger of the most serious character?" Answering such questions as these the Court declares that Congress has full power to enact an eight-hour law in interstate commerce and also

"that in substance and effect it amounted to an exertion of its authority under the circumstances disclosed to compulsorily arbitrate the dispute between the parties by establishing as to the subject-matter of that dispute a legislative standard of wages operative and binding as a matter of law upon the parties—a power none the less efficaciously exerted because exercised by direct legislative act instead of the enactment of other and appropriate means providing for the bringing about of such result."

As for interference with the private rights of employer and employee, both are reminded that their right to make agreements free from legislative interference does not deprive Congress of the right to protect the public from injury resulting from a failure to exercise the private right mentioned. The employer is particularly reminded that by engaging in the business of interstate carriage, he becomes subject to the regulative power of Congress. The employee, for his part, is told that—

"Whatever would be the right of an employee engaged in a private business to demand such wages as he desires, to leave the employment if he does not get them, and by concert of action agree with others to leave upon the same condition, such rights are necessarily subject to limitation when employment is accepted in a business charged with a public interest and as to which the power to regulate commerce possest by Congress applied, and the resulting right to fix in a case of disagreement and dispute a standard of wages as we have seen necessarily obtained."

After disposing of minor objections, the Court concludes that in holding the Adamson Law unconstitutional the lower court erred in the case under consideration, since,

"Congress had the power to adopt the act in question, whether it be viewed as a direct fixing of wages to meet the absence of a standard on that subject resulting from the dispute between the parties, or as the exertion by Congress of the power which it undoubtedly possest to provide by appropriate legislation for compulsory arbitration—a power which inevitably resulted from its authority to protect interstate commerce in dealing with a situation like that which was before it."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Czar has abdicated. Next .- Philadelphia Press.

Even the arrogant Prussian is now developing a retiring disposition.— Boston Transcript.

RAGDAD may be the back door to Constantinopie, but the corridor is a thousand miles long.—Boston Herald.

"Systematic retirement" is what the late Confederate General Forrest called "advancing backward."—Besten Transcript.

Thus sinking of American ships can not go on for long. No, sir! We haven't got that many ships.—Philadelphia North American.

THE happiest season of Russian liberty lies between the overthrow of despotism and the advent of the political boss.—Newsrk News.

Witen the northward-bound Turks and the eastward-bound Germans Join hands the Allies will realize how they have walked into a trap. —Wall Street Journal.

Ar least the Kaiser should be commended for his forbearance in tendering Mexico so modest a portion of our territory.—Nashrille Southern Lumberman.

THE Czar, who bravely announced some months ago that he would fight to his last muzhik, was unable, when the orchestra struck, to face the muzhik.—Chicago Tribune.

"It is also maintained that neutral vessels which go into a field of war, whether on land or on sea, must take their own risks."—The Outlook. That sounds reasonable.—Chicago Tribune.

Junging from the rapidity of the withdrawal of the German troops nearest Paris, the Kaiser has again decided in favor of German cooking for his Christmas dinner.—Philadelphia North American. Russia didn't have room enough for Romanoff.-New York Erening Journal.

A Reseast revolutionist pretty soon won't have any more job than an American prohibitionist.—Boston Transcript.

The difference between war and what we have now is that now we aren't fighting back.—Philadelphia North American.

ONE thousand Germans Enter Mexico.—Head-line. Poor Germans!

Poor Mexico!—Philadelphia North American.

"The bear that walks like a man." is now beginning to act like a man. He refuses to get down on all fours again.—New York World.

ONLY an emotional war-critic will suggest that Hindenburg is withdrawing troops from France for service in Berlin.—New York Evening Post.

The Germans are poisoning wells in France as they retreat. Must have decided finally that they won't be back that way again.—
Philadelphia North American.

At the present rate of movement one of Count Zeppelin's creations may yet come in handy to carry the Kaiser out of the German republic.— Washington Post.

Thinks are getting to be so hot for the Germans that the Kaiser's only explanation to them can be that they are approaching that "place in the sun."—New York Herald.

A MINNEAPOLIS man advertises that he is the "originator of ladies' garments." The abandoned wretch probably does not realize how much he is responsible for.—Chicago

PROFESSOR YERKES, of Harvard, says he has an orang-utan which is more intelligent than a three-year-old human child, but the professor has not mentioned this interesting fact to the child's mother.—New York Sun.



GUM-SHOE BILL II.

-Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

ENTENTE AND GERMAN PRESS ON THE RUSSIAN REVOLT

IGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR is what the foreign press, almost without exception, expect from the new Government of Russia. Indeed, the utterances of Professor Miliukoff, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, are distinct and emphatic on this point, and in a dispatch sent

to all the Russian diplomats abroad he reiterates the determination of the Duma to bring the war to a successful conclusion, and renews Russia's pledge of loyalty to her partners in the Entente. The Foreign Minister writes:

"The Government can not forget for a single instant the grave external circumstances in which it assumes power, Russia did not will the war which has been drenching the world with blood for nearly three years. But, victim of premeditated aggression prepared long ago, she will continue as in the past to struggle against the spirit of conquest of a predatory race which has aimed at establishing an intolerable hegemony over its neighbors and subjecting Europe of the twentieth century to the shame of domination by Prussian militarism.

"Faithful to the pact which unites her indissolubly to her glorious Allies, Russia is resolved, like them, to assure the world at all costs an era of peace among the nations on the basis of stable national organization guaranteeing respect for right and justice. She will fight by their side against the common enemy until the end, without cessation and without faltering."

Turning to the Russian press in America, we find some diversity of views, and these are

typically exprest by the Russian dailies published in New York.

The Russky Golos is delighted with what it terms the disappearance of party lines in Holy Russia:

"This revolution was successful because the people have learned how to fight the Government which has long looked upon them as upon enemies. It was successful because the leaders forgot their differences and acted together.

"There are no party lines at present in Russia. All parties and all nationalities have united for a new freedom for all. All are for freedom of speech, of religion, of press—for full selfgovernment, for universal education, and for full Russian citizenship."

The enthusiasm for the new régime carries the Russkoye Slovo to such lengths that it urges its readers to aid the new Government with eash contributions:

"The Russian people will be victorious over all their foes. But money is needed for the struggle—uncounted, unlimited amounts of money. In that lie power and might and the lifeblood of the modern state.

"The watchword of the Russian people must be, 'We shall be in Germany this summer.' And money must flow to Russia from every part of the world. American Russia must respond to this great cause of Russia. Purchase the bonds of the Russian

> war-loans. Contribute money to the victory fund. This money will be cabled to the President of the Duma, who will use it as he sees fit."

> The Novy Mir, a Socialist organ of somewhat extreme views, is very angry because it does not think the revolution has gone far enough, and it hopes for more radical developments

"There is no doubt that the first move of the revolution was successful. Strikes of the working people and the demonstration of starving women and children turned out to be the mass movement that, with the help of the Army and the Navy, brought about the great changes.

"But it is the irony of fate that the Rodziankos, Miliukoffs, and Shingareffs, who have always been afraid of a revolution and preferred the darkest reaction of the old régime, should be the men who to-day are at the head of this movement.

"We all know that they are going to betray the revolutionary movement. The attempt of the temporary Government to persuade the Czar to abdicate in order to save the dynasty gives a warning to the Russian people of what is going to happen. They want only to establish an imperialistic grand Russia in which the power will lie in the

hands of the captains of industry and the great capitalists.

"But too deep and too important are the causes that drove the people to the streets. The revolutionary proletariat will lead the great masses of the Russian people still further until the old régime will be entirely overthrown—until Russia will become a real democracy, ruled and controlled by the people themselves. The revolution is still going on."

Professor Miliukoff's determination to wage vigorous war is hailed with delight by the press of Russia's oldest ally, France. The Paris papers greet the revolution with enthusiasm, for they see in it a guaranty of the impossibility of a separate peace. Writing in Le Petil Journal, Mr. Stephen Pichon says:

"The constitution of the new regime brings to the Powers united in war against Germany new strength and delivers them from the anxieties caused by the perpetual threat of trouble in the great Northern Empire."

The Matin thinks Germany will misinterpret the event:

"Once more the deception of Germany will be great and we



RUSSIA'S NEW PREMIER.

Prince George Lvoff. "He is the most popular man in Russia, head and chief of the combined Urban and Rural Zemstvo Committees, organizer and feeder in chief of the Russian armies in the field. He is a Russian of the Bussians, a Slav in fact as well as in name, and is perhaps the only man alive who has the entire confidence of the Russian people both high and low," says Mr. Montgomery Schuyler in the New York Times.

can be assured that Russia, under parliamentary régime, will continue with as much resolution but perhaps with more certain effect the heroic struggle to drive out the invaders and realize the aspirations of her people."

La Liberté is particularly pleased with the appointment of Prince Lvoff as Premier and Professor Miliukoff as Foreign Minister.

"The new Government, with Prince Lvoff, President of the



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PROPESSOR PAUL N. MILIUKOFF.

The new Foreign Minister of Russia and the leader of the Constitutional Democrate in the Duma. Re is a progressive and able leader and was, while in exile, a professor in the University of Chicago. This photograph was taken in New York during his last visit to America under the apopters of the Civic Forum.

Association of Zemstvos, and with Prof. Paul N. Miliukoff, Leader of the Liberals, is entirely committed to the policy of maintaining an intimate alliance with the Entente and the intense prosecution of the war. We could wish nothing better."

Similar satisfaction is exprest by the London journals, but some of them are inclined to think that there will be a rally of the reactionary forces and further trouble before the democratic element is firmly established in the saddle. The Westminster Gazette considers that-

"An old autocracy with a vast bureaucracy grafted on it is not only a form of government, it is also an immense vested interest, in which thousands of individuals will fight to the last gasp against any change which threatens their positions, and will fight not openly, as in democratic countries, but in secret, sinister, and devious ways, which of necessity become treachery to the

Berlin is frankly puzzled at the turn of events, and the Socialist Vorwarts is inclined to agree with The Westminster Gazette in expecting further trouble, but the Socialist paper expects it to come not from the reactionaries, but from "a war-wearied people"

"This revolution is not, as might first appear, the rebellion of a people who want peace against a warlike Government. It is true that hungry and war-tired crowds in the labor quarters of Petrograd played a decisive rôle, but they were only a tool. Their dissatisfaction was used by political leaders who are anything but pacifists. Nor is the revolution one of landless men, but a revolt of national superpatriots and Russian Liberals, like Miliukoff and Rodzianko.

"This war-party has crowded Czarism into a corner because the latter demonstrated its incapacity to carry the war into a victory for Russia. There are only two possibilities of success to the Russian Liberals: one is a great victory over Germany and the fulfilment of all Panslavic desires of conquest, the other is the hurried conclusion of an honorable peace. Between these the new Russian Government must choose. Will it recognize that the first of these aims is an impossibility, while the second is within reach? The question is, Will it, desiring the first solution, be forced by the influences to which it owes its victory to accept the second? If the Russian Government does not want peace the Russian people will demand it, and then the remarkable development which helped the war-party to victory will sweep beyond the men who are at present in power.

"The mass of the laboring classes of the Russians in the cities

are not ready to support a war to a finish."

Other organs in the German capital hold contrary views and believe that a vigorous Russian campaign may be expected. The Berliner Tageblatt writes:

"One fact about which there can be no doubt is that the leaders of the new movement, above all other things, intend a determined prosecution of the war and will do all in their power to avoid any friction that may hinder their plan."

The disappearance of a fundamental cause of friction between the Eastern and Western Allies is seen by the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, which remarks:

"If the question is treated impartially it can not be concealed that with the passing of Russian absolutism there disappears a great element of weakness which was always apparent in the French and Russian union and was always a certain danger for the maintenance of the Entente. The war-objects of the Western democratic Powers could not possibly in the long run bave remained the same as those of Russian absolutism."

The Frankfurter Zeitung believes that the new Russian Government will have no little difficulty in transforming its bellieose desires into practical effects:

"It may be assumed that the new men in power will attempt to put new vigor into the fight against the Central Powers, especially as nothing did so much to undermine the old régime as the accusations that it was seeking an unsatisfactory peace with Germany. But to convert these intentions into acts at the present stage of the war will be difficult, particularly as internal weakness is sure to follow the events in Petrograd.

The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung greets the Russian revolution as an omen of German success, and it sees the entire Entente cracking under the strain of war:

"The revolution in Russia spells the doom of the Entente Alliance. Signs have not been wanting during the past few months that the breakdown of the Russian Governmental machinery was near at hand. Reports of food-shortage, lack of transportation facilities, and disappointment over the conduct of the war have filtered through from time to time. Evidences were at hand of the extraordinary rise in the prices of necessities of life. The sudden changes in the ministries, the strange names that appeared at the head of Russian affairs, all pointed to a condition of unrest and disorganization.

"The answer is now given us: it is revolution; and revolution in Russia means tearing asunder the ties of national Russian life. The revolutionary party in Petrograd will now be opposed by the agrarian and reactionary elements in other parts of the Empire. The Russian people will turn from the

war to the settlement of their internal problems.

"War as it is conducted nowadays requires the united efforts of all the people of a nation. It demands a solidarity such as the world never realized. It requires the closest cooperation between the military, the industrial, and the civil populations. Successful war can only be earried on when a people is united to withstand sacrifice and to subdue personal ambitions.

"Regardless of the fact which element has triumphed in Russia to-day, a division of sentiment makes the carrying

on of the war practically impossible."

THE CHANCELLOR'S DEMOCRATIC SPEECH

HE DAWN OF DEMOCRACY in Germany is fore-shadowed in Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg's dramatic speech in the Prussian Diet, tho the Chancellor's conversion was anticipated by the similar interview with Foreign Minister Zimmermann which was quoted in our issue of December 23. According to the Rheinisch-Westfalische Zeitung it was evoked by a demonstration of the Socialist members of the Diet against the composition of the Herrenhaus, or Prussian House of Lords, the membership of which is anything but democratic. Strangely enough, it was a member of the moderate National Liberal party, Prof. Robert Friedberg, who introduced a resolution which ran:

"The House resolves to request the Royal State Government to present a bill by which membership in the Herrenhaus will be changed in such a way that, while retaining the royal privilege of appointment, but abolishing all privileges of families and dignitaries which now exist in relation to membership in the Herrenhaus, representation by means of elections and corresponding to their importance shall be granted to all large municipalities and to all professions of importance for the economic life and the civilization of our people."

The feeling of the German workers was shown when the Socialist Deputy Leinert said:

"We must abolish the Herrenhaus, which is a millstone around the neck of any progressive development in Prussia. . . .

"It wants the people to be commandeered into war and out of it, and that things afterward should remain as they were. That is impossible. The people demand peace at the earliest possible moment. We are no longer serfs whom the King can buy and sell or order us to bleed and die at the word of command. We are a nation that has reached political manhood."



"THE PROPOSITION IS BEATEN."

The Russian Duma has voted to drive the Germans out of Russia.

There is only one vote against it—Hindenburg's!

-0 Lustige Blätter (Berfin).

Entering the House during the course of the debate, the Imperial Chancellor made an unpremeditated speech in which he stated that—

"After the war we shall be confronted with the most gigantic tasks that ever confronted a nation. They will be so gigantic that the entire people will have to work to solve them. A strong foreign policy will be necessary, for we shall be surrounded by enemies whom we shall not meet with loud words, but with the internal strength of the nation. We can only pursue such a policy if the patriotism which during the war has developed to such a marvelous reality is maintained and strengthened."



"Oh, dear! Oh, dear! How my dollie has changed!"

— Lustige Blötter (Berlin).

The Chancellor declared that the maintenance of patriotism could be secured only by granting the people in general "equal cooperation in the administration of the Empire." He proceeded:

"Wo to the statesman who does not recognize the signs of the times and who, after this catastrophe, the like of which the world has never seen, believes that he can take up his work at the same point at which it was interrupted. I will devote my last effort to the carrying out of this idea of making our people strong. Only one thought fills me and all of us at present—how to end the war victoriously. As the war can only be won by the exertion of our greatest possible man-power, the truth of which must be admitted. I have freely spoken my thoughts on the internal policies of our people for the future."

The effect of this speech in Germany was electric, and with the exception of the ultra-Conservative and militaristic Berlin Kreuzzeitung, all the German papers have exprest approval. A dispatch from Berlin to the Copenhagen National Tidende runs:

"The speech of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in the Prussian Diet has made a tremendous impression throughout Germany. Such an absolutely explosive answer to the Diet's undemocratic attitude was entirely unexpected. The speech, taken as a whole, has the character of a great political demonstration. What made the greatest impression was the firmness with which he declared he would carry through his new policy against every opposition, together with the warmth with which he defended the Reichstag against the criticism of the Herrenhaus.

"The Liberal parties, the members of the Central party, and the Independent Conservatives stood while the Chancellor was speaking and interrupted him repeatedly with prolonged applause. The House felt in every sentence of the Chancellor's speech that he was dealing with a subject which be had deeply at heart and that he regarded the moment of the delivery of his speech as a decisive one in his career as a statesman."

The Manchester Guardian regards the Chancellor's speech as the direct result of the Russian revolution, and remarks:

"If the Russian people win and establish their liberty upon an impregnable basis, then they will have given a new aspect to civilization. Already its first workings are visible in the speech of the German Chancellor, in which he promises an internal political reorganization to Germany and a less illiberal franchise to Prussia. The revolution in Russia promises to isolate Germany as the one bureaucratic, despotic, and militarist Power in the European world, not only during the war, but after it unless Germany follows a similar course."

WHY CHINA JOINED THE ALLIES

INDISQUISED DISTRUST of America and Japan is the real reason why China has climbed upon the Allies' band-wagon. The German submarine menace was but a convenient excuse to enable China to obtain friends who will protect her against possible aggression by a combination of



IT LOOKS LIKE CHINA.

"Don't be afraid, Mr. President, it's only a piece of watermelon that she's cating."

—Puck (Osaka).

"American money and Japanese brains." Such at least is the view of the Peking Daily News, which solemnly warns the capitalists of the United States of the danger they run in "entering an economic alliance with Japan at the expense of China." It proceeds to deal with Baron Shibusawa's proposal in the Japanese Diet, that China's vast resources should "be developed by the cooperation of Japanese brains and American capital," and says:

"The whole story of Japanese intercourse with China since the China-Japan War is a story of persistent pressure, of unremitting inconsiderateness, of studied disregard of Chinese susceptibilities. The committal of any American project into Japanese keeping may perhaps be a guaranty of eventual materialization, but this may be bought at too high a cost. If we simply look at the thing from the point of view of what will pay best, we find an insuperable objection to the 'American money and Japanese brains' form of cooperation. It will not pay American interests to link themselves up with interests that reck nothing of Chinese feeling or rights. American enterprise in this country stands remarkably free from the taint of inconsiderate commercialism, perhaps freer than that of any other nationality. The highest American interests can only be conserved by the maintenance of the American tradition. 'Evil communications corrupt good manners' internationally as well as in private and personal life, and it is to be hoped that American capitalists will realize this. The history of the past few months shows that it is quite unnecessary for American interests to be entrusted to Japanese manipulation. Several loans, a big railway building contract, and other by no means negligible pieces of business stand to the credit of American enterprise unassisted by Japanese cerebral convolutions. There is no necessary conflict of interest between gray matter and clean bands."

The Chinese vernacular press applaud the break with Germany, for, they argue, if China remains isolated at the end of the war she would be an easy prey to Japan, whereas if China is one of the Entente, the other allies will safeguard her interests. The Peking Kuo Min Kung Pao writes:

"Interest demands that China should associate herself with the Entente, which represents the group of Powers who will control the destinies of the world. Germany can not help her nor harm her. If China is not with the Entente she will be isolated. Not only that, but she will have no voice in the peace conference, which will adjust international interests in this country as well as in other parts of the world. Without representation in the peace conference China may suffer further humiliation and perhaps spolintion. Fortunately, our statesmen are beginning to realize this, and their action should be indered by all real patriots who understand the military situation in Europe."

On the Japanese side some of the more far-sighted publicists frankly admit that there are grounds for China's suspicions, and they plead for a franker relation between the two countries. For example, Dr. Kazutami Ukita, of Wasada University, writing in the Tokyo Taiyo, says:

"The reason why China has hitherto been unable to trust Japan is because the Chinese could not understand the exact meaning of the principle of preserving the integrity of China advocated by this country. Japan's policy toward China has been very unstable since the first revolution in 1912. It is true that she has occasionally declared to the world her advocacy of the principle of preserving China's integrity, but her actions have not been in strict accord with her avowals. There were, indeed, circumstances that justified the suspicions entertained by the Chinese that Japan instigated the dissension between the North and South, and that she was secretly working for a partition of China.

"Hitherto Japan's diplomacy vis-d-vis China has been running counter to a canon of bushido, namely, bullying the weak. It would be a diplomatic miracle if Chino-Japanese friendship

were to result from such a line of diplomacy.

"The best way to establish the desired intimacy between Japan and China is for the Japanese to formulate the guiding principle of their diplomacy toward China, instead of grumbling about the attitude assumed by the Chinese toward them. When once this guiding principle is established, it is most important that it should be adhered to firmly and unflinchingly."

Very similar conclusions are arrived at by Professor Yoshino in the Yokohama Boycki, where he states that Japan's economic future is dependent on good relations with China:

"Unfortunately Japan has hitherto strayed from the rightful path in dealing with China, and in consequence the latter has turned her back upon Japan, showing an inclination to go to Westerners rather than to the Japanese for both advice and assistance.

"This is a regrettable state of things for the Chinese as well as ourselves, for if China were to be allied to any highly developed foreign Power, she runs the risk of completely forfeiting the opportunity to self-exertion, which may culminate in her making herself the economic slave of such a Power. From Japan's standpoint there are practically no bright prospects for the future of Japanese commerce and industries unless she succeeds in enlisting China's cooperation. If she fails in this, Japan's economic position will be completely ruined."

JAPAN ON OUR BREAK WITH GERMANY

MMENSE ASTONISHMENT has for more than a year been exprest in the Japanese press at President Wilson's efforts to maintain diplomatic relations with Germany under the strained condition he has had to face. Not a few journals have been inclined to regard our Executive's attitude toward the Kaiser as inconsistent and vacillating. When, therefore, Mr. Wilson handed his passports to the German Ambassador on February 2, the Japanese uttered a sigh of relief, and, as if with one voice, exclaimed, "At last!"

The unanimous nature of Japanese approval of the President's action may be judged from the comments of two newspapers, one being decidedly friendly toward us, the other known to be particularly critical,

The Tokyo Jiji-shimpo, which has always been sympathetic in commenting upon our activities, thinks that no other Power than the United States, "the pacifist among the nations," could be so tolerant and patient in dealing with such a recalcitrant nation as Germany. This journal does not see how America can stop at breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany, and predicts that we shall sooner or later be drawn into an armed conflict. It argues:

"We know that a rupture of diplomatic relations between two nations does not necessarily mean a war. But under the circumstances in which Germany and America find themselves, it is hard to see how the two Powers will manage to avoid actual war. To all intents and purposes Germany means to carry on the submarine campaign as outlined in her note to Washington, and America can not honorably acquiesce in the intolerable condition which such a campaign must entail upon her obvious rights of commerce and intercourse upon the high seas. Heretofore, President Wilson's means of protest against the ruthless German campaign has been diplomatic notes addrest to Berlin, but now that he has no longer any diplomatic relations with the Kaiser he can write no more notes to the German ruler. Hereafter the President's only means of protest must be direct action supported by the provess of the arms under his command."

Here the Jiji-shimpo pays high compliments to our Navy, and says that—

"Once America resolves to enter the war her magnificent fleets of war-ships will at once be put to use, and will, in cooperation with the French and British squadrons, sweep Germany's marauding submarines and cruisers from the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and the North Sea. . . . We can not but welcome America's joining hands with the Entente Powers!"

The other newspaper which we have referred to as extremely critical toward us is the Tokyo Nichi-nichi. In reading the comments of this influential journal upon American affairs in the Far East and with regard to Japanese immigration, one can not help recalling the attitude of the Chicago Tribune toward Japan. Each is inclined to be extreme in criticizing the country whose public opinion the other professes to represent.

Yet in discussing our breach with Germany the Tokyo Nichinichi has nothing but kind words to say. It expresses sincere admiration for the splendid mental poise which President Wilson has invariably exhibited in handling the difficult situation. It agrees with the Jiji-shimpo in saying that the next inevitable step for the United States would be actual employment of force to compel Germany to observe the established rules of international law. Condemning the German methods of warfare, this journal says:

"Ever since the beginning of the present war in August, 1914, Germany has displayed a callous indifference to the recognized international code of law. If such wilful disregard of the established rules of warfare can be tolerated by the civilized world, nothing will hereafter be relied upon to regulate the conduct of nations. The international law of to-day was formulated mostly in the latter half of the nineteenth century. It was based upon the experiences and precedents in warfare during

the preceding century or two. And yet the audacity of Germany has been such as to destroy the value of the law thus established. This is a great revolution in the lives of nations, a backsliding of civilization and the return of the world to the medieval ages, when there was no humane law of warfare.

"The United States has striven with might and main to stem this tide of degradation and preserve the law of nations. Her peaceable efforts as a neutral Power having been set at naught



JAPAN'S DREAM.

"Will she slide over the precipice?"

—Nebelspatter (Zurich).

by the persistent outrageous conduct of the Germans, the only course now open to her is to insist upon the enforcement of the law through employment of force."

"ENGLAND'S WAY OF SORROW"—Any Englishman who left the country in the middle of 1914 and returned to-day would be unable to recognize his native land, says the Kölnische Zeitung, because of the total abrogation of the people's rights and privileges. The Rhenish organ proceeds to paint a dismal picture of Albion to-day:

"Free England has been dragged from one stage to another on its way of sorrow, and it has not yet reached the end. It has lost all its freedom. In England passports are controlled, books are confiscated, and authors are expelled. Compulsory service has robbed the citizen of his right to dispose of himself; the young Englishman can no longer go and come as he pleases, but must report to the military authorities, just like the enslaved Prussian. And when he goes out into the world to do business, is he sure that he will find this world unchanged? In the Far East the Japanese have made their nest while he has been breaking his head on the Somme, and the Yankees are in South America. But, worst of all for Old England, the State is interfering with everything. It confiscates mines and factories, and who knows what it will confiscate to-morrow? . . . On the top of everything come the food crisis and the shipping crisis, due to the German submarines, and imports are becoming smaller and smaller. Cheap bread and cheap meat have long been dreams of the past. This is what we have brought England to, and we can well bring her yet to things that may be quite different."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

SWATTING THE SUBMARINE

HOEVER BEATS THE GERMANS must beat the submarine. Whether or not we are to have our try at it, the possibility of devising an effective weapon of defense is certainly interesting as a subject of discussion. That it must be a small motor-boat of some sort the authorities

seem to be decided; but of what sort? The submarine itself has developed, since the war began, into an armored craft with deck guns; its opponent must be prepared to meet these changes. In an article, under the above heading, contributed to The Motor Boat (New York, February 25) by William Washburn Nutting. the author describes the type of boat that he thinks is destined to be "The Scout of the Future." Writes Mr. Nutting, in substance:

"If we were to believe all the pseudoscientific statements which have appeared in certain Sunday supplements and emasculated pastry periodicals, it would seem that swatting a submarine is the simplest sort of an amateur pastime to be indulged in by any one in possession of a motor-boat. That such an idea actually is prevalent on this side of the Atlantic is proved by some of the designs for submarine - chasers which have come to light recently-cute little toy boats, for the most part, and utterly unsuited to the rigors of offshore work.

"Altho the conditions have changed, many people have clung to

the old idea that the runabout or hydroplane equipped with a machine gun or a 1-pounder is a match for the modern U-boat. But the fact is that while the motor-boat has become one of the most efficient instruments for hunting down the submarine, it is an entirely different sort of boat than is popularly imagined. Furthermore, the development is still going on, and there is no way of telling how soon the most efficient submarine-destroyer of the present will be obsolete.

"We haven't the immense fleet of steam trawlers to call upon that England had at the start of the war, and while we have ocean-going tugs and the like, most of our vessels, besides those destroyers actually available or being built, and the comparatively few private craft suitable, must be built, and it stands to reason that the smallest unit that will do the work is the one to choose. In other words, is it not better to have fifty \$5-footers than one destroyer, especially when they may be had in a small fraction of the time?"

To devise a suitable boat for our present need, Mr. George Crouch and the writer we are quoting got together recently and studied the designs which have already been produced. Since

> the boat is solely to destroy submarines, they concluded that the torpedo-tube may be dispensed with in favor of as large a gun as can be carried. Experience has shown, Mr. Nutting thinks, that a three-inch gun with universal mounting is about the best for the purpose, the others say nothing less than the six-inch will do. He bids us remember that the threeinch gun shoots a shell which weighs in the neighborhood of fifteen pounds. He goes on:

"These, in brief, were the considerations with which Mr. Crouch went to work. The first feature of the boat is her size. She is 85 feet in length by 13 feet 6 inches beam, which was found to be the smallest craft that would carry the equipment we had decided on, and be comfortable in any weather,

"In the second place, she is of a form of hull which could be driven easily at speeds up to thirty miles an hour, but with sufficient underwater body to make her capable of keeping the sea in any weather.

"Her third feature is that she is built of steel. The advantages of steel over wood for such a boat are severalfold.

Altho it would take longer to get out the first boat, the ease with which the parts could be standardized and erected would enable a great number to be turned out in much shorter time than it would take to build them of wood. Then there is the matter of splinters. Every one knows the advantages of a steel car over a wooden one, and the same applies to a vessel under fire. Furthermore, there is the feature of safety from fire—an important one in a fighting vessel driven by gasoline.

"The fourth point is the armament, the feature of which is the three-inch gun, as described above. We wish particularly to call attention to the foundation for this gun, which is mounted directly above the steel bulkhead. An arched steel plate over the door ties the parts of the bulkhead together, and the steel sides of the lockers on either side of the door form what amounts to large built-up T beams to support the weight and take the



From a drawing by W. W. Nothing: Copyrighted and used by courters of "Motor Boat," New York.

IS THIS THE IDEAL U-BOAT-CHASER?

The men who have designed it as the most effective type of motor-boat for use against submarines are open to suggestions for improvement.

recoil when the gun is working at high elevations. The decks are of wood, but a heavy steel plate and a teak foundation take up and distribute the weight of the gun and the shock of its recoil.

"In the fifth place, notice the accommodations. The usual arrangement has been turned back-end-foremost, as was done successfully on some early torpedo-boats, and instead of housing the crew in the forecastle we have placed them aft. Accommodations are provided for three officers, or two officers and an engineer, forward in close communication with the pilot-house, and these forward quarters are so arranged that the boat would be suitable for the use of a private owner, altho this has been a secondary consideration.

"The sixth feature is the enclosed pilot-house which, like the rest of the vessel, will be heated. This is a most important point, as any one familiar with the North Atlantic in winter time will appreciate. In fine weather the boat may be handled from the bridge above, which is provided with a duplicate

steering equipment.

"Instead of using a single built-up mast, the crow's nest has been mounted on a tripod of steel angles—a stronger and lighter method and one dispensing with the usual stays. The searchlight is mounted at this point and may be controlled either from above or from the bridge. The signal mast which carries the radio-aerial is high enough to display signals successfully, and, further, the signal equipment, search-light, and control of the boat are centralized.

"This, in brief, is the boat to meet the present requirements of the country as we see them. Mr. Crouch has turned out an excellent design. He realizes, as does the writer, however, that it incorporates ideas based on the experience and observation of but two men, and that doubtless there are features which can be improved. We have done the job to the best of our ability and shall feel well rewarded if there is any feature of it upon which the Government will look with favor. If any of our readers can suggest improvements or can point out wherein we may have fallen down we shall be glad of their criticisms. Let us hear them—it is all for the good of the cause."

NOT SO DRY, AFTER ALL

Is A LOCALITY "DRY" when it prohibits the sale of straight whisky, but allows it when the liquor is flavored with plant extracts and denominated "bitters"? This query is made pertinent by various recent news items, of which the following from the Baltimore Sun is a specimen:

"Danville, Va., February 23.—So great has become the demand here for a certain proprietary medicine which contains 25 per cent. alcohol that the city Police Department has laid the condition before the Prohibition Commissioner. An investigation has just led to the discovery that during Saturday and Sunday more than seven hundred bottles were sold in Danville and Schoolfield.

"The police had to deal with more drunkards this week than during the entire month of January and each man admitted

that he became intoxicated on the medicine,"

The editor of The Journal of the American Medical Association (Chicago, March 10) telegraphed to the chief of police of Danville, asking for the name of the medicine containing 25 per cent, alcohol which was reported to be responsible for several cases of intoxication. The reply named a popular and widely advertised brand of "bitters." The editor's comment is:

"It is surely more than a coincidence that the alcohol-containing 'patent medicines' seem to be most widely advertised and most popular in those parts of the country which are commonly designated as 'dry.' It is a pity that there are no statistics to show the change in the volume of sales of 'patent-medicine' 'tonies' that follow the enactment of prohibition laws. Far be it from The Journal to deprecate the spread of prohibition. So long, however, as individuals can sell, unrestrictedly, preparations containing small amounts of plant extractives in alcohol one-half the strength of raw whisky under the guise of 'tonies,' prohibition will not have the terrors for certain persons it might otherwise possess. In view of the new 'bone-dry' law recently enacted it would seem that now is a good time for the Internal Revenue Department to turn its attention to a class of remedies that might bring to the Government considerable revenuethe alcoholic 'patent medicines.'"

ARE WE IN A FOOL'S PARADISE?

THAT WE AMERICANS are living in a fool's paradise, and that after the war we shall speedily find it out, is the disquieting assertion made by James O. Fagan, in an article on "The Human Side of Industry," contributed to The Electric Railway Journal (New York, February 17). Industry in Europe, he says, is going to be "humanized and harmonized to the limit," after the present conflict. We, on the other hand, are making not a single step in this direction. We will be "handicapped by the clashing of classes," and, accordingly, unless all signs fail, European industry "will have industry in America beaten from the start." Law after law is being "put over by those who do not work on to those who do." The wings of enterprise are elipt; every kind of a surplus is taxed surplus brains, profits, initiative, and democracy. The people are "putting their trust in commissions." Political interference takes the form of a bull-fight, with industry as the bull. These are striking charges. It is interesting and reassuring to find that Mr. Fagan does not yet despair of finding a way out of the muddle that he has depicted. He writes:

"A new, a healthier attitude of mind toward good business from one end of the country to the other is the one thing needful. The same kind of human policy that is being consistently promoted in so-called big business in this country transferred to the propaganda and policies of the State and Federal authorities would introduce a new form of human relationship into American industry. As a matter of fact, the world to-day is splendidly disposed toward industrial workers of every description. Healthier and better conditions, expanding pay-rolls, permanency of employment, consideration for old age, everywhere you hear the same story, slowly but surely on the way. Consequently, a better feeling, closer and better relationship between employers and employees, should be the new gospel of industry. It is the all-important industrial issue of the times. All kinds of readjustments after the war will depend absolutely on this new human propaganda. To expect employers and employees to settle their differences in an atmosphere of sensationalism is all wrong. To expect them to do it in a political atmosphere is also all wrong. So it is actually up to the people all over the country to provide the atmosphere in which these adjustments of wages and conditions can be made, and this atmosphere must not be sensational or political but widely considerate, human, and square. This is the only way out. It is the key to the problem of industrial unrest. It is the educative process that is absolutely necessary for the protection of the worker and for the conservation of American industry after the war. Its root is Humanity, its name is Good-will,

"We find this brotherhood tendency working itself out in every trunk line of American progress at the present day: in religion, in art, in education, in science, and most persistently and thoroughly, perhaps, in American industry. Industry in this country is now being humanized from cellar to garret. For every day that passes, work in the mills, in the shops, and on the railroads is becoming safer, pleasanter, more healthful, more secure, and more remunerative. Furthermore, never in the history of the world have individuals as human beings and neighbors been so kindly disposed toward each other in personal and social relationships, and yet, at the same time, never have the groups of these same individuals been so restless in their industrial relationships, and never, perhaps, has society been so menaced by different political and industrial problems. What is the reason for this seemingly inconsistent situation? Why is it that from the beginning of historical times your group, large or small, in its relationship to other groups has nearly always been From the beginning, I say, your political groups fighting among themselves, as it were, have always been making trouble for society, and now your industrial groups are very busily playing the same game. In the past the human individuals in any given group have seldom been sufficiently numerous or plucky to dominate the group machinery. In Europe to-day the spirit of humanity and righteousness is engaged in a lifeand-death grapple with group machinery. An industrial struggle of the same desperate nature is now under way in America. Happily, however, the eyes of the people are beginning to open to the real nature of the situation. In other words, there is a revolt to-day in this country against group savagery, regardless of its nature or interest. For example, a railroad brotherhood

"In a word, industry in America needs to put on the whole armor of its administrative and operative humanity. Peace and good-will in industry, peace and good-will in society and in the home—this is the combination that can not be divorced. Not a rainbow vision or a star dream, but a healthy Christian interest in the conservation of American industry by the human route. This is the good word to all the people in every land; it is the gospel of the Galilean sifted down through the centuries and focused in all its penetrating significance on American industry, on American civilization at the present day."

"SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT" IN ARITHMETIC

by what is called "cross multiplication" is familiar to most arithmeticians. The simple enough, it is not usually taught in schools, probably because it involves holding partial products in the memory and adding them mentally. It is easier in cutting out most of the "figuring," but harder in that it requires more mental work and leaves no record of the partial products. An article entitled, "Is This the Next Job for Scientific Management?" by the late Prof. Hugo Münsterberg in System (New York, March) asserts that this method should be taught in schools and universally used. It first calls attention to the fact that in the study of scientific management some of the simplest and most trivial activities, such as handling a shovel or laying bricks, are those capable of the greatest timesaving through motion-study. It goes on:

"May it not be that we perform acts of our own mind also after traditional patterns which are handed down from generation to generation? As soon as we have acquired the habits, especially those which we have learned with much effort in our school days, we are hardly inclined to change them and remain

slaves to a method, however clumsy it may be.

"I should like to point to a typical case. We all have learned to multiply figures, and while many of us have never succeeded in doing it without mistakes, certainly we could not imagine a boy or girl leaving school without some thorough training in the routine of multiplication. Many have discovered that they have not learned it for the school examination only, but that they need it in their life-work at every step. Their businesses, their technical interests, or what not, constantly force them to multiply perhaps a three-digit figure by another set of three digits or more.

"When it comes to four or five digits multiplied by four or five more, the pencil goes on patiently through the four or five rows of numbers, mechanically written down like a flight of stairs, until faithfully added together. All of it appeared so tiresome and inane when we learned it in the classroom. We went through the performance without knowing why we had to do it. It was simply the prescribed rule, and we had to learn the trick in order to get the correct result. But it remained meaningless and was at the same time cumbersome.

"The art of multiplying, as we perform it to-day, is, to be sure, not so old as the art of bricklaying. We can easily place the beginnings of the methods of multiplication which bring so much heartache to our boys and girls in school.

"The Italians were the pioneers of our present system. In the year 1478 they published the first printed arithmetic in which methods of multiplication and division are demonstrated with Arabic numerals. This is the way which is learned to-day in every little schoolhouse. Like the way in which we shovel, it has gone unchanged through the centuries. Can it really not be improved?

"If I have to multiply 32 by 31, I may well begin to analyze my object. Thirty-one means there are 3 tens and 2 ones. They are to be multiplied by 3 tens and a one. I want to find out by multiplication how many ones, how many tens, and how many hundreds, result. Evidently we get the hundreds by multiplying the tens by the tens. We get the tens in the product by multiplying the tens by the ones, and we get the ones by multiplying the ones by the ones.

"The case of the hundreds is very simple. There were 3 tens in the first figure and 3 tens in the second figure; the product is therefore 9 hundreds. The case of the ones is also very simple. There were 2 ones in the first figure and 1 one in the

second: the product is therefore 2.

"But how can we get the tens? We must multiply the tens by the ones. But that is more complicated, because we must take the tens of the first figure, multiplied by the ones of the second, and the tens of the second figure, multiplied by the ones of the first. That is to say, the 3 tens of the first figure, multiplied by the 1 of the second figure, and the 3 tens of the second figure, multiplied by the 2 ones of the first figure.

"The first multiplication gives 3, the next gives 6; or, together, 9. We have therefore 9 tens. Hence the whole product is 9 hundreds, 9 tens, and 2 ones. The ordinary way of writing

it would be:

"That is, we should write the tens and the units sufficiently distant to leave room for a figure between them. In this way every figure in the product can be placed just below the figures which have been multiplied. The process resolves into the following three steps.

This is simple enough. With larger digits there are of course figures to "carry," but this presents no great difficulty to the trained arithmetician. When the numbers whose product is to be taken consist of more than two digits each, the trouble increases; for more and more "cross products" have to be held in the mind and added mentally. We shall not follow Professor Münsterberg in his explanation of further details, but say simply that in his opinion the game is worth the candle, and that in all cases cross multiplication is of the nature of "scientific management" in arithmetic. He concludes:

"Of course if we have done a process in one fashion for twenty years, and suddenly begin a new fashion, we shall at first be handicapped. The long training in the old method gives an advantage which at first makes the two methods incomparable.

"Yet even under these conditions this new method does not make a bad showing. I made the following experiment. I asked ten students one after another to show the greatest possible speed which they could develop in multiplying in the way in which they learned it in school. When I had them multiply two figures of five digits each, their time varied between 55 and 115 seconds.

"The multiplication of a three-digit figure by a three-digit figure, for instance, 782 by 549, varied from 22 to 43 seconds. After these preliminary tests, I explained to them individually the new Ferrol method in the way in which I have stated it here. The explanation took but a few minutes. Without any additional instruction, I asked them to multiply 573 by 624 according to the new method. The time varied between 21 and 48 seconds for the different students.

"On the whole, those who were longest with the old method needed the longest time with the new method, too. They were

simply slow mentally.

"But no one found any difficulty with the new process itself, and while only two did the task the very first time more quickly with the new way than the old way, most of them using practically the same length of time, almost all felt they got a distinct enjoyment from using the new idea. It imprest them as a relief that instead of the four rows of figures which they would have previously dashed down in a thoughtless way, only one row was needed, and that every figure in this one row was secured with a clear insight into its meaning. Their whole commentary was a variation of the one regret that this new way had

not been taught to them in their school days and much monotonous, tiresome figure-writing thereby avoided.

"But the chief point, after all, is this: how much more would they have profited if this intelligent method had been the one which they had learned as little boys and in which they had been trained through all their school experience! If the start with the new way gave practically as good results as years of training in the other, how much could have been hoped for if all this training had been given over to the new method."

BUCKING RECORD DRIFTS

THE GREATEST SNOW-DRIFTS over encountered on the Union Pacific were those of January and February just past. At one time, we are told by J. Cecil Alter, of Cheyenne, Wyo., who writes in Engineering News (New York, March 8), no less than forty transcontinental passenger-trains were snow-bound and idle in Wyoming between Laramie and Rawlins. The Union Pacific System, concentrating its attention

on the forty-six miles of line between the Lookout and Hanna stations, waged what is considered to be the most important fight in its history against wind and snow-a battle that did not cease night or day for two weeks. Mr. Alter goes on to give details as follows:

"From January 22 until February 4, the double- and triple-track roadway was sealed in by deep, hard snow for the first time in history. When the army of snowfighters 'holed through' for the last time, the wind blew a practically continuous gale from the west, filling the cuts with snow sometimes

within half an hour after opening them by the rotary snowplows. Within this period trains were forced through the blockaded region with the greatest difficulty, and delays of from six to thirty-six hours were common. Freight movement was entirely suspended; and from January 25 to 27 and from February 1 to 3, when the wind seemed at its height, no trains penetrated entirely through the blockade.

"Beginning, however, on the night of February 4, the wind subsided and trains began to move. In this movement new records for train-handling are said to have been established. There was a congestion of between forty and forty-five passengertrains, many of which were stalled between stations. Practically all had to be dug out by the work of approximately a thousand laborers with picks and shovels. The tracks were entirely cleared in both directions in the twenty-four hours of February 5. Then followed the movement of freight, which, until date (February 18) has been flowing in each direction from the continental divide in streams of from ninety to ninetyfive trains, of from twenty to twenty-five cars each, per day. Added to these were sixteen daily passenger-trains, and the exchange movement of freight-helper engines between Cheyenne and Laramie over Sherman hill. The ten-minute limit between movements has often been approached for many hours at a time in spite of the full use of the double track."

The contention seems reasonable, Mr. Alter thinks, that the wind blowing across the Great Divide Basin, in south-central Wyoming, is forced between the Medicine Bow Mountains and a range to the north, and the velocities, under favorable conditions become abnormally high. In any event this narrowing of the plains causes a definite broadside discharge of wind across the Union Pacific tracks. He goes on:

"Only four or five cuts of any great length in this comparatively even-surfaced plain are necessary to maintain the desired grades, and these are broad and shallow as a rule. Two of these, at Lookout and Rock River, have filled at times in the past, notably when the wind and snow were accompanied by intense cold. The two cuts at Sulfur Lake, of a half-mile length, and a one and one-half stretch near Wilcox are said never before to have required any important service from the rotaries. These cuts have a more westerly trend, parallel with the prevailing winds.

"In many of the drifts the depth was greater than the capacity of the rotaries, and short holes were drilled, into which the sides and top were broken by laborers -a slow, tedious process. In regions where desert sand was mixed in large proportions with the drifted snow the deposit was so compact that only the huge Juli steam-propelled rotary snow-exeavator, having a large steel corkserew projecting from the center of the rotary, could attack it successfully, and then only when three of the largest locomotives available were pushing it against the snow.

"Four other steam-driven rotaries were busy every hour for fifteen days, a commissary car being attached to the rear for the workmen. In addition there were two Fuller, or wedge, plows

built on box cars; two Russell plows, similar to the Fuller plows, but larger; six locomotives having wedge snowplows attached in front; and eight engines fitted with circle flangers, or disks for throwing the snow from the rails only. . . . Snow fences of the common kind . . . were early drifted under, the from four to seven lines were placed about seventy-five feet apart.

"For the future, defense by snow-fences is being improved in every possible manner, to defleet and accumulate snow in the most desirable places; and a large part of the main yards at Rock River is being covered with a steel

A DRIFT THAT BALTED A PLOW WITH THREE LOCOMOTIVES. snow-shed.

"The damage to track and equipment, aside from wear and tear, was practically negligible, in spite of the frequent deaths of a great many engines stalled out of reach of water or coal. One fatal accident occurred, when, in the blinding snow, a young employee on a private errand stept from a caboose in front of an approaching train. No other injuries of any kind were reported, and not a passenger suffered any special hardship or physical inconvenience, as food, heat, and bedding were provided just as in ordinary travel, but without expense to any one. Even special entertainment was offered by citizens of Cheyenne, Laramie, Rock River, and Rawlins; and for some travelers the joys of jack-rabbit hunting were too abruptly terminated by the clearing of the lines."

WATERING PLANTS DROP BY DROP -- Mr. Lucien Daniel, a French botanist, has made some experiments with cabbages, chicory, lettuce, etc., which prove that they thrive far better by a system of continuous watering than by drenching the soil thoroughly every other day.

The new method, which is simplicity itself, depends upon the law of capillary attraction. As presented to the Academy of Sciences in Paris, it consists of placing near each plant a largemouthed jar containing water, in which is dipt one end of a strip of linen or cotton whose other end lies near the plant. Mr. Daniel determined the exact amount of water required by any given plant for its best development, and proved that in general this uninterrupted supply of water, drop by drop, gave infinitely better results than the usual method of intermittent drenching, and with a minimum expenditure of water.



LETTERS - AND - ART

FRENCH AND GERMAN MUSIC IN AMERICA

O QUOTE TENNYSON and say "the old order changeth, giving place to new," is perhaps putting a forced interpretation upon what is merely a musical coincidence. Still, the music public are taking their farewells of the Kneisel Quartet, whose programs have mainly, the not exclusively, furnished German chamber music, and

or what is practically the violin), the 'viola d'amour' (a viola with an extra set of metal strings under the finger-board, which are not touched by the bow, but sound sympathetically), the 'viol da gamba' (or knee viol, Sir Andrew Aguecheek's 'viol de gamboys'), the bass viol, which in the modern orchestra has been replaced by the contrabass, and the clavecin, the precursor of the pianoforte as a concert instrument. The concert brought

to the hearers a revelation of the effect of the *timbre* of the instruments, which was as fascinating as it was novel.

"Nearly all the music was new to local programs, and so were the names of the majority of the composers. There were a 'symphony' by Antoine Barthélémy Bruni, a Piedmontese violinist and composer (1759-1823); a fantasia for 'viola d'amour' by Nicolini, and some ballet music by André-Cardinal Destouches (1672-1749), who figures in musical history as one of the King's Musketeers, inspector-general of the Académic Royale, and superintendent of the King's music,

"Most winning and lovely of the voices which spoke to the audience out of the past were those of the 'viola d'amour' and claveein; but in the ensemble the blending of tone, the sympathetic meeting of limbres, the great variety of color introduced by the clavecin through the agency of different kinds of pleetra, octave coupling, and other devices, made one wonder why modern composers, instead of torturing their instruments to obtain variety of tone-color, do not bark back to these viols of the long ago."

Genuine regret is exprest over the dissolution of the Kneisel Quartet. The leader gives as the reasons for his decision "the increasing personal burden of

maintaining the quartet at high standard" and his desire to devote all his time to teaching. Already these musicians have made their last bow to Boston, whence they derived, and the music critic of *The Transcript* thus speaks of their farewell performance:

"The playing of Beethoven is the result of a lifetime of love, research, fond devotion, and careful practise, and as it is only this long devotion which can justify the rare and enlightened performance of the final quartets, so it produced the swift, light, and accurate playing of the earliest one yesterday, which may be taken to represent the most precious store of Haydn and Mozart, who could not be included in a last concert. There were also a particular devotion to Brahms, a particular dramatic and rhythmic cagerness and understanding in the playing of his 'Quartet,' and a particular carnest enthusiasm, admiration, and sympathy for the 'Sextet of Schönberg,' and a faithful response to the moods, the matter, and the intentions of the composer.

"The fact that such fidelity, devotion, care, and broadly searching musical intelligence have become an accepted inheritance, and a perpetual delight to the most ardent lovers of



Photographet by Asso. Depent

THE DEPARTING ENEISELS.

"The service to the world of the performer is the most tragic of all, in that it is not only self-sacrificing to the promulgation of the music of others, but must inevitably pass with time."

reacting with delight to another group whose product is French, the Société des Instruments Anciens. These players of chamber music about whom we shall hear more are only one of the expressions of the new or renewed artistic entents between this country and France. The French Military Band—"The Band from the Trenches"—composed of soldiers from the front, selected from the prize soloists of the Conservatoire, National Opera, and the Band of the Garde Républicaine, is another; and so also is Joseph Bonnat, the eminent French organist and composer; all these are bringing us the music of old and of new France. By the same token Yvette Guilbert should not go unmentioned; and her work has had a patriotic importance in showing forth the chansons of old France as well as the songs of the modern Gallic music-hall.

A "new phase and a new interest" have been created by the French players on the old instruments, says Mr. Krehbiel, of the New York Tribune, continuing:

"The instruments employed were the quinton (treble violin,

music, far back into the longest of memories, made the sadness and the impending loss in this final manifestation of it hard to realize. The service to the world of the performer is the most tragic of all, in that it is not only self-sacrificing to the promulgation of the music of others, but must inevitably pass with time. Having ably and inestimably given their long careers to the service of music and humanity, it is perhaps wise that they cease before the decline might come, that the memory of their last concert might remain in our memories, vividly faultless and rare."

The coming April concert of the organization in New York will complete its twenty-fifth season here and the thirty-second of its existence, upon which the New York Globe remarks:

"The Kneisel Quartet has really been the pioneer of chamber music in this country. Other more or less ephemeral organizations had played it, but not until the Kneisel Quartet, springing from the Boston Symphony Orehestra, set out to spread that special evangel had it been played here with the finish and the authority that we accept now as a matter of course. *Besides publishing the beauties of the great classic masters of chamber music-Haydu, Mozart, Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, and, above all, Beethoven—the Kneisel Quartet has never failed to investigate modern men and movements as they came along. They did yeoman service for Cesar Franck when the great Belgian was still eaviar to almost everybody. They did not balk at Reger. Of Schönberg's sextet they have made in the last year almost a specialty. It is the honorable record of devotion to the great ideals of the past and of alert interest in the tendencies of the present and the future that has made the fundamental value and vitality of the contribution of the Kneisel Quartet to the musical life of America.

"If it were not that other organizations worthy to bear aloft the banner of chamber music in America have risen in their path, we should indeed be disconsolate. Still, no other organization, however good, can quite fill the place of the departing one in the affections of a great body of our musicians and music

lovers."

We shall doubtless still have much German music, the here and there arise jingoistic threats to cast it out. Rumors have even been affeat that Wagner's operas, in spite of the success of the recent Ring cycle, would be eliminated from the Metropolitan's roster. Mr. Gatti-Casazza has contradicted this, however. The editor of Musical America (New York) takes a vigorous stand against such efforts:

"When the English and the Germans began to boycott each other's music after the outbreak of war, when César Franck disappeared from Berlin programs and Petrograd put Wagner on the black list, and London musical authorities insinuated that Strauss was passé-what did most of us do in this country? Most of us did the only thing that a normal and rational person could do under the circumstances: we leaned back and laughed good-naturedly. We had the proper perspective; we estimated the whole panorama of folly at its proper value and realized that the veil of prejudice, nationalism, and ignorance would one day drop from the eyes of the embittered and stupid censors of art and music. Considerable of the force of this puerile movement has been dissipated, in England, at least, if recent concert programs from London may be believed. Bach, Mozart, and Weber are regular fare, greatly to the dismay of certain extremists.

"Until a few weeks age we in America were immune from this encroachment of nationalism on the domains of art. Only minute symptoms have appeared here, a few inconsequential and scattered efforts to fling up the flag of jingoism in music. A certain conductor thought it advisable to eliminate the German portion of his program. Mozart and Beethoven, don't you know, are inflammatory sort of characters and might incite us to bloodshed and riot! Certain New York newspapers heap a lot of glory on the efforts of some rowdies to howl down an estimable singer whose offense was to present Brahms and Dvorák (who happens to have been a Bohemian). Then, again, an artist advises us that some New England organizations have practically canceled his engagements plainly because he is supposed to be a German. As a matter of fact, he is a Hungarian.

"Of all the exhibitions of misplaced patriotism now rampant this latter is perhaps the most contemptible—to cancel an artist's appearance because of his nationality!

"It is, indeed, time to scotch such zealots, to crush these lethal foes of music."

THE SWISS UNIVERSITY MELTING-POT

A MELTING-POT for Europe, in the intellectual sense, is the mission that a Swiss professor sees for his country. His neutrality is constructive, for in his address delivered at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the raising of Lausanne's French Academy (founded in 1537) to the status of a university,



MME. PATORNI AT THE CLAVECIN.

One critic wonders "why modern composers, lastead of torturing their instruments to obtain variety of tone-color, do not tark back" to the instruments of an earlier day, such as this early plane.

Prof. Ernst Bovet, of the German University of Zurich, begged his hearers not to forget "that there are in all the countries participating in the present bloody struggle men who dream of a more beautiful society than that in which we live." Ho sees it as the special mission of the Swiss to bring these men together. That done, he has a vision of the seven Swiss universities not only as "the hearths of our regional and national life, but also as real temples of concord." The seven universities of which he speaks are Basle, Bern, Geneva, Lausanne, Neufchatel, Freiburg, and Zurich. In the Neuc Züricher Zeitung his address is given in this form:

"Our seven universities are centers of our regional and national life; there are perhaps too many in view of the small size of our country, but we should be loath to miss any one of them, and if to-morrow, beside our German and French, an Italian university were to be established at Lugano, we should also welcome this new sister. But, so much said, it is necessary to lay the finger on the open wound; the sacrifices imposed upon the population are heavy, perhaps too heavy to bear.

"In order to maintain the equilibrium in our intellectual and

financial budget, we have to appeal, for students and professors, to our neighbors to our right and to our left. Let us lay aside our national vanity and look the facts in the face. To sum it up in one blunt sentence, our national thinking and feeling are gravely menaced by the invasion of foreign thought and

foreign sentiment.

"Scientific objectivity is a very praiseworthy thing, but we must not forget in our intellectual and political aloofness the inheritance of our fathers; we are Swiss citizens, children of a demoeratic republic and are, or at least should be, anxious to maintain the national unity of our fatherland. The Republic is not a form of government imposed upon us by outside agencies, but the expression of our political ideals and four centuries of independent political existence. We do not intend to force these ideals of ours upon our guests, but we believe we have, on the other hand, the right to ask of them to respect, in their turn, our individual Weltanschauung.

"In exchange for this logical and natural demand, we have something to offer to the students and professors belonging to often mutually hostile countries; our ambition is to bring them nearer one to the other on our free and neutral soil. We seem to be destined for this noble mission, since we are a living example of the possibility of a harmonious working together of the German and Latin rages. We scholars, we learned people at least, ought to know how to distinguish between the sound principles of nationality and the jingo elements of a hybrid nationalism, between justified pride and siekly vanity.

"We Swiss university men-and women-are willing, in the sense of our great countryman, Alexandre Vinet (1797-1847), the famous theologiau and historian of literature, to become the forerunners of a new humanity appearing in forms, hazy as yet, on the horizon of Europe. As well as we prefer the manly idiom of justice to a convenient but cowardly silence, as well do we Swiss, as a nation and as individuals, prefer constructive love to destructive hatred. We professors and students of the Swiss universities are in a more favored position than our colleagues at the institutions of other countries to appreciate impartially the noble traits in every nation and to flud out its real contribution to mankind's common civilization. We are the heirs to a wealth created in conturies past by sons belonging to almost all the nations of the world. It is our solemn duty, above all in this fateful hour of Europe's history, to show ourselves worthy of our predecessors and ancient teachers by planting on this free soil of ours the tree of genuine love and liberty."

THE NEGLECTED PUBLIC LIBRARY-Is it the letterwriting habit in people in general or the failure of the public library to function that causes a certain previshness in The Saturday Evening Post (Philadelphia) over a matter where most public journals will offer sympathy? "Many times every year," it says, "we are asked to recommend a book containing information on this or that subject of general interest." The Philadelphia editors, like ourselves, are "glad to comply to the best of our limited ability," yet "we never answer one of these letters without wondering why public libraries do not impress themselves more definitely and extensively upon the public." More than this:

"The writer of the letter is obviously intelligent or he would not be seeking information. By the same token, he is interested in subjects of general concern. Yet, as obviously he does not know that about three times out of five there is a public institution not far from him, supported at large expense, which not only contains standard books on the subject he wants to know about, but makes a special business of supplying him with those books promptly and without expense.

From its card-index he can learn in five minutes what books there are on the subject, and attendants will fetch them to him on request. Invariably, in our experience, the library staff is informed and attentive. It will go to any pains, most willingly, to put the resources of the library at the disposal of an inquirer. Within its own walls the institution functions admirably; but a great many people do not know of it in such a way that, being athirst for information, they turn to it as naturally as a dry man turns to a water-faucet.

"The library habit is one of the best that any person can form. There should be a more strenuous effort to inculcate it. Meantime take the initiative yourself. Get acquainted with your public library."

AN IRISH WRITER OF ONE-ACT PLAYS

UNSANY is a name that both play and fiction are making known to us better and better every day. It crossed the Atlantic very quietly, points out Mr. Harry Esty Dounce, but already its owner's larger public fame has been won here, and not at home. A "discerning coterie" are given credit for being aware of Dunsany in Britain; but otherwise "he is not yet recognized there as being anybody of extraordinary consequence, except, of course, in Burke." He won us by his plays, and the appreciation of these was not in any way eked out by his name, for, at least according to Mr. Dounce, "dearly as we, the people, love the lords we jibe at, we should, I think, be rather predisposed to look upon one in the dramaturgic line as an interesting but futile dilettante." The three seasons that his plays have been in evidence here have made him "a ruling salon topic"-almost "as great a nuisance in that respect as ever was Macterlinek, with whom he is being much, the unintelligently, bracketed." Mr. Dounce avers in the New York Sun that the vogue is "rather more than a vogue," tho it is based on seven one-act plays. Yet this is too slight a foundation for lasting fame:

"The best of them have been taken around the larger Eastern cities. If the vogue is to continue, one of two things must happen; he must send along more and more manuscripts, for doing which he is anything but favorably situated, or he must die and become a funeral and a classic, and for doing that his situation is favorable in the extreme."

Lord Dunsany is Irish, and is a friend of those better known Irish writers, Yeats and "A. E." (George Russell), who form the Celtic renaissance. For many years this manifestation has been one of the pet literary themes, and Mr. Dounce sees Lord Dunsany helped to securing attention by his connection with the leaders of this movement. He writes:

"I believe the first successful public performance of a Dunsany play in New York was that made of 'The Glittering Gate' at the Neighborhood Playhouse exactly two calendar years ago. Theatrically this work is about the weakest of the seven; nevertheless, given a production if it with anything like competent treatment and half a chance for notice, all the rest was assured. Honors at present lie between the Neighborhood organization and Stuart Walker and his Portmanteau players, but there probably is not now a commercial producer in the city with soul (or eye to business) so dead that he would not pay a pretty sum for exclusive rights in a new Dunsany manuscript,

"These gentlemen were 'shown' in the only way in which most of them could be shown about imaginative costume plays which read with so unusual a literary quality. The scripts might have been peddled around their offices for years. They would have been unlikely to perceive Dunsany's great merit, that, well as he reads, he plays a hundred times better.

"You can not conceive of the extraction from any thirtyminute performance of more sheer theatric force than flows quite naturally and spontaneously from one of 'A Night at an lun.' Anybody can enjoy it who can enjoy a movie thriller. Consequently everybody does enjoy it, and as soon as they have time to breathe and spirits for something more than farce in England they are sure to produce it and like it as well as we.

"Meanwhile Dunsany, whose kingdom of art is the imagination and his luminary the light that never was and his philosophy, so far as he has one, a loathing of the sordid shams and traffies of modern commercial reality, paradoxically has come into his kingdom of worldly glory in the most commercial city of the most commercial country of Christendom. He did not jimmy his way in like his burglar of 'The Glittering Gate'; he did not toot a Shavian horn outside till the walls fell down. He did nothing; would sooner have starved, if that had been the alternative. His work was good enough to do it all. Now it is done, he is glad, and he hopes to come among us and find a general sympathy and understanding."

Mr. Dounce might not like to have himself ranked with those of whom he has already spoken, who love and follow a lord. At any rate, he seems able to conceive what it must be like to be a lord, at least a literary one:

"As we read about Dunsany's ways of life in times of peace, they suggest the magnificent and leisured independence of the versatile renaissance masters. Able to decline to be a plodding, industrious specialist, he declines and still escapes from becoming a dilettantish amateur. When he happens to feel like shooting he goes shooting, and shoots well, at the ends of the earth, or over the nearest bog. When he happens to feel like cutting a seal on silver he does that; how prettily has been shown to his correspondents on the envelops of such letters as the censor has been pleased not to deflower.

"When he happens to feel like writing a little tale, a prose vignette, he writes one, delicately cynical and sad; there are

collections of them, and they are charming. When he feels like making a play he makes a play, rigging up no puppet stage décor, oblivious to any audience but himself and Lady Dunsany, unfettered by any Archerian canons, contemptuous of hokum tricks for insuring the groundlings' enjoyment.

"He has what the others, who lack it, labor to acquire and never do acquire—a genuine elemental dramatic imagination. To say he thinks in drama would be wrong. He feels in drama, not crudely, not emotionally, rather esthetically. Still it is always drama, live and moving, a story, and never a Maeter-linekian indigestion of the soul.

"Most of us have fallen into a vicious way of thinking that to understand very simple things, we must treat them as very complex. The answer to Dunsany is the easy answer, as his method is the easy method. Take his plays as you find them, and don't fret about symbolizations and philosophies. . . . If people would only appreciate the royal indolence of such an artist's nature they would, for instance, stop wasting time and ink on Dunsupposed wondrous sany's visions of a country of his

"There are those who would have us believe that he passes half his days in a dream state, of the sort popularly but wrongly believed to be con-

ferred upon eaters of hashish and such drugs, where he finds a blissful refuge from the every-day man's state and the vulgarities of the every-day man's doings. The fact, I would wager my hopes of seeing any more Dunsany, is simply that when he has in mind the germ of a dramatic story it is easier to tell himself the story with a background of pure make-believe than it would be to go forth and get up the authentic color of the nearest Irish town or dig in the British Museum for little pedants' facts about old Babylon.

"He says quite sensibly that the play is the thing which matters, and archeological accuracies are the concerns of the school-room. What he does not say is that altho you can have these accuracies if your artistic conscience happens to require them, to get them means work, and to use them and still keep your notion alive means a really terrible effort of stedfast concentration. It was done on the grand scale in 'Salammbô,' but every one knows that 'Salammbô' was written in the bloody sweat of its author's anguished brow."

Lord Dunsany is at present at the front, a captain in the Fifth Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. He has been a man of arms along with other things, and has a record of five battles in the Boer War as well as action in the Dublin riots of last summer, where he received a wound.

HOW SPEAKEST THOU?

THE "TONGUES OF MEN AND OF ANGELS" never had their distinctions so clearly differentiated, perhaps, as by a "comédienne discuse," Miss Beatrice de Holthoir, whom the New York Evening Sun has persuaded to speak to us. Ours has surely never been the speech of the angels, for ten years ago Mr. James and others described it as "twanging and whinnying," "mumbling," "yocally limping and shuffling." All of this now seems to be caused by the lack of muscular

training in the organ most responsible. At least Miss do Holthoir points out the peculiar physiological differences in tongues which she discovered in her necessity of employing her racial endowments of Russian and English in an environment first French and afterward Irish:

"This experience . . . gave me a most valuable insight into the technical side of speaking, the different things that an English or a French person does with his or her tongue and mouth. I learned that there is an actual physiological difference between the French and the English tongue which I attribute to the different muscular action necessary for speaking each language. The French tongue is long and clastic. Just as we develop museles for dancing or tennis, so a Frenchwoman develops a longer and more flexible tongue with a mercilessly strong tip. This is how she pronounces that 'r,' with its vibrating stroke against her teeth, that usually defeats all our best efforts. English tongue is rounder and thicker. Certain English tongues [one does not know whether this applies to the American tongue as well, and Mile, de Holthoir did not explain are like an incapacitated jellyfish. The cockney is the best example of this. Certain

hest example of this. Certain sections of your East-Siders produce their peculiarly thick utterance by turning up the point of their tongues and using the under side."

Put thus in terms of muscle, says the New York Tribune, grasping at practical means of improvement, "our national speech seems almost feasible and practical." For—

"We go through all sorts of gymnastic exercises to increase our lungs and reduce our belt-measure. We spend untold brain and energy in teaching our bricklayers to handle bricks efficiently. Why not take up tongues, put muscle into them, teach them how to do their job efficiently, and so make speech surer and more agreeable? Why not a standardized American speech and a standardized American tongue? The former would, of course, be canned, and thus distributed to every school-house in the country.

"Would the standard stick after grammar-school was over? We fear not, universally. Yet certain modern forces may help—the telephone, for instance. The telephone companies make a business of teaching their operators clear, correct speech. And the great public has to mind the consonants and vowels rather more than usual if it is to send talk over a wire. At any rate, national efficiency is the word, and tongues can contribute to it quite as well as brains or legs or arms."



LORD DUNSANY,

Whose success as a playwright is so pronounced that "there probably is not now a commercial producer in the city with soul (or eye to business) so dead that he would probably not pay a pretty sum for exclusive rights in a new Dunsany manuscript."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



SHOWING THEIR COLORS.

The London office of the Pocket Testament League preserves over 250,000 piedge-cards signed by soldiers on the field. It is estimated that they are joining the League at the rate of one thousand a day.

TESTAMENTS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD

"EVENTEEN MILLIONS of "Active-Service" Testaments, "Khaki" and "Navy" Gospels, and text-books in eightyeight languages, including all the tongues of the nations engaged in the war, have been distributed among the world's fighting forces. The cost of this is estimated at \$350,000-"the free-will offerings of God's people." These numbers and figures are given by Mrs. Grace Pettman Pont, of Brighton, England, who surveys for The Missionary Review of the World (March) the work of the Scripture Gift Mission among the soldiers of the Entente Allies. In each of the Testaments is reproduced the autograph message of Lord Roberts, penned just before his death:

"I ask you to put your trust in God. He will watch over you, and strengthen you. You will find in this little Book, guidance when you are in health, comfort when you are in sickness, and strength when you are in adversity. - Roberts, F.-M."

For the men of the Navy is a message from Admiral Sir John Jellicoe:

H.M.S. Iron Duke

Be strong and of good courage, be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed; for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest. Honor all men, Love the brotherhood. Fear God. Honor the King.

Yours very truly,

JOHN JELLICOE.

At the end of each Gospel are printed a few familiar hymns and a "decision" form, which reads:

"Being convinced that I am a sinner, and believing that Christ died for me, I now accept him as my personal Sarior, and with his help I intend to confess him before men."

What this has meant to thousands of soldiers when face to face with danger and death has been attested by hundreds of letters "telling the story of God's blessing on this work":

"A lance-corporal wrote from the trenches 'Somewhere in France,' enclosing a British Treasury note for £1, dirty and crumpled, looking as if it had been through many engagements, to help send out more Gospels to his comrades. This lancecorporal said it was part of his work to go and reverently tend the bodies of those who had laid down their lives upon the battlefield, to collect their belongings, and search their pockets. He found in nearly every case that the man possest an 'Active-Service' Testament containing Lord Roberts's message, but the most cheering thing about it was that the men had signed the Decision Form! Indeed, in the case of one young officer, whose body had been stript of every identification mark before it was found, the only clue to his name was his signature to this Decision Form in an 'Active-Service' Gospel, and this, sent back to England, brought comfort and solace to his widowed

"The secretary of the Scripture Gift Mission has seen numerous well-worn and much-read Testaments that have passed through the fiercest of the warfare. In many cases, too, the copy of the Word of God, carried in the breast-pocket, has stopt the bullet and saved the soldier's life, and the mutilated Testament has come back as a trophy. It is no idle boast to say that the best way of recording this wide work of distribution of the Word of God is to take a war-map of the world and enumerate every one of the fighting nations, for the Word of God is spreading everywhere. In France, open doors have been entered in all directions. The Belgians in England and Holland have received the Word of God. The workers of the Scripture Gift Mission among the soldiers in Belgium were allowed to go right to the front-line trenches, and had the honor of an interview with the heroic Queen of the Belgians herself. She accepted a 'khaki' French Testament, and said: 'I think this is very nice for the soldiers to have, and it is very kind of you to give it to them!' In Roumania, too, a princess of the royal house has taken the deepest interest in the work of distributing the Word of God to the soldiers of her country. But the story of the distribution of the Scriptures in Russia is the most wonderful of all, for the honorary superintendent of the work of the Scripture Gift Mission in that country has been able to circulate

among the Russian troops Testaments, Gospels, and smaller portions of God's Word to a total of over five millions!"

The royal family of Russia will, in their exile, have probably many well-wishers among these who have been benefited by similar gifts bearing the following message printed in each Gospel and underlined in red:

"His Imperial Highness the Heir-Apparent to the Russian Throne most graciously gives this Gospel, which has been sent to him by Sunday-school scholars in the British Isles and Colonies."

The secretary to the Empress of Russia wrote recently:

"Her Imperial Majesty the Empress has asked me respectfully to report: Concerning the gift of Testaments and Psalms by the Sunday-school children of England and the English Colonies placed by you at the disposal of his Imperial Highness the Czarevitch for consignment to the active Army, her Imperial Majesty has graciously commanded me to thank the contributors in the angust name of his Imperial Highness for the abovementioned gift, and to have the same forwarded to the active Army by means of her Imperial Majesty's own supply-train."

A Canadian cavalry officer confest that he had set little store by the Bible until the day came in France when his battalion found itself in a perilous quarter. They were under fire and dared not move when the officer noticed a few of his men who had crawled into a group together, and saw one man take out his knife and cut a Testament into half a dozen bits and distribute

them among his comrades, who there and then began to read:

"It must be wonderful to read the story of Gethsemane, the story of Calvary, the story of the Redemption, while lying under fire, and those men had learned by actual experience what it means to be obedient unto death—learned, too, that nothing else matters but the things of the soul, the sinner and his Savior, the reality of God's message in his Word concerning salvation when face to face with eternity."

Another agency for the distribution of Scriptures to the soldiers is the Pocket Testament League. This venture was not born with the war, but has been on the field of conflict since the beginning in 1914. In the London office alone over 250,000 soldiers' pledge-cards are filed, and it is estimated that the men in arms are joining the League at the rate of one thousand a day. In a report issued by the League we read:

"A worker writes of a corporal returned from the front who told him that when death was striking all around him in the trenches he offered all the money he had (about fifteen pounds) for a Testament, but not one of the men could be induced to part with his treasured little book.

"We find everywhere," writes an enthusiast from the field, 'that the men are absolutely changed when the Word of God has been presented and explained to them, and when they realize that the message of God is a message to them personally. Do you know that many of the men with whom we have been working had little idea that God cares for them or that the Bible is God's message to them? They thought that the Bible was simply for those who attend church. Again and again we had crowds of men who came to us early in the morning to make their decision for Christ.'

"Up in the corner of the Pocket Testament League military membership-eard, printed opposite the flag, is a small blank square where the men, making their decision for Christ, mark 'A. C.' (accept Christ). Such men sign 'My Decision for Christ' printed inside the back cover of their League Testaments and are publicly acknowledging Jesus as their Savior.

"Many a sad mother or wife has been comforted beyond words when one of these worn, possibly blood-stained, little Testaments has been returned home and on the Decision page they have found written the loved one's name."

REGULATION FOR EVANGELISTS

PVEN AFTER GREAT CARE has been taken in selecting an evangelist, The Christian Work (New York) remarks, a Church sometimes discovers that the man called for leadership in a revival movement "is lacking in a large degree in intelligence, tact, personality, and general ability necessary for success in the work." Realizing this, the Commission on Evangelism of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ has



established a standard of principles, for which evangelists working under its approval must have regard. The Christian Work congratulates the Council on taking this step and hopes it will result in "the elimination of a good deal of discreditable and reprehensible mountebanking, which for years past has flourished in the land." The principles to be observed by evangelists are these:

"I. They shall conform themselves in accepting or declining any invitation for a campaign to the standard of faith clearly set forth by the Federal Council, and therefore conduct all their work upon the doctrinal basis of the Deity of Jesus Christ.

"2. They shall secure the appointment of a committee of pasters who shall endeavor, so far as possible, to guard the work of the press with a view both to securing ample and appropriate reports of the work, and to guarding carefully against exaggerated reports of conversions, scating capacity of buildings, and nightly attendance, as well as sensationalism of every kind.

"3. They shall report all decisions made in the meetings conducted by them under the twofold division of (a) Decisions—Referring to what are commonly known as conversions (decisions by children under twelve to be so indicated); (b) Reconsecrations—No matter what form of decision card used, these facts to be made known in some way on the cards before being handed to the pasters.

"4. They shall use the Word of God in the after-meeting, briefly explaining the way of life, and asking those seeking Christ to make an audible public confession of faith.

"5. They shall urge upon pastors to put into execution at the close of the evangelistic campaign at least one of the plans for conservation of results adopted by the Commission, and, when possible, the evangelist shall make this one of the conditions of his accepting the invitation to conduct the campaign.

"In addition, the Commission has secured the appointment of a committee vested with the function of furnishing to the Commission reliable and studied information concerning the evangelists of their respective denominations. This information is furnished on the basis of a carefully prepared questionnaire by the Commission itself, and relates to the evangelist's education, experience, thoroughness, size of work he is best adapted to, and his general fitness for the same."

"IT MEANT ME"-A MESSAGE FOR THOSE WHO WAIT

ERE IS A HEART MESSAGE, given precisely as it came to The LITERARY DIGEST, which will be read with sympathy by all who have or have not contributed to the Belgian Children's Fund. Especially is it a message for those who wait:

BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND.

THE LITERARY DIGEST, New York.

I am one of your readers—only one of a multitude. When I saw your appeal, "In the Name of God the Father," I said: "Good! I hope they'll get the money to save those children

from starving. They ought to get it; they have so many readers." It didn't seem to mean me.

"My own business needs more money than it has. My own family wants more money. Debts are waiting to be paid. An appeal for starving children in Belgium doesn't concern me," I told myself.

Starving children! The words shocked and haunted me. couldn't get away from them. began to wonder if I really meant to try to stop my ears to such a cry.

I never saw a little child really starving. My own children have always had plenty, with extras thrown in. How would I feel if I saw them starving-if I heard their mother say they were starving?

A shivering feeling came over me as I seemed to see a Belgian mother holding her baby in thin, trembling arms, close to her wasted breast, and to hear her crying out in agony and despuir to me, "In the Name of God the Father, save my baby!"

All around were other mothers and children being helped by some-

body else; but this mother seemed to be waiting for me, and calling to me, to save her baby. How can I do otherwise than leap up from the comparative bounty of my own comfortable home and make haste to send life and health to at least one starving baby, and put into that one mother's mouth a ery of joy in place of her cry of despair?

It is true that business, and family, and debts are pressing. It will mean a little inconvenience—a little sacrifice—but what are such things in the face of the STARVATION OF CHILDREN!

I guess I am, after all, one to whom the appeal comes. In all honesty, I must admit that, judging by what I have received, I owe something to these Belgian children. Even the some things are not just as I would like them, I have received some blessings in business, in home, in family, in love. I have some things to make life joyous and to put thankfulness into my heart. So how can I refuse to give something to those from whom everything has been swept away-business, home, loved ones, even the food to keep them alive?

And I can't feel comfortable in the thought of those Belgian children sending up prayers and songs of gratitude for the nation of which I am a part for help which we haven't givenespecially when I am one of the citizens responsible for that neglect. Really, it begins to be plain that I must do my part, with the rest.

Now your latest issue has come to me, and I see that more than \$300,000 has been contributed. Some of your readers have done nobly. They didn't wait as I have done. But, as I understand it, the total amount needed to give the extra ration to 1,250,000 children for all this year would be \$15,000,000. It looks as if this amount will be raised only if every man, woman, and child who reads THE DIGEST gives some part. If this means me IT MUST MEAN A LOT OF OTHERS, also, who have hesitated, as I did.

In the Name of God the Father "SATE MY BABY !"

Somewhere I have read that every decision we make and every act we do affects the decisions and acts of others. I wonder if my delay and hesitation have caused any one else to delay and hesitate. If that is true, I can only hope that my positive decision and act now may help some others to decide that this ery of the Belgian children comes straight to them; that their gift is necessary to the success of this splendid effort; and that they will have part of the joy in giving life and comfort to the little ones so dearly loved by the Divine Father of us all.

> Here is my gift, to care for hee Belgian children. I wish it were more. I may add to it later. Do not use my name at all. In fact, I think I will just sign myself

> > "IT MEANT ME."

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

AN ENTERTAINMENT WEEK PROPOSED-From a preacher in the neighborhood of Boston comes the following with reference to church and community effort to increase the Belgian Children's Fund of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

"The successful collection of funds in large amounts often depends upon specific suggestions as to method. However worthy the object, and however skilfully the appeal is made, it often fails in the purpose if it is merely an appeal. Scarcely a week goes by which does not bring several appeals for money, and both ministers and people find the raising of funds rather an appalling matter. We are tempted toand often do-pass them by through sheer lack of ability to answer so many,

"A single definite and practical suggestion for raising this money would, I believe, result in the raising of a very considerable fund from most of the churches throughout the country.

"My specific suggestion is this: that each church, or in small towns, each community, have a Drama Week-or Entertainment Week-eall it what you will. Let it be country-wide. Young people enthuse over a play, and are always glad to put one on. In our own little town we often find our receipts amounting to \$50 or \$100. I presume this would more especially apply outside the large cities, but in most places every one will patronize a 'show,' especially to see local talent.

"An appeal for every community, or church, to have a drama or play during a certain week would come with the force of a new appeal. Money would be raised outside the ordinary methods (and in large amounts), which in my church I must confess are pretty nearly exhausted. We have already taken collections several times for this same object, and for other things many more times, within the past year.

"I believe if you could have a 'Drama Week,' and get it to the people, the movement would sweep the country. Everybody would get their money's worth and feel no poorer for it."

NOTABLE STATEMENTS BY GERARD AND ROOSEVELT

F GUARANTIES ARE BROKEN, promising safe conduct to ships of the Commission for Relief of Belgium, and an occasional one of those ships be sunk, it is well to remember that insurance upon such a ship and its cargo protects the Commission from loss. Furthermore, the incident probably means that some subordinate commander blundered; and we must not conclude that all guaranties are futile, or not given in good faith. Since March 15 every ship of the Commission has been safeguarded from intentional attack while following the northern route; and as this is written more than twenty Relief ships are at sea on that route. If any one of them should be sunk by mine or submarine, all the more reason why Belgian relief ought to be speeded up and additional supplies sent forward.

Under date of March 16, there went out from Washington to the press of the country a statement by James W. Gerard, formerly Ambassador to Germany, in which Mr. Gerard said:

"I hope the people of this country appreciate the splendid work which is being done by the American Commission for Relief in Belgium. Their devoted efforts have now continued for a period of over two years, and despite the complication of the present situation the full staff is remaining in Belgium to carry on its great humanitarian task upon which depend the lives of ten million innocent civilians.

"It is a privilege for the American people to be able to support this fine work. The only way that this can be done is through financial help. The need has never been greater; and I sincerely hope that our country will rise to the occasion and give generous support to the Commission."

Writing to his "Fellow Members of the Rocky Mountain Club and the Men and Women of the West," Theodore Roosevelt says: "It is the literal truth that rarely since the days of Herod has child-life been so menaced as to-day in Belgium." And Colonel Roosevelt continues:

"I shall not deal with the material side of this question, or tell how 1,250,000 children are compelled to go hungry and are threatened with disease and slow starvation. All this is being told in the West in speeches, in letters, in literature, in eartoons. and in personal pleas. Suffice it to say that Belgium to-day stands in mortal danger of losing both its bodily life and its soul.

"But what of us? What of our soul if, like the Levite and the priest, we pass on our business with averted eyes." The nation that turns a deaf ear to the sufferings of ten million people, including a million and a quarter children, is committing moral suicide. Diseases born of want and bunger are spreading with dreadful rapidity among these 1,250,000 children of Belgium. Shall we look idly on while these children die?"

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS in several States-into many of which The LITERARY DIGEST goes every week as a text for classes in Civies, History, and English-have nobly contributed, as our acknowledgments reveal. What private schools can do when they become interested is eloquently attested by Miss Haskell's School in Boston. Beginning with January 24, "Miss Haskell's" has forwarded eight remittances aggregating \$243.50. A noble example indeed!

The Central High School of St. Joseph, Mo., devoted one school week to considering Belgium's needs, held two auditorium meetings, and used the English and History classes as their special mediums. Four students, representing these classes, defivered addresses; special music was provided; a special speaker from outside addrest the closing auditorium assembly, and "following his address," the principal writes, "a collection was taken, from which a sum of \$205.00 has been received." It represented sacrifice, the principal says; "a good many students went without lunches."

School children can astonish themselves and their friends with their collecting results out of school-when they try. They did it out in Coffeyville, Kan., from which place Mrs. Roberta Patton sends draft for \$350.51, and says: "This money was collected by the young girls of Coffcyrille."

More towns are coming into line through their school children, for the care of children in designated towns of similar size in Belgium. Tazewell, Va., proposes to care for the 100 children of Dongelberg, which will require \$1,200. Thomasville, Ga., will provide for the 165 children of Gelrode, requiring \$1,980.

The churches are moving out nobly. From Saltville, Va., a rector writes: "We are launching a community campaign," and sends \$100.00 to prove it. "Over \$100 was pledged," he says, "by a group of twenty women"; and he recites the sacriflees made by some of them, and by one six-year-old lad.

Pasted to a copy of The Laterary Digest's first appeal on behalf of the Belgian Children comes the subscription list of the Engineering Corps of the Arizona Extension Railroad, carrying forty-two signatures and covering the handsome sum of \$103.00, "as a humble expression" of their "heartfelt sympathy."

Make all cheeks, money-orders, or other remittances payable to Belgian Children's Fund, make them as large as possible, and address all letters to Belgian Children's Fund, care of Tur. LITERARY DIGEST, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Contributions to THE BELGIAN CHIL. REN'S FUND-Received from March 14 to March 20 inclusive.

\$3,000.00 From the People of Portland, Ma., and ediate vicinity.

\$23.51-Citizens and Schools of Mentrose, Colo.

\$708.06 -Cilizens of Waco, Terran, through the efforts of Mrs. W. O. Wilkes.

\$690,14-Protestant Churches of Lowiston, Ms.

\$552.00-Relgian Relief of Ford City. Pa-

\$500.00 Edna E. Hughes.

\$400.00 Mrs. Gilbert Perkins. \$350.51-Collected by the Young Girls of Cofferville,

\$252.03-Raptiat, Methodist, Presbytecian and Episcopal Churches of Madison, N. C.

Citizens and Organizations of Clearfield, Pa. \$250.00 Each Pullerton-Stuart Lumber Co., Mr. and Jerlan Chorch Mrs. L. V. Pulsifer, Mrs. A. C. Hentken.

\$205.00 Students and Yeschers of Central High School, Minn. \$165.92 -Citizens of Washington, N. C., and Branfort Worczeter, Mara.

\$132.00 Florence Letter Otton and Friends. \$130.00 St. Paul M. K. Cleurch South, Geleisbern, N. C. Texas.

\$125.00 - Amengmous.

1120,06 Each Grace D. Niggeman, A College Professor and Wife, St. James' Church, Great Barrington, Mass.

\$115.00-First Baptist Sunday School, Mankato, Minn. \$112,50 School Children of Clearfield. Pa. Borough

\$112.00 - Second Presbyterian Church, Danville, Ky.

\$103.00-Engineering Corps. Artisma Katometon Batirmed. 1100.00 Each B. R. Colleagu, C. L. Miller, Mrs. (Barles E. Millesine, Mrs. Rayd's Ribbin Claim of Harristoning, Paristith Lin. C. S. Respell, Blandwin H. Metcard, Mr., and Mrs. Claim. McNab. W. B. Critism. Affred W. Frick. Agreement, Val. Region Relief Fund. Make Tredacted Institute, Val., and Mrs. Theor. H. Darley, Theor. Abrens. B. G. Velget, Abstrace.

\$62.66 - Company M., Kennucky National Guard, Rus-

\$80.00 Each Second Presbyterian Church of Wheeling. Va. Geo. W. Heinte.

\$79.60 Students and Faculty, Trinity University, Pres-\$73.55 Students and Teachers of the Missenia County

177.00 Each. "J. K.," From Twelve Young Women of

\$74.25-- Gen. L. Anderson.

\$62.83 Producturian Subbath School of Camero City.

\$61,00-Tennigh Twelve Members of the War Relief Consequence in West Philaton, Pa.

160.00 Each—Marie F. Bryani, Immanuel Church, Westerfrigh, S. L. N. Y. Herrard W. Commons, Red Cross Committee of the Brooklyn Thomsphiral Ledge, Brooklyn, N. Y. Woman's Chain of Support School, Syramus, N. T., "Anonymous."

\$54.55 Pospie of Madras, Oregon.

Gardeld Grange El7 of Oregon, \$24.00 H. Y. Adia, \$12.00 cart for L. A. Wells, A. O. Whitcomb, \$5.00 cash, \$1.00 cash, A. Demen, Frank Rules. Whiteomb, \$5.00

\$54.23 Ladles' Society of the Second Presbyterian buret, Jersey City, N. J.

\$53.25 - Chinese of Twin Falls; Idahet,

\$52.93 - Community (Torstmat Tree Fund, St. Michael's ectory. Lifehfield, Court.

\$52,52-Church of The Brethma, N. Manchester, Ind. \$52.00 - Char. E. Mather.

\$51.10 Colsoville and Muddy Crock Presbyterian \$56,05 Second Replist Church, Wilmington, Del,

175.00—A Friend in Darifogron Pa., United Presby-rian Chorch.

175.00—A Friend in Darifogron Pa., United Presby-rian Chorch.

173.94—Union Church and Sunday School, Walastha, Grain ick, "Anonymous."

174.94—Union Church and Sunday School, Walastha, Grain ick, "Anonymous."

\$48.38 - Public School Children and Citizens of Baker. Ones

148.06 Each—Tero Little American Children, First Bap-list Sunday School of River Falls, Wis., Chas. H. Mer-ritt, Dr. James H. Means, Marian J. Means, in Memory of Dr. A. H. and Mrs. Caroline A. Laosard, Carson Long Institute, First Presbyterian, Church, Warren, Pa., Mrs. W. G. Vermitye and Friends.

147.46 First United Presbyterian Church of New Brighten, Pa.

\$46.25 The Congregational Church, Williams, N. D. 143.20 - Wellesley College.

\$43.50 Each-Park Vira Methodist Church, Portsmooth, Ya., Meighly Chile of Jimero, Wash.



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\$35.00 Each Prof. George Shaw and Priends, Pirst Presinterian Church, Bridgeton, N. J.

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\$32,53-Prealgherian Sunday School, Campbell, Neb. \$31.43 Saldath School of the Pirst United Presbyterian

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\$30.35 From Carrellion, Ga.

\$36.00 Each Dr. D. H. Bryan and J. H. Egbert, Bested Church, Kent, Pa.

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\$78.00 First M. E. Church, Tama, Iowa.

\$27,24 First Baptist Church Sunday School, Terre Usua, Ind.

\$28.70 The Modern Class, Ardmore, Pa.

\$28.57—Children of East York Methodist Bunday Schrede, Jeffe, Va.

\$26.55-Ira Jewell Williams.

\$25.80-"From a Three-Year-Old," Alimquerque, N. M. \$25.74 First Presinterian Church, Branklyn, Mich.

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December.

124.00 Each—Mrs. M. O. Chance, R. P. Thomas, Rammer, N. C., Baptist Sunday School, White Church, Colina, Ind., Mary C. Ames, J. M. Payne, "J. E. S.," Elizateth Cartiale, Barbara Pond, Ladles' Guild, M. E. Church, Minista, Ili, M. M. Holmes, Marian C. Lyons, A. O. Well, Collected by R. F. Badger, College Springs, Lowe, Castlie Gala Club, Mrs. D. H. McKee, M. E. Sunday School, Liberty, N. C., Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Lewis, The Leval Sens and True Blue Classes, M. E. Sunday School, Pansma, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Kay, Rev. J. LeMayne Daimer, Mrs. J. S. Randall, Marian Hunthgren, R. L. Wheeler Memorial Church, Omaha, Nebr., J. T. Piltard, Eleaner S. Alaton, Isabatle I. Tillotson, Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Corwin, Jane and Robert Hampton, C. M. Cutton, J. T. Burchan and Pasnily, Albee and Damas R. Mitchell, Belletonaine Sunday School, St. Louis, Mn., Mrs. M. Rignber, Martha R. K. McGill, Annie L. Ward, J. M. Muiden.

123,22—Congregational Courch of Tolland, Conn.

\$23,22 Congregational Courch of Tolland, Cons. \$23,00 College Hill Reformed Presbyterian Sabbath School, Beaver Falls, Pa.

\$22.00 - W. L. Adams.

521.00 Each Producterian Church, Port Byron, N. Y., First Baptist Church and Sunday School, Allentown,

\$20.00 Each—Geo. T. Kocher, Clinton H. and R. W. Bresen, Bec. C. V. Steininger, C. M. Granger, Potly Mannor, J. W. Crea, Three Friends, "M. H. C.," "E. J. N.," and "D. W. H., "Summit, N. J., Church of the Brethree, Ankert, Iowa, Qui Vive Club, Fonda, Iowa, Missionary Committee First Congregational Church, Memphis, Tamp.

\$19.00 Each Bacons Castle (Va.) Raptist Church Sunday School, Women's Guild and other members of St. Paul's Church, Chattanioga, Tenn.

\$18.45 St. Andrew's Sunday School, Bacons Castle, Va. \$18.25 Each W. C. T. U., Canadian, Tex., Third Eng-lish Class, Webb School, Bell Buckle, Tenn.

\$16.19 Daughters of Dorras Society, Forest Avenue Presinterion Church, Zanesville, Oblo.

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118,00 Each Kinderbook United Erangeileal Church, Columbia, Pa., Piensant Plains Presiptorian Church, Staatsburg, N. Y., M. E. Church, Jacksonville, N. Y.

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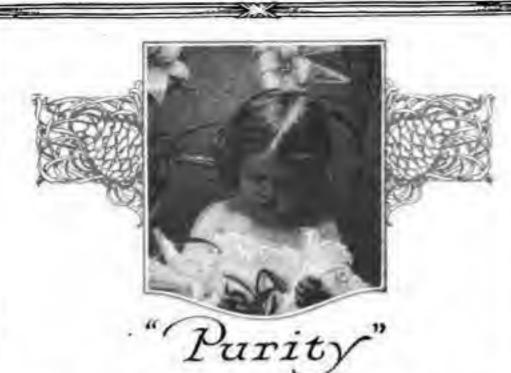
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Children are Earth's fairest flowers-pure and fragrant with the promise of maturity.

Sensible mothers know that wholesome habits, so easily planted in the young child's mind, will bear healthful fruit in later years.

These soft and lustrous curls with the glint of gold in

What will they look like when the "little women" of today have "little women" of their own?

A serious question that, which Time alone can answer. But the future can be forecasted pretty accurately now, if children form the habit of shampooing regularly with Packer's Tar Soap.

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A Heavenly Donnybrook Fair, This Irishman on Sunday heard a elergyman preach on the judgment-day. The priest told of the hour when the trumpet shall blow and all peoples of all climes and all ages shall be gathered before the Seat of God to be judged according to their deeds done in the flesh. After the sermon he sought out the pastor and he said, "Father, I want to ask you a few questions touching on what you preached about to-day. Do you really think that on the judgment-day everybody will be there?"

The priest said: "That is my understanding."

"Will Cain and Abel be there?"

"Undoubtedly."

"And David and Goliath-will they both be there?"

"That is my information and belief." " And Brian Born and Oliver Cromwell

will be there?" "Assuredly they will be present."

"And the A. O. H.'s and A. P. A.'s?"

"I am quite positive they will all be there together."

"Father," said the parishioner, "there'll be little judgin' done the first day !"-From a speech by Irvin S. Cobb at the American Irish Historical Society's dinner in New York.

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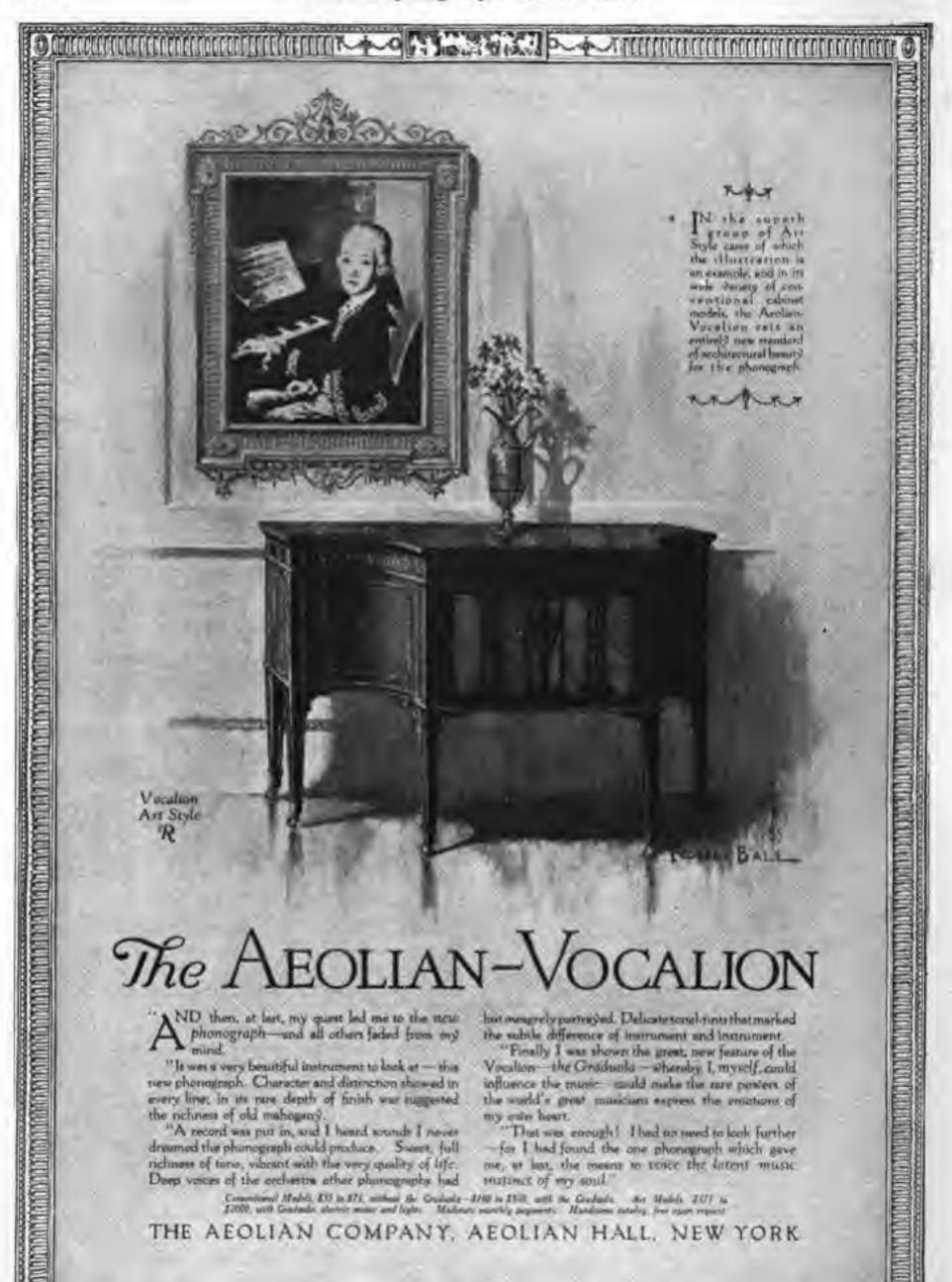
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CARDINAL GIBBONS'S RETROSPECT

Gibbons, James, Cardinal. A Retrospect of Fifty Years. Two vols. Pp. 335 and 287. Halti-more: John Murphy Company. Price, cloth \$2. Postage, 20 cents.

We have here a collection with current comment of the prelate's writings, including the inner history of the Vatican Council, the threatened condemnation of the Knights of Labor by Rome and its prevention by Cardinal Gibbons, the work of the Catholic Church in the making of the Republic, etc. It is an extraordinary cycle of secular and religious history which is included. Cardinal Gibbons's "Retrospect of Fifty Years" may be regarded as the intellectual autobiography of the most distinguished of American Catholic churchmen. At eighty-three its author is an imposing figure. Revered and loved beyond the boundaries of his own communion, he stands out as an exponent of much that is best in the national ideal. The range of his activities, covering a period of development which has been described as unique in modern history, is probably unparalleled among living churchmen. There is peculiar pathos, as well as interest, in these words from the preface of his book: "I am speaking for a generation which, with the exception of myself, has passed away. I am the last living Father of the Vatican Council. Now, alone upon this earth I can report what happened within those sacred walls-not by hearsay, nor from books, but from what I actually saw and heard." Referring to his long experience as churchman and as citizen, he says further:

"I have lived a long time, and I have lived through a very critical time. Not only have I held office many years, but I have held office during a time of transition, when the old order was changed. There are few Americans living now who can remember the things which I can. I followed Mr. Lincoln's dead body in procession when it was brought to this city (Baltimore); I have seen every President since his death, and I have known most of them personally; I was a grown man and a priest during the Civil War when it seemed as if our country were to be permanently divided. Very few people now living have seen the country in such distress as I have seen it. But I have lived, thank God, to see it in wonderful prosperity and to behold it grown into one of the great Powers of the earth. Younger men may tremble for the future of this country, but I can have nothing but hope when I think what we have already passed through, for I can see no troubles in the future which could equal. much less surpass, those which have afflieted us in bygone days. If only the American people will hold fast to that instrument which has been bequeathed to them as the palladium of their liberties the Constitution of the United States and fear and distrust the man who would touch that ark with profane hands, the permanence of our institutions is assured."

This young ecclesiastic from the Western world at the Vatican Council saw the Church as in a living picture, and that picture never left his memory. At the Council were represented by its hierarchy



Die, Thou Villain!

TE had thought of being a great Indian Chief, or a soldier -but the biggest idea of all had come to him, would be a Pirate!

Now his facure lay plain before him. His name would fill the world and make people shudder. And, at the zenith of his fame, he would suddenly appear at the old village and stalk into church, brown and weatherbeaten, in his black velvet doublet and trunks, his great jack-boots, his crimson such, his belt bristling with horse-putols, his crime-rusted cuthus at his sule, his abouch hat with waving plumes, his black flag unfurled, with the skull and crombones on it! His career was determined.

that was one of Tom Sawyer's dreams that he turned into play. Remember the days when you dreamt of being a Pirate-when you thought you would be a black avengor of the Spanish Main?

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"every continent, every island of importance, every nation on the face of the globe, except Russia." There were assembled the venerable patriarchs and bishops of the East who still hold allegiance to the See of Rome, prelates who had nothing in common with their Western colleagues "except their faith," their peculiar rites and ceremonies, their liturgical and popular language, their costume and their "long - flowing beards recalling to mind the patriarchs of the Sacred Scriptures, literal successors of Moses and Aaron":

"These Orientals came from the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates, the cradle of the human family; from the banks of the Jordan, the cradle of Christianity; from the banks of the Nile, the home of the oldest historic civilization. They came from Chaldea, from the lands of the Medes, the Persians, and the Abyssinians; from Mosul, built near the site of ancient Nineveh, and from Bagdad, founded not far from the ruins of Babylon. They assembled from Damaseus and from Mount Libanus, and from the Holy Land, sanctified by the footprints of our Blessed Resleemer. What a spectacle they presented; what reverence they excited! Unchangeable as the hills and valleys of their native soil, they were the same turban and the same pale and thoughtful countenance that their fathers were in the time of John the Baptist; they exhibited the same simplicity of manners that Abraham did nearly four thousand years ago when he fed his flocks in the valley of Mamre and gave hospitality to angels.

To the history of the Vatican Council the Cardinal has allotted more than one-half of his first volume. His descriptions of the external splendor of papal Rome when Pius IX. was Pops-King are tinged with something of the fire and enthusiasm which personal contact with the Eternal City never fails to awaken in ardent natures.

What is of more immediate import to Americans, possessing, as it does, contemporaneous and vital interest, is the Cardinal's chapter on the Catholic Church and the Knights of Labor. It is in this paper, which is perhaps the most significant of the prelate's public utterances, that the fundamental democratic principles and tendencies of Cardinal Gibbons stand out strongest. In an explanatory note to the eclebrated memorial presented to Pope Leo XIII., in February, 1887, urging on the Vatican the claims of the Knights of Labor, then threatened with papal condemnation, Cardinal Gibbons gives the world for the first time his intimate views and opinions upon a question still of imminent concern. Glancing at the historic conditions of the question, he asserts that "ever since the Reformation the democratic and cooperative institutions of medieval Europe have been upon their death-bed. Taking England, a natural example, he points out that in the year 1500 most Englishmen, for instance, owned their own homes; by the year 1900 less than one-tenth of the population possest all the land of the country. Trade and business in the Middle Ages were conducted on the principle of mutual aid and assistance, and unlimited competition was never thought of; but, with the breaking down of the corporate feeling of united Christendom, methods of business were introduced which would have seemed deeply immoral one hundred years before. The discovery of the New World, "with its abounding riches and consequent opportunities for exploitation," is declared by the Cardinal to be another factor which greatly increased the evil. But what brought all these evils to a head was the invention of machinery, which was brought to something

like perfection in the first half of the nineteenth century. The prelate remarks that those who live in the present day can not conceive of the state of society as it was

some generations ago.

The Cardinal goes on to recite some of the details of the historic incident. The affair was coincident with his elevation to the cardinalate. Accordingly, when he sailed for Europe (in 1887) to receive from the hands of Leo XIII. the cardinal's hat, he signalized the event by presenting his famous plea for the Knights of Labor to the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda. Cardinal Gibbons concludes his narration of the incident with these words: "I can not say that the task which I had imposed upon myself was an easy one, but I am thankful to say that it proved not an impossible one, and that the Knights of Labor in the United States were not condemned."

THREE BOOKS ON EAST INDIAN SUBJECTS

Coomaraswamy, Ananda (B.Sr.). Buddha and the Gospel of Buddhism. With Illustrations in golor by A. N. Tagors and Nanda Lai Bow. Large 8vo, pp. viii-370. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 33.75 net. Postage, 18 cents.

Whitehead, Henry (D.D.). The Village Gods of India. Small 8vo, pp. 172 New York: Oxford University Press. 85 cents. Postage, 10 cents.

Macdonell, Arthur Anthony. A Vedle Grammar for Students. Svo., pp. sii-50 New York: Oxford University Press. #1.40. Pentage, 16 cents.

Dr. Coomaraswamy is Indian born, but trained in Western science, and has read deeply in the mysticism and learning of the West—Tauler, Ruysbroeck, Schelling, Schopenhauer, Rhys Davids, and Oldenberg. He thus has a broad basis for exposition of his subject, and a knowledge of the way to mediate between East and West.

He first (Part I) sketches in two pages what is actually ("scientifically") known of the Buddha. Then follow eighty pages on "The Legendary Buddha," which give the orthodox belief of the course of a wonderful life. Part II expounds "The Gospel of Early Buddhism," setting forth the doctrines of Dharma, Samsara, and Karma. Buddhist Heavens, Nirvana, Ethies, and teachings on various subjects. The tale here differs little from others available, except in its unusually attractive form. Part III, "Contemporary Systems" (Vedanta, Samkhya, Yoga, Buddhism, and Brahmanism) is brief, and remarkable for one important conclusion, seldom stated. This is that Buddha's criticism of Brahmanism did not reach fundamentals; he assailed only the popular aspect, while at the root Brahmanism and Buddhism were philosophically much the same. Here is an important fact not generally apprehended. Part IV, "The Mahayana," is an attractive setting forth of the differences between the two schools of Buddhism (Hinayana and Mahayana), which we may broadly call Ceylonese and Tibetan, and he sympathetically expounds the latter. Part V discusses briefly, with many illustrations, the literature and art of the religion, and is followed by bibliography, glossary, and index. We have many expositions of Buddhism, but few possess either the charm or the forcefulness of this. The volume is sumptuous in form, beautifully printed, appropriately illustrated in color and in black and white, and fitly suggests in its tout ensemble the essential orientalism of its subject.

The little volume by Dr. Whitehead, Bishop of Madras, is one of a projected se-



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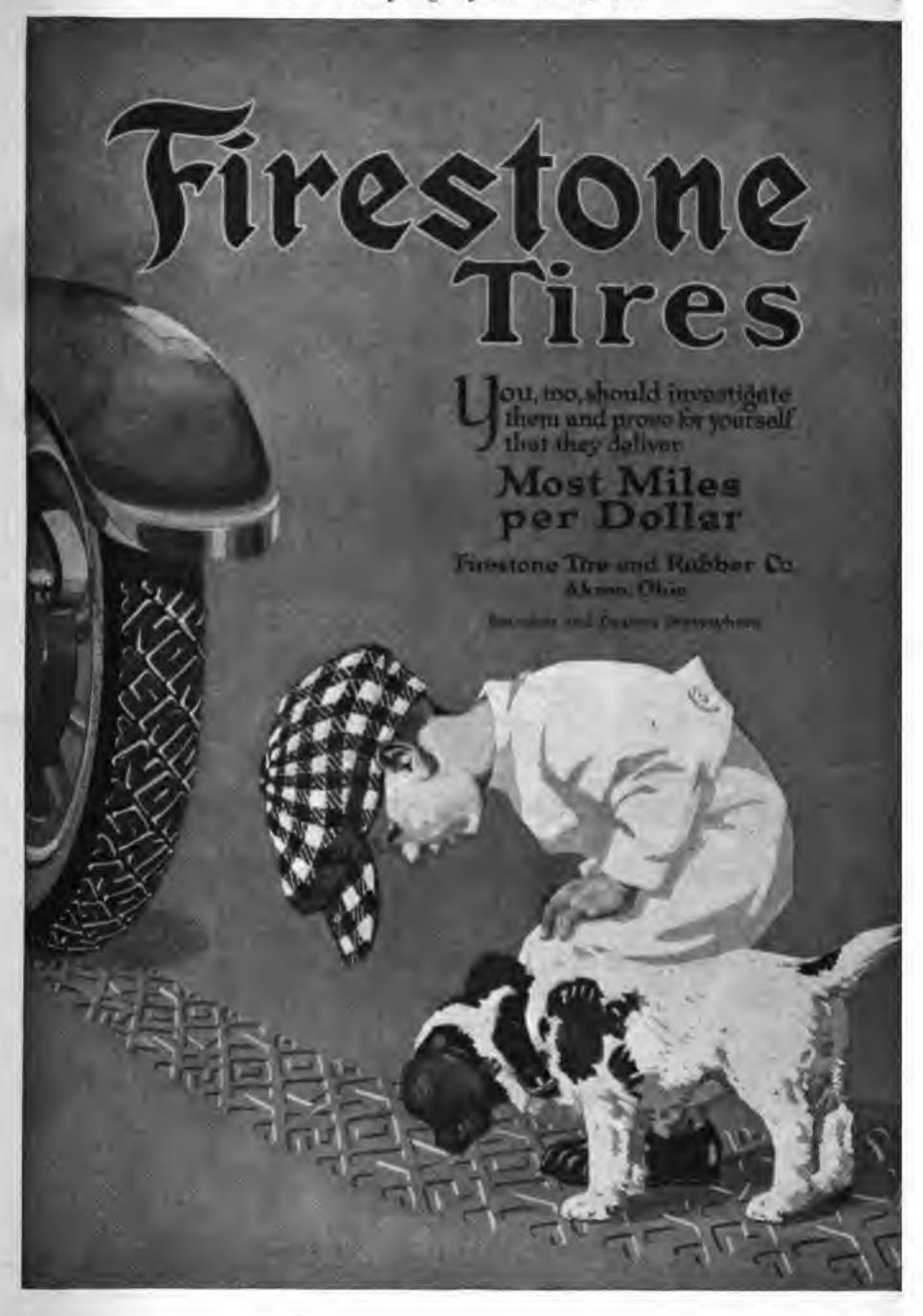
ries on "The Religious Life of India" under the general editorship of Mr. J. N. Farquhar. It is typically Western in its method and setting forth of the province it sets out to describe. This province is the folk - religion as contrasted with the philosophic systems, cults, and beliefs of the books. The religion here described is an inheritance transmitted from pre-Aryan times, the the individual deities are often quite modern, hit upon quite by chance as a result of superstitious fears. The deities here described are local, with no reference to the universe as a whole; they are mostly female, they receive animal-sacrifice, and their ministers or priests are not usually drawn from the priestly caste. The volume contains detailed descriptions of these gods and of the cults and folk-lore, and discusses the probable origin of the worship and the social, moral, and religious influence of the system. A glossary and three indexes furnish the apparatus for using the book. It is a needed volume, handy, straightforward, and not antipathetic.

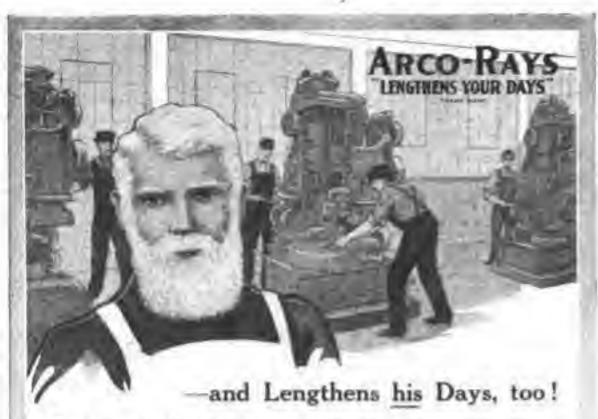
The Sanskrit of the Vedas differs from classical Sanskrit much as Anglo-Saxon from Middle English, and an elementary grammar of the first was a desideratum. Professor Macdonell issued in 1910 a Vedio grammar suitable as a reference-work for advanced students. The present volume is for beginners. Transliteration, not the Nagari character, is here used, and this has both advantages and disadvantages. The student is, on the one hand, compelled to "think back" into its Nagari form any given word or ending. On the other hand, indications of roots, stems, inflectional endings, etc., can now be easily indicated. Where forms of a given word do not occur, the normal conjugation or declension is supplied, so that it may be recognized in' other words which have the given ending. A "Vedic Reader" is to follow, so that at last the student will have helps which will enable him to master with comparative ease India's earliest and most interesting literature.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Jacks, L. P. Philosophers in Trouble: A Volume of Stories. From the Human End: A Collection of Essays. Two Volumes, 8vo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. London: Williams & Norgate. \$1.25 each, net. Postage, 20 cents.

Some people were disposed to accuse Professor Peabody (of Harvard) of excess of assurance when he called one of his volumes "The Religion of an Educated Few would quarrel with the editor of The Hibbert Journal, bowever, had he made his subtitles read "Stories and Essays for Educated Men." Subtlety, delightful nuance of an intellectual type, sly digs at failings, faults, and frets theological, sociological, philosophical, and political, abound in these volumes. But to appreciate these things either in story or essay one must know quite a little theology, sociology, philosophy, and political science. He who is capable will find many chuckles and some food for serious thought tucked away in these two small and delightful books. Just one example: Mr. Jacks suggests that Abel, perhaps, did not realize that he was in some sense Cain's keeper, to whom he might have given some wise and "saving" instruction. Yet Mr. Jacks notes a few of the practical embarrassments that could have resulted from this course in the crude condition of society that then obtained.





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Gerould, Katharine Fullerton. Hawali: Scenes and Impressions. Pp. 181. Illustrated from photographs. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

"The wandering record of a month," this author calls her singularly attractive book. "The remembered sweetness of Hawaiian voices has haunted each sentence as it was written," and she says further, "palms should droop over every page; the white Pacific surf should beat round every margin." It will be surmised that she literally fell in love with that "loveliest fleet of islands"; and she confesses this, in varying phrase. "Hawaii waits with open arms, under the Southern Cross, to give more than I have even hinted," is one admission; "my great fear is simply that I have not hinted enough." But she has hinted and has told much, in a style which adds to the charm of what she saw and learned—much about the people, their habits, their conditions, their surroundings. "Politically," she testifies, "the Hawaiians have no hope; America has absorbed them; they know they are dying, the they do not quite know why; but they have not enough sternness or strength for the black pessimism that Stevenson recorded among their cousins, the cannibal Marquesans." Yet one is less imprest with the picture Mrs. Gerould paints, in many sittings, of a dying race, than of the surpassing scenic beauties among which they are passing away, as portrayed by the author's graphic pages, and by the photographs which illustrate them. Even the full third of the book that is devoted to the Leper Settlement on Molokai is not saddening to the degree which might be expected. The fact that lepers may suffer much is mellowed by the descriptions and pictures of where they live and how.

Eastman, Charles A. From the Beep Woods to Civilization. Pp. 206. Illustrated. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1916. \$2. Postage, 16 cents.

Here is a book both original and aboriginal, well characterized in the subtitle of it as "Chapters in the Autobiography of an Indian." Its author is proud of the fact that he is a Sioux, or that he was born one. "His childhood and youth," as stated in the Foreword, "were a part of the free wilderness life of the first American—a life that is gone forever." His later life, we are likewise told, "throughout eighteen years of adolescence and early maturity," was devoted to "a single-hearted quest for the attainment of the modern ideal of Christian culture"; since when he has given a quarter-century "to testing that bard-won standard in various fields of endeavor, partly by holding it up before his own race, and partly by interpreting their racial ideals to the white man."

His recital, beginning as a boy of fifteen, is plain and unpretentious. It covers an uncommon range of experience -in the wilds of Minnesota and Manitoba; in the more civilized region of North Dakota; in a Government school at Santee, Nebraska; in a college at Beloit, Wis.; in Dartmouth College, New Hampshire; as a doctor among the Indians at Pine Ridge Agency in South Dakota; as an active participant, because of his medical position, in "The Ghost - Dance War" of 1890-91; as a practising physician in St. Paul, when he had lost his Government relation by loyalty to his race; as a lobbyist in Washington for Indian protection by Congress and the Administration; as a disappointed native "back to the woods"; and, in the fulness of his manhood, as a field-worker for the Y. M. C. A., and a Chautauqua lecturer.

It is a story which no other man could have written. While it betrays, now and then, the possible disillusionment of an aborigine who can never forget his early teaching and whose wide contact with civilized society has not satisfied all his inherent longings, it is not bitter or eynical. When Dr. Eastman married Elaine Goodale, whose poems had won her a place in literature, he surrendered wholly to the spirit of supreme Americanism, altho he did not eliminate his native endowments. How could be? And his readers, who must honor him for holding by his racial ideals, will read with satisfaction this volume's closing words:

"When I reduce civilization to its lowest terms, it becomes a system of life based upon trade. The dollar is the measure of value, and might still spells right; otherwise, why war? Yet even in deep jungles God's own sunlight penetrates, and I stand before my own people still as an advocate of civilization. Why? First, because there is no chance for our former simple life any more; and, secondly, because I realize that the white man's religion is not responsible for his mistakes. There is every evidence that God has given him all the light necessary by which to live in peace and good-will with his brother; and we also know that many brilliant civilizations have collapsed in physical and moral decadence. It is for us to avoid their fate if we can.

"I am an Indian; and while I have learned much from civilization, for which I am grateful, I have never lost my Indian sense of right and justice. I am for development and progress along social and spiritual lines, rather than those of commerce, nationalism, or material efficiency. Nevertheless, so long as I live, I am an American."

May, Max B. Isaac Mayer Whe, the Founder of American Judalsin. Syo, pp. xii-415. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2,00 net. Postage, 14 cents.

For American Hebrews, especially those who belong to the "Reformed" school, the biography of this distinguished leader he his grandson will have intense interest It contains practically a history of the advanced school of Judaism in America, inasmuch as Rabbi Wise was an indefatigable laborer in the modernizing of the liturgy and worship of his coreligionists. For the Gentile, on the other hand, there is less to attract him, so absorbed is the interest in things Jewish. Moreover, the din of arms and clash of conflict, the reiteration of the word attack, are so incressant that be might rise from its perusal with prejudice either created or intensified. The book exemplifies the loyalty of the Jew to those of his own family. To those, however, who belong to the same school of Judaism, no encomium would be regarded as extravagant for "the founder of Ameriean Judaism"-if Rabbi Wise be judged worthy of that honor-or for the creator of the Hebrew Union College at Cincinnati.

Nevius, Winfield S. Witcheraft in Salem Village in 1692. 5th ed., 18mo. Salem Salem Press Company.

This edition differs from earlier ones chiefly by the addition of an extensive new Preface (fifty-nine pages), which attempts to indicate the recent views of specialists in psychology, such as the late Dr. Münsterberg and Professor Leckey, and of historians like Professor Burr. Some other minor additions in the Preface also increase its value over that of previous issues. The result is a neat and useful



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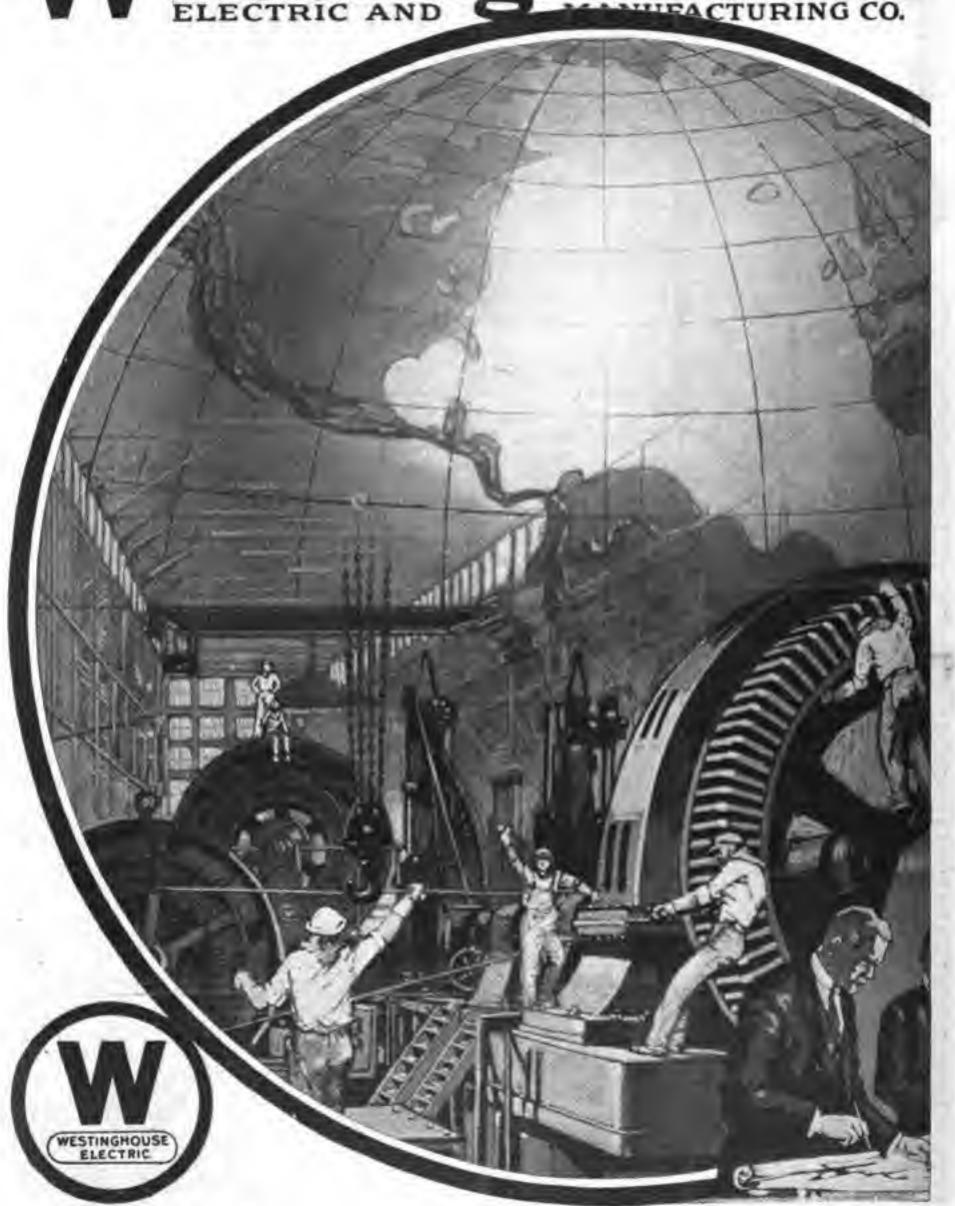
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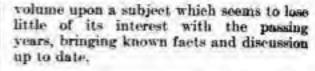
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Sharkleton, Robert. The Book of Boston. Pp. 326. Illustrated by R. L. Boyer. Philadelphia; The Penn Publishing Company. \$2. Postage, 12 cents.

"Boston, with the soft twilight into which its more distant history vaguely merges, and with its possessions of beauty and dignity, assuredly possesses the brave association with a remote time past," says Mr. Shackleton. And again: "History and buildings, great achievements, picturesque events-Boston may point to them all." Boston is "a city of idols as well as ideals, and with some of the idols clay; a city rich in associations, rich in memories of great men and great deeds, rich in its possession of places connected with those men and deeds." Mr. Shackleton writes well of place and people. When, here and there, he has his little joke at Boston's expense, his amused laugh at Boston's foibles and peculiarly typical traits, it is always with affection and kindly appreciation of the city's charm. Boston Common is his first subject, and genial understanding and comprehension of what Boston Common means to all her inhabitants, past and present, are shown in every appreciative word. So of Beacon Hill, with its famous streets, with its traditions of aristocracy, and its famous homes, and their association with literary men, and women, and historical events. Dickens, Thackeray, James T. Fields, Hawthorne, Emerson, Longfellow, T. B. Aldrich, and many other names familiar to us in history and rorunnee, help to make the book a real treasure-house of information. It is the style of the author that grips and charms the reader. His intimate knowledge of traditions and history makes his most casual allusions important and inter-"The Hub of the Universe," "The City of Holmes," and Holmes, who was "Boston epitomized," are described appreciatively, and the whole is lightened by aneedotes of the noblest men of past and present. Famous buildings, historical spots, churches, and parks appear in the story with a startling fund of information. It would be impossible to indicate all the points of charm in this comprehensive book—an ideal guide to Boston and its environs-for the writer believes that to write properly of Boston is to write also of neighboring towns that have come to be associated with her in common thought (Concord, Lexington, Cambridge, Dedham, Plymouth, and Provincetown), the places over which the mantle of Boston has been flung and which stand hand in hand with her in the light of tradition and history. Altho the city is full of crooked little streets, Mr. Shack-leton reminds us that it "has opened more turnpikes that lead straight to free thought, free speech, and free deeds than any other city."

Marden, Orison Swett, Selling Things. Pp. 275. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. \$1 not. Postage, 10 cents.

In this new addition to his "Efficiency Books," Dr. Marden had the assistance of Joseph F. MacGrail, an expert in salesmanship. Without it, perhaps, he would have made a volume singularly helpful, for Dr. Marden has large endowment of common sense and is able to impart some glow of his own enthusiasm to his reader.



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when rightly used, but when wrongly used it is sure to bring failure. Most persons concentrate on that which annoys, irritates and makes for failure. When we are sick it is bard to concentrate on the thought of being well. When we are despondent it is difficult to concentrate on the idea of ever being happy again. When we have lost money it is easy to concentrate on our loss but almost impossible to concentrate on our laving an abundance again.

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Much of the advice in these pages has in it the ring of success. "You should seek admission to a house," is one sentence of it, "as the you were the bearer of glad tidings." Other quotable sentences abound, of which these are samples: "If you earry your goods in a hearse you will not sell them." "There is a good deal of truth in the remark, 'If you can not learn to smile you can not learn to sell." "To be a whole man, mentally, physically, and spiritually, is your business."

Van Doren, Mark. Henry David Thoreau: A Critical Study. Pp. 138. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.25 net. Postage, 10

"In the twentieth century," says Mr. Van Doren, "it is desirable not so much to condemn or justify the whole of Thoreau as to describe and explain his parts." The whole of Thoreau, judging by his journal, from which this study was founded, appears to have been egoistie-a constant consideration of himself. "An exaggerated confidence in his own mind was what Thoreau had to start with," is one assertion of Mr. Van Doren concerning him. He retained it. He owed nothing to the world; he "went out to Walden Pond in order to 'have a little world all to himself.'" He was his own ideal. "The world could not seem hard to him, because he was padded on all sides by his ego." Yet here he is credited with six "qualities of mind and heart which a wise reader will not forget: sensibility, concreteness of vision, thoroughness, wild combative self-suffi-ciency, humor, and wistfulness." He was a disciple of Emerson, yet Emerson said of him: "Thoreau is with difficulty sweet." He could even be bitter about "R. W. E." in his journal; but Emerson pronounced him "as free and erect a mind as any I have ever met." And Hawthorne said "that Thoreau prided himself on coming nearer the heart of a pine-tree than any other human being." As a piece of literary microscopy this contribution to Thoreau literature is worth while.

Bollander, Bernard (M.D.). Nervous Disorders of Men. Nervous Disorders of Women. Abnormal Children. Pp. 252; 215; 224. London: Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. New York; E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.25 each. Postage, 10 cents each.

Here are three books by one author upon topics closely akin. Dr. Hollander has given careful study to psychotherapy and believes that his fellow practitioners may profit by what he has learned and can teach. He does not, however, seek to make a text-book of any of the volumes, but writes in non-technical language which the layman can understand; and in "Disorders of Men," he considers the modern psychological conception of their causes, their effects, and their rational treatment. In the same manner does he treat of women and their nervous disorders; and a leading feature of his own practise appears to be suggestion, or the application of hypnoidal influence. To prove its benefits he cites the cases of many men and women, for some of whom he added other agencies. What he says of Insomnia, Nervous Dyspepsia, Mental Instability, The Effects of Alcohol, etc., will interest the non-medical reader, and may be helpful.

Dr. Hollander's chapters on "Abnormal Children" ought to be read in the home, as well as by the family physician. So many babes are born into the world with defective nervous organizations, the evidences thereof are so multiform, and the methods of cure often so simple, that the education of parents along this line is more and more a demand of humanity. In all that he says this author is conservative, prudent, and governed by a strong sense of professional responsibility.

MacCorkle, William Alexander (LL.D.). The White Sulphur Springs. Pp. 410. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. 35 net. Postage, 18 cents.

No other place on American soil has been so long famous, politically, socially, and hygienically, as the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, the traditions, history, and social life of which are presented in this very sumptuous volume. For almost a century before the Civil War they were a distinctly Southern "institution," "rendezvous," as Charles Dudley Warner once wrote, "of all that was most characteristic of the South, the meeting-place of its politicians, the haunt of its belles, the arena of galety, intrigue, and fashion." Whoever visited them during that long period, or has seen them since, will read with peculiar interest and greatly enjoy the annals and the description, the gossip and the numerous illustrations, of these de luxe pages. Having even once beheld "the Old White" and their environment, it is easy to agree with ex-Governor MacCorkle when he says: "Nothing more beautiful charms the eye nor touches the heart on the continent of America." With a view to making an unparalleled resort for tourists and health-seekers from all sections, in all seasons, enormous expenditures have been lavished upon and about the Springs, of which this work tells, but its reminiscences of the past fairly match its pictures of the present, attractive as these are.

Ebericin, Harold Donaldson, and McClure, Abbott. The Practical Book of Early American Arts and Crafts. Illustrated by 232 pictures by Abbott McClure. Pp. 339. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. 36. Postage, 16 cents.

The aim of this book is "to present a thoroughgoing, informative, and practical guide to the arts and crafts of our forefathers, for the use of the collector and general reader." Attention is directed to the things that are to be found and where they are likely to be found. For the general reader, there is the record of early American achievement in the decorative arts, which is intimately interwoven with the story of the nation's social and economic growth as an aid to an intelligent and comprehensive knowledge of American history. It is a beautiful book. It has a "Chronological Key of Silver" which is quite notable. No form of metal-work, weaving, patching, stitching, wood- and stone-carving, furnituremaking, architectural use of iron, copper, brass, lead, and tin, decorative painting and pottery, seems to have been omitted. There is a chapter on "Early American Lace," by Mabel Foster Bainbridge.

Coe, George Albert. The Psychology of Religton. 8vo, xviii-365 pp. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. \$1.50 not. Postage, 14 cents.

Professor Coe, now of Union Theological Seminary, New York City, will be remembered chiefly for his contributions (along with those of Professors Starbuck and James) to the application of psychology to problems of religion, especially the problem of religious education. The present treatise is a survey of religion from the psychological point of view. In such a study, since "religious experience is a





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highly involved psychical complex," the need of an expert guide is essential. This need is more evident when it is noted that "religion has a peculiar relation to the valuational phase of experience." And Dr. Coe is such an expert.

After four chapters dealing with preliminaries, Dr. Coe treats of Racial Beginnings in Religion, the Idea of God, Religion as Individual and Group Conduct, Conversion, Mysticism, Future Life as a Psychological Problem, Prayer, etc. The chapter on Mental Traits of Religious Leaders (Joseph Smith, Mrs. Eddy, and Dowie; Paul and Mohammed, Jesus, and others), in connection with an analysis of types of shamans, priests, prophets, etc., is illuminating and of immense practical value. Similarly, one may not overlook the diseussion of Religion and the Subconscious. The two bibliographies (alphabetical and topical) are of high value, the not claiming completeness.

The student of religion, lay or elerical, can not afford to miss this book. It is lucid, and is entirely within the reach, financially and in comprehensibility, of the "man in the street."

Franklin, Benjamin, Autohiography of. With Bustrations by E. Boyd Smith. Edited by Frank Woodworth Pine. Pp. 346. New York: Henry Holt. & Co., 1916. \$2 net. Postage, 12 cents.

"The surprizing and delightful thing about this book," Woodrow Wilson has written (referring, we understand, to an earlier edition of the 'Autobiography'), "is that, take it all in all, it has not the low tone of conceit, but is a stanch man's sober and unaffected assessment of himself and the circumstances of his eareer." That it was a wonderful career is more clearly shown as years go by. Franklin's own account of it has both quaintness and candor, and makes good reading for young folks particularly - is of interest for all who admire success and good cause for it.

Van Loon, Hendrik Willem. The Golden Book of the Dutch Navigators. Illustrated with Seventy Improductions of Old Prints. Pp. 345. New York: The Century Company. 1916. \$2.50 net. Postage,

"This is a story of magnificent failures," begins Dr. van Loon, writing as a preface, "for Hansje and Willem." Yet on his last page but one, referring to the cleven voyages here told of, be says: "It is true they added some positive knowledge to the map. They located new islands and described rivers, and reefs, and currents, and the velocity or absence of wind in distant parts of the Pacific Ocean; but they always cost the lives of many people, and they ruined the investors in a most cruel There seems not to have been fashion." much of the "golden" about them, except as daring men gathered all the guilders they could—and carned them in their venturesome quest for lands of gold and spices. They and their several ships' companies endured privation, sickness, and suffering; sailors died of scurvy or were killed by the natives; ships were sunk or abandoned, in the arctics and the tropies; and yet through all those closing years of the sixteenth century, and a generation of the seventeenth, those Dutch pavigators fared forth from Holland, seeking a northeast passage, eircumnavigating the globe, opening wide the sea-gates of commerce. Their navigation was mainly guesswork. Reading of them, their courage, and their faith, one must admit that they deserved the memorial this volume forms.

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CURRENT POETRY

'OR several years lovers of poetry have been interested by brief lyrics bearing the signature Pai Ta-shun. These lyries have appeared in the leading magazines and been widely quoted. Now they are made into a beautiful book, bound in Chinese silk and illustrated with ten collotype repoductions of ancient Chinese paintings. The volume is published by Kelly & Walsh, of Shanghai, China. The selections which we reprint from it are Chinese in atmosphere, full of the rich imagery of the East, but their appeal is general, for the emotions they so delicately and surely express are the exclusive property of no race. The poems are not the deft translations they appear; they are the original work of Dr. Frederick Peterson, a prominent New York physician. Dr. Peterson is a student of Chinese philosophy, painting, and poetry, and in his verses he has endeavored to render the message of the East-to give to Western readers a vision of China's spiritual beauty.

Our first selection is rich in emotion and color. It is vividly interpretative of the painting that inspired it.

THE BRIDGE

BY PAI TA-SBUN

Across the feaming river The old bridge bends its bow; My father's fathers built it In ages long age.

They never left the farmstead Past which the waters curied, Why should one ever wander-When here is all the world;

Family friends and garden; Small fields of rice and tea; The cattle in the meadow; The birds in stream and tree;

The pageant of the seasons As the slow years go by; Between the peaks above us An agure bridge of sky.

The dead they live and linger In each familiar place With kindly thoughts to hearten The children of their race,

Here is a tragically beautiful romance condensed into twelve lines. The poem is based on the ancient Chinese legend of the slain lover whose spirit, in the guise of a parrot, revisits his lady.

THE PARROT

BY PAI TA-SHUN

A parrot at my lattice Came beating starved and thin. I opened wide the window And let the starveling in.

And now he preens his feathers. The many-colored bird, And tries in vain to utter A broken happy word.

Is my love dead or dying On some wild hattle-plain? I can not see the peach-trees Because of mist and rain.

Homesickness is the theme of much poetry-it drew songs of melancholy beauty from the lyres of the ancient Greeks, and it stirs the hearts, now and then, of Imagistes and Vorticists. Here is a poem on this subject which, in spite of its Oriental associations, reminds us of some modern Celtie verse-such as, for instance, Eva Gore-Booth's "Little Waves of Breffny."

HOMESICKNESS

BY PAI TA-SHUN

It is not the wind in the mediars. It is not the drifting leaf, It is not the Three Stars rising At the end of the autumn brief, But I see the road to Kinsay And my heart is full of grief.

Through leagues of perished popples And league on league of tea. Through the winding river gorges From Tibet to the sea, To the heary walls and towers And great gates swinging free.

From one of the thousand bridges I hear the biwa's strain As the golden dragon-barges Passed and returned again-I see the road to Kinsay And my heart is full of pain.

Most Chinese paintings are landscapes, but they have always an emotional, or rather a spiritual, content. The tendency of the Chinese mind to symbolism is well illustrated in this poem.

THE DRAGON

BY PAI TA-SHUN

Ever-changing the cumulus surges above the horizon.

Black with thunder or white with the glitter of snow-capped mountains. Rosy with dawn or with sunset, an age-long

shifting pageant.

Stuff of chaos for dreamers to forge into magical visions.

Ranged below it the common earth and the tigerforces.

Behind and above it unfuried the starry deeps of the heavens.

Out of the formless clouds we shaped the deathless Dragon.

Symbol of change and sign of the infinite, symbol of spirit.

And here, for a final quotation from a book that invites quotation, is an exquisite little song of the sorrows of love. The simplicity of the refrain gives its pathos special poignancy.

BARCAROLE

BY PAI TA-SHUN

Small fingers on the sliken strings: Sunset and rising moon; Far hills of lapis, whire of wings Of homing birds in June: And thou wert there, the twilight on thy brow-O bitter is the biwa's music now!

Beneath the scented tamarinds On some celestial trail We drifted with the purple winds That filled our sampan sail: The purple winds blow once and not again-O bitter is the biwa's tender strain!

A war-poem out of the ordinary-a warpoem with a gay lift to its lines, and yet something about it that pulls at the reader's heart-strings, is this, which we quote from the London Punch.

ST. OUEN IN PICARDY

Gleams of English orchards dance Through the sunny fields of France: Flowers that blow at Nedouchel Thrive in Gloucestershire as well; Children sing to fleet the time What they deem an English rime-



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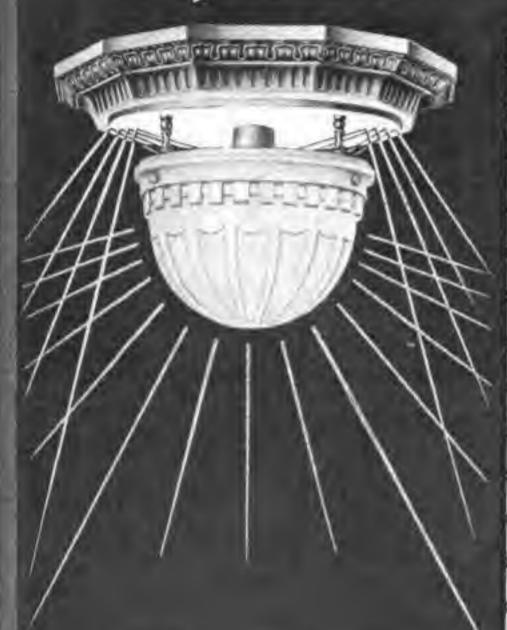
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A Few Users Who Bought by Comparative Test

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Central of New Javany R. R. Lunivelle & Nashville R. R. lean's Dep't Store tiomenpolis o Pacific R. R. Dudge Mig. Co. Wells Fargo & Co. Espress

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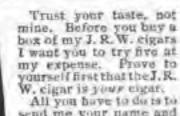
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English hearts are gladdened when Out of children's lips again Comes the lilt of English song When their absence has been long, Children running through the street Beating time with merry feet-"Kiss me quick; après la guerre Promenade en Angleserre.

But to hear them as they sine Brings a sudden questioning: Here the children play and roam-How's my little one at home? In St. Ouen the simple strain Takes the heart with bungry pain-Kiss me quick; après la guerre Promenade en Angleterre."

We find this exquisite little epigram in McClure's Magazine. An authoritative American critic of poet y, Miss Rittenhouse has recently been showing the world that she can practise what she preaches. A volume of her lyries would be a desirable addition to the spring list of some enlightened publisher.

PARADOX

BY JESSIE B. BITTENDOUSE

I went out to the woods to-day To hide away from you, From you a thousand miles away-But you came, too.

And yet the old dull thought would stay. My spirit to benumb-If you were but a mile away You would not come

Municipal controversies seldom produce poetry of any importance, but the agitation concerning Riverside Park and the New York Central Railroad has many dramatic and picturesque aspects, and these have caused Miss Theda Kenyon to write some verses of real distinction. We reprint them from Our City, a magazine issued by the Woman's League for the Protection of Riverside Park.

THE HERITAGE OF A CITY CHILD

BY THEFA KENTON

I saw her first half-buddled on the steps Of a wan tenement. Her scrangly arms Twisted around the shapeless, dirty mass That spoke her "little motherhood" too well. Her wild, quick-moving eyes distrusted me And all the world. Her rough hair felt like scars Acress her sagging shoulders, and her mouth Hung open lifeless, in the forid heat, And then . . . I saw her under gracious trees

Flat on her stomach on the bumpy ground. Watching a family of eager ants And funny, wriggly worms. A pop-eyed tond Leered at her harmlessly. Her quick, wild eyes Had caught the glimmer of a fairy wing Shrined in a little flower, and bent-legged elves

Hid under mushrooms, and flat, brown-winged My dream broke as her doubting eyes met

I knew the little, gentle, clever things Would have to leave this sacred place of theirs I knew that smoke-veiled, blinded trains would

spawis Like pailld, creeping margets in the night Begutten of man's just for naked trade, Would drive 'ne elves and birds-and heraway . .

And she would slink back to the slime and sin And dangerous squalor of that flithy street . . She would leave all her childhood's right-the glimpse

Of fairles and perhaps an angel's face With that dumb question on her stupid lips And that distrust returned to her wide eyes.

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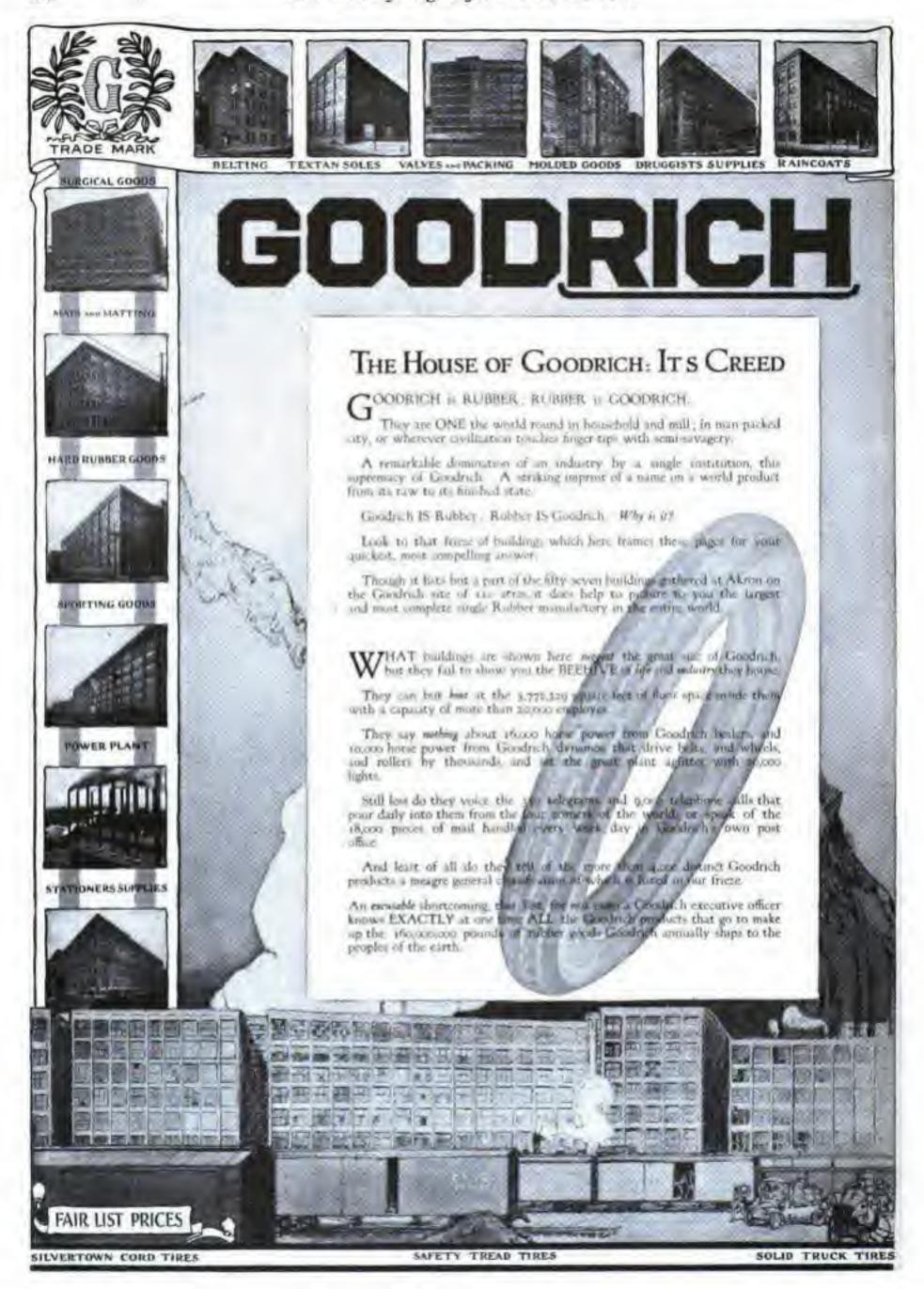
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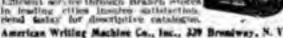
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

MILIUKOFF, "THE AMERICAN"

HE man of the hour in the Russian revolution appears to be Professor. Paul Miliukoff, historian, statesman, editor, leader of the Constitutional Demoeratic party in the Dnma, and the new Foreign Minister in Russia's Provisional Government. By birth, to be sure, he is a Russian, but America is proud to claim that many of his ideas for remaking the old autocratic Russia were learned in this country during his long stay with us, and is glad to remember that he was at one time denounced and attacked for his "Americanism," particularly for his daring in coming to America as Deputy of the Duma and informing the Americans of what was happening in Russia, and what the Russian Government was doing to muzzle the aims and aspirations of the Russian people.

Herman Bernstein, the editor of The American Hebrew, says in an article written for the New York Evening Sun:

Professor Miliukoff was widely known in Russia as a historian before the uprising in 1905. During that revolution he sprang into prominence as the founder of the Constitutional Democratic party, which numbered in its ranks some of the poblest and finest men in Russia. Before that time Professor Miliukoff had lived in America, where he lectured at Harvard and at the University of Chicago. He studied American life and familiarized himself with American institutions and the American form of government. During the revolution of 1905, Count Witte, then Premier of Russia, offered him a portfolio in the Cabinet. Professor Miliukoff declined it because Count Witte would not outline to him the new program of the Government. Professor Miliukoff insisted upon a definite policy of reconstruction and reform before he would accept a post in the new Ministry.

The Duma was created and a so-called constitution was granted. It was forced from the Czar by the swelling of the wave of unrest, by the general strikes, by terrorist acts, by the aroused anger of the people.

But at that time the great mass of the Russian people was unprepared for the Even the revolutionists, the radicals, and the fiberals could not agree upon the method of the uprising twelve years. ago. The leaders disagreed among themselves, and the autocracy, supported by the troops, succeeded in regaining control of the situation.

A counter-revolution was organized throughout Russia in the form of massacres. Jews, students, and other "politieally unreliable" nieu and women were slaughtered in the streets in various parts of the empire.

The Duma was dispersed several times on the eve of a crisis. Professor Miliukoff. as the leader of the Constitutional Demoeratic party, was one of the strongest and most effective men in the opposition. A brilliant orator, direct, forceful, learned, yet practical and shrewd, he became the most feared man in governmental spheres. Neither a firebrand nor an extreme radical, he had the backing of the liberal conservative elements of Russia which have gradually been won over on the side of the

epposition.

Professor Miliukoff, invited by the Civic Forum to acquaint America with the true state of conditions in Russia in 1908, came all the way from Petrograd to deliver his lecture. He spoke in Carnegie Hall. The press of the country reproduced widely his striking account of his country's hopes, of the activities of the reactionary régime, and the workings of the Duma.

The reactionaries at home decided that his comments on Russian affairs had been too frank, and when Professor Miliukoff returned to Russia a storm of abuse burst upon him. The facts of his lectures were grossly distorted, and it was reported that he had gone to America to preach a policy of terrorism and assassination against Russian officials. Telegrams were sent to the Duma branding him as a traitor, and the Black Hundreds, a reactionary society, demanded that he be hanged. But, the article in The Erening Sun continues. Miliukoff never faltered. He said at this time:

"My trip to America is not yet forgotten in the Duma. From time to time I am interrupted in the course of my speeches by some one shouting 'American' or 'American citizen.' Since then I have purposely quoted American legislation whenever I had an opportunity. I frequently begin my speeches by quoting something American. I try to make some reference to America whenever the opportunity presents itself."

His comments on the third Duma were very characteristic: "Why should the third be dissolved by the Government? The third Duma is an obedient, a very obedient, Duma. Even the reactionaries

are decidedly pleased with it.

"But, obedient as it is, it is a good thing that it exists. We must get the Russian people accustomed to the idea that there must be a Duma, that there must be a representative body. In time, step by step, the Duma may really become a representative institution which will do constructive work toward the emancipation of all nationalities in Russia."

Like most intelligent Russians, Professor Miliukoff seems to have looked forward to an eventual triumph of liberalism, for The San reports that he said in 1908:

"With this Government it is impossible to say whether violent outbreaks will occur soon or not. This Government always misses its opportunities. It is never in time. It makes half concessions when it is too late. But whatever political course the events may take, Russia will henceforth always remain democratic in its social make-up. The old form of Government is now undergoing a process of dissolution."

The part played by Miliukoff in the present revolution can hardly be overestimated, affirms the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

Professor Miliukoff is the man who virtually decided the time was ripe for revolt. It was his speech in the Duma some months ago, in which he attacked Premier Stürmer's policy, which led to the downfall of Stürmer and his succession by Trepoff. When Stürmer was forced to resign, the day of the pro-German bureauerat was joomed,

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and Miliukoff kept pushing the issue until it reached its rebellious success.

Miliukoff, too, is one of the greatest European authorities on international polities, and when the war broke out was the leader of the Constitutional Democrats. It was but a step for him to become the leader of all the liberal and disgruntled elements of all Russia, those who prayed for the downfall of the bureaucrats.

In a word, he is the brains of the revolution, altho the new Cabinet represents all the leaders of political thought in modern Russia. If the revolution is sucressful, the future of Russia will depend very largely on the wisdom and tact of the group of men guided by Professor Miliukoff. The responsibility could not be greater, but it is in sure hands. To quote again from The Evening Sun:

The revolution in Russia, which terminates the Romanoff dynasty, is unparalleled in history because of its swiftness and the small number of lives sacrificed.

The Russian liberators have profited by the lessons of the French revolution as well as by the example of the Turkish revolution.

The leaders who have now restored the Government of Russia to the people, who have liberated the martyrs to Russian freedom, who are champions of equal rights for all nationalities constituting the population of Russia, of freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and freedom of conscience, are men who may be trusted to earry out these promises. They are the real master builders of the new Russia.

And among these, Miliukoff, "the American," occupies one of the most conspicuous positions.

NICHOLAS ROMANOFF

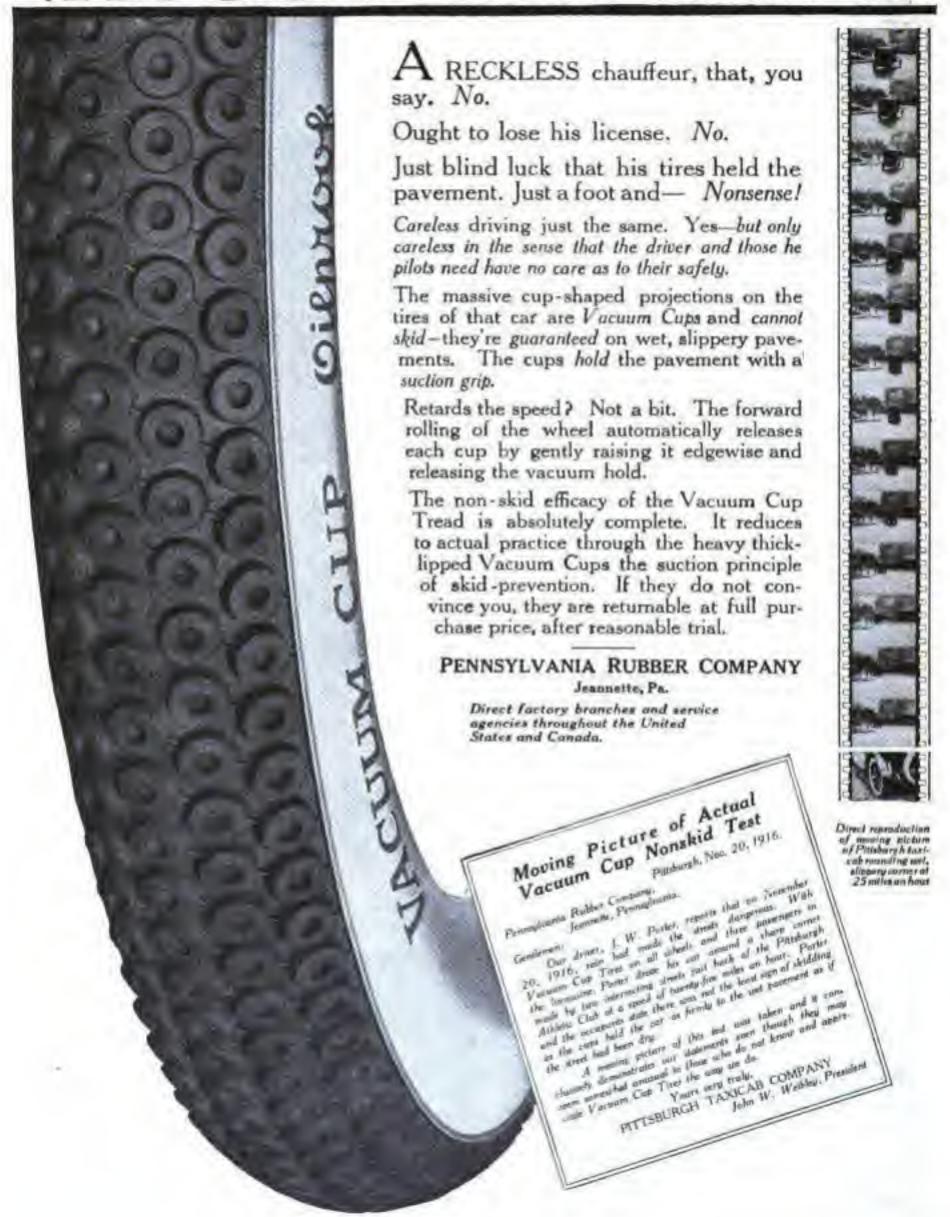
THROUGHOUT his twenty - three years' reign as Czar, Nicholas Romanoff dreaded two things; assassination and revolution, and neither was a vain fear. Since 1891, when he was assaulted and wounded by a Japanese named Sango and escaped death only by the prompt action of Prince George, of Greece, up to his recent abdication, there have been thirteen attempts to assassinate him. One wonders why, for of all the Romanoff line Nicholas II. was probably the least despotic, and apparently the most anxious to improve the condition of his people. At the time of his accession to the throne, says the New York Herold, the Russian people expected much of him.

The people of Russia, who had always preserved the usages of democracy in their local institutions, the Zemstvos, began to awake from their long lethargy and to demand an extension of their powers.

Russia, exhausted by the régime of violence, hoped for a new era in the life of the country. All felt that the young Emperor would introduce reforms for the better. He came to Petrograd and exprest his desire to come into close touch with the people. He found fault with the police, who kept him away from the people. He received a delegation of Poles. and spoke to them in friendly terms. To a delegation of Jews he said that he was



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national opposed to religious and persecutions.

Petitions from various quarters were addrest to him asking him to put an end to lawlessness and violence. A petition was also prepared by the representatives of the press. But on January 17, 1895, the Czar shattered the hopes of the best people in Russia. All expectations for reforms were declared by Nicholas II. to be "senseless dreams."

He had fallen under the influence of the bureaucratic party, from which he never escaped. It is interesting to mark the parallel with Louis XVI. Both were personally amiable and well-meaning, but weak; both were under the domination of a corrupt "court party" which prevented them from earrying their plans for the improvement of their people into effect. The New York Sun remarks of this phase in his career:

The Czar undertook more enlightened projects than any Czar since Peter the Great. In 1898, he appealed to the world to establish international peace, the Russia had the world's largest standing army. That move led to the Hague conferences. He reformed conditions among his people, but his outstanding act in that direction was the establishment of the Dums in August, 1905. Even that act, however, was said to have been forced upon him by revolution and the tottering of his throne.

Nicholas's great opportunity to put himself at the head of a liberal Russia came in 1905, and he did not seize it. At the moment it was possible to proclaim Russian freedom and to break the bureaucrats utterly, but instead Nicholas called on his Cossacks. Since the massacres of "Red Sunday," observes the Philadelphia Public Ledger, the Russians were compelled to look to revolution as the only way out.

In November, 1904, delegates from the zemstvos, or municipal councils, held a secret meeting in Petrograd, and finally submitted a report to the Czar, warning him that his bureaucratic administration had lost touch with the people and asking for free speech, a free press, and civil and religious liberty. Again, in December, a stronger petition was presented, virtually demanding that a legislative assembly of two houses be formed.

Meanwhile there were strikes in the Government iron-works and numerous disturbances in Petrograd and other eities. The leader of the workingmen was Father Gapon, a priest. With the consent of the Government he had begun to organize labor-umons, to wean the work ingmen away from revolutionist agitators.

It was on January 21 that Father Gapon sent a letter to the Czar telling him that on the following day the strikers would march to the Winter Palace and present their grievances in person.

With Father Gapon at their head, the workingmen started for the Winter Palace on Sunday. Women and children accompanied them. It was not a threatening parade. It was a joyous one. All thought it would bring what Russia had dreamed of for centuries-a liberal Government.



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For the marchers there was a rude awakening. Cossacks and other troops had been stationed at strategic points commanding the Winter Palace. As the joyous paraders came along they were shot down, singing. The parade became an enraged mob, but that merely made more work for the soldiers. Hour after hour the slaughter continued, until the streets were littered with dead and wounded.

Perhaps the deepest criticism made of Nieholas is that he was easy to influence. He was swayed by every new figure in court, as is shown by the fact that there have been forty changes in the Russian ministry in the last two years. It was too easy to gain a high place at the Russian court by playing upon Nicholas's superstition. Rasputin was the most notorious mystic, but he was only the last of a long series. His assassination was a sign that the Russian element was beginning to triumph over the pro-German court faction.

There is no need to search for the "cause" of the Russian revolution, for the history of Russia during the last hundred years is one long cause for the events of 1917, but just what precipitated the revolt is harder to determine. In an interview published in the New York American, Count Tolstoy says:

Russia's revolution is not due to the food shortage. The idea is ridiculous. Underlying the whole thing is the question of reactionary Ministers and the pro-German Ministers in the Cabinet.

This view is exprest at somewhat greater length in the New York Sun, and may be accepted as the current opinion three days after the first news of the revolution was received in America.

It is the consensus of recent opinion that the Czar was forced from his throne because he could not keep step with the growth and awakening of Russia because, either through his own determination or his weakness for bad counsel, he could not free himself from the old autocracy, the old superstitions that were the Russia of the past.

His overthrow, however, is a direct result of the war and Russia's part in it. the the moving forces are of origin as old as the movement for Russian freedom. The people felt they could not trust the Czar. They were in constant fear that he intended to stamp out if he could the spark of freedom burning in the Duma, this tho it was Nicholas II. who created the Duma and was the first Russian Czar ever to grant a shadow of popular government to the peasants.

It became coar to enlightened Russians, finally even to the peasants, that the cause of the Allies and the cause of Russian freedom were one; the cause of Germany and the cause of autocracy and the old corrupt bureaucracy were one. The Czar seemed to lean first toward one, then toward the other. This was alarming enough, but of late it had appeared that the latter was winning. The shadow of a separate peace loomed, bearing with it a return to despotism-and the Czar fell.





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THE British bark Galgam Castle was shelled without warning and sunk by a U-boat recently. The captain's wife was saved. Perhaps you remember the meager announcement? And, since every ship on the ocean has a tale of adventure and sacrifice, perhaps you wondered what was the history of the little bark before it met the torpedo off the Irish coast? It was a tale of toil, patience, and long years of love, aftirms the Philadelphia Evening Ledger:

More than forty years ago a sturdy lad sailed away from Plymouth, an English Channel port, to see the world, make his fortune, and return to claim for his bride a young woman who had waved a loving farewell to him from the quay.

Years passed. John Frampton "sailed the seven seas." He became mate, chief mate, and captain. He prospered. Two or three salvage payments for his part in snatching ships from the deep helped swell his bank-account.

His sweetheart, Mary, was fortunate. She became a governess, then a teacher in a private school, and later principal of a fashionable school for girls,

The frugal woman invested her savings in profitable shipping ventures. Mary and John hoped to own a ship, or the greater

part of one, "some day."
Years flew by, and their funds grew. When they approached fifty years of age they decided it was time for them to become life partners in love and business, So they bought a large share of the bark Galgam Castle. Then they were married and sailed away in her.

Careful management and good seamanship won fame for the Galgon Castle. In all the big ports of the world John Frampton and his wife were known.

When little Mary arrived, they told me they believed they had reached the zenith of their happiness. She was a "child of the sea," for she was born as the Galgom Castle tossed in a storm off the west coast of South America.

Mrs. Frampton made a real home aboard ship. She taught Mary her daily lessons and every Sunday she told the child of the Master Pilot, who ruled the deep.

When the child was eleven years old the great war came.

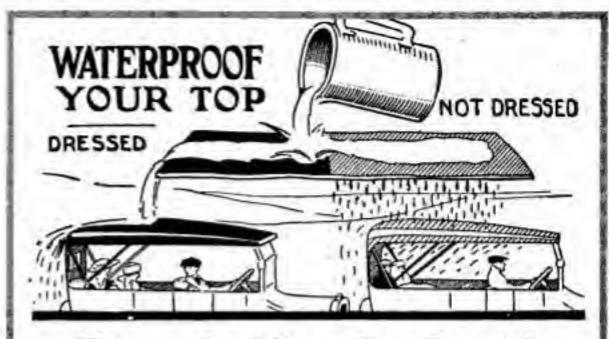
An officer of the British Admiralty has said that of all the seamen risking their lives for England the sailors on the unarmed merchant ships performed the most valuable service and underwent the greatest peril, and while Captain Frampton was willing to take the risk himself, he did not wish to expose his wife and daughter to the tender mercies of a U-boat captain. So he stopt at Falmouth, remarks The Evening Ledger, and sent his little girl to a boarding-school.

"You better stay ashore, too," Captain Frampton told his wife.

"Indeed, I'll not," she replied. "I've sailed with you all these years and I'll sail on. If they get you they will get me at the same time."

And the Germans finally "got" the ship as she was near home.

Mrs. Frampton told the short story of



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the sinking that was cabled to this side. She said:

"When we were approaching the Irish coast, a submarine, without warning, fired several shells from a distance of two miles. The vessel was hit several times. We took to two life-boats. The submarine continued the shelling. One life-boat's fate is unknown. At dusk the submarine was seen alongside the missing boat. Though badly damaged, the Galgon Castle was not seen to sink. We lost our rudder, and the boat was so leaky three men were always bailing.

This ends the sea career of the Framptons. Their vessel is gone, and with it their savings of years and their means of earning

Captain Frampton, perhaps, is a prisoner of the Germans, as the news dispatches made no mention of him.

War wreeked the eraft that love bought, but it didn't crush the spirit of John Frampton, for he's a "fighting man."

EDUCATING THE ESKIMO

A PART from spreading American "Kultur" in the wilds of Mexico, the nation
is also trying to bring light to the people
who dwell under our share of the arctic
circle, the Eskimo inhabitants of Alaska.
Some inquiring souls have asked, "Why
are you trying to educate the Eskimo; he
was well off and happy as he was. Why
don't you let him alone?"

The answer to all the questions is to be found in The Eskimo, a new monthly magazine published in the interests of the Eskimo and of northwestern Alaska. It is devoted to the life and the community, to the part played by the Eskimos, and the future which the astute among the natives can make theirs. For instance, we read in the new magazine:

The people who ask these questions, if they are really sincere enough to warrant any consideration, can be divided into two classes. First, those who display their scientific knowledge by quoting the law of "the survival of the fittest," with the assumption that the Eskimo is not fit to survive. The second class claim a peculiar insight into the frame of mind of the ancient Eskimo, who, they assert, was an especially contented individual, and, furthermore, they insist that the Eskimo of to-day is not contented. This set of critics insists on taking the position, indefensible in this day and generation, that education is a bad thing for a people. The claim of our service is that the Eskimo by reason of his inherent qualities and because of his geographical position is fit and able to survive, and we claim that by our system of education for him we are making him not only more fit to survive, but that he will be a vital factor in the development of northern Alaska.

The Eskimo is not dependent. On the contrary, he is, even in his present condition, a real and vital factor in the wealth of the country. He has never received a ration from the Government; he can support himself, not always according to our standards, it is true; but it is better for him to eat strictly native food than for him to learn to expect the Government to support him. The wail so often heard



INTENSIVE GARDENING

There is a garden expert who has a suburban home near New York. He has achieved remarkable success with intensive culture of a plot only 35 feet square. His records as given here are suggestive. This year's values will be greater than those of last year, all prices having advanced.

"Last year, a poor season for gardening. I raised \$50.00 worth of green vegetables on a plot 35 feet square (less than half the area of a tennis court).

"The varieties, quantities and value of vegetables actually obtained from the plot follow:

		LTSOL		NO. OF TOWN	
Vegetables	Quantity	Each	Value	35 ft. long	Remarks
Radish	50 hunches	No	\$1.95	4	
Lettuce	43 heads	10e	4.30	2	
Spinnels	10 quarta	15c	1.50	2	
Pens.	21 -	12c	2.52	4	Poor crop
Culdage	14 hnede	100	1.40	1	a con true
Bests	93 banches	100	9.36	U	
Carrote	27 "	10e	2.70	3	
fitting Dents	71 quarte	10e	7.10	4	
Com	276 ears	-3e	8.28	8	
Lima Beans	32 quarte	10e	3.20	3.	Poor erop
Tomalone	244	20	6.88	2	
Squash	38	3e	1.90	1.	
Ean Plant		10:	-50	1	Poor erop
Turnipe	8 bunches	be	.64	1	E mine
			\$50.17		

"This year I expect to do much better. Anyone can equal these results by giving a little thought to planning, planting and caring for a garden.

"Select your garden on a gentle southern slope, protected on the north by a fence or hedge if possible, and free from obstructions which cast shadows. Stake out your plot accurately, placing stakes 2 feet apart on each side to mark the rows.

"First make a list from a seedsman's catalogue of the vegetables you prefer to est. Cut off this list those that are difficult to raise, such as cauliflower, celery, etc. Then eliminate those that give a small yield per square foot per month, such as melons, potatoes, parenips, salsify, etc. You will then have a list such as this: radish, spinach, lettuce, peas, cabbage, beets, carrots, string beans, corn, tomatoes, turnips, egg plant, squash and lima beans; the last two may be classed with those that give a small yield.

"With this list you can now decide what relative quantities of each you desire, or how many rows of each vegetable to plant.

"With a seed book from a reliable house, make your selections, choosing dwarf or bush varieties in preference to large varieties wherever possible.

"Tall plants cart shadows which are undesirable in a plot where maximum sun light is the aim.

"Your seed order should have been already sent. If you have delayed, rush it at once, for this year there will be beavy plantings and seed shortages.

"Give considerable time to the planning of your garden, using all the best systems of inter-planting and rotation of crops in order to make each square foot of soil work all sesson. This is the important secret of successful intensive gardening.

"The soil must be dug up the full depth of the fork at least, and all lumps of earth pulverized.

"Order enough stable manure to cover the ground 2 inches deep. Two double loads will do for a plot 35 feet square. Be sure the manure is well rotted, but not fire fanged, and is free from straw.

"After spreading, turn it all in well beneath the surface and rake the garden off level. Seventyfive pounds of well-balanced commercial fertilizer should next be distributed and raked in.

"We are now ready to plant. After planting, frequent light cultivation should be given, even before the seeds come up.

"This surface cultivation kills thousands of young weeds and saves endless weed troubles later."

DEPARTMENT The iterary Digest

from ignorant, but presumably charitable, people, "Why don't you give the poor people some food?" if heeded, would make paupers out of a self-supporting and noble race. We are proud of the fact that we have not fed the Eskimo. We are proud of him as a man because he feeds himself.

One reason why primitive races have so often been pushed to the wall by the white race has been that the white race have coveted and needed the land. As far as we can see, for years to come the white man will not make any attempt to push the Eskimo off his part of the map. While there will undoubtedly be developments in mining, yet for a long time to come the Eskimo will have plenty of room in northern Alaska. Therefore, even if this northern part of Alaska, through some unexpected development, should become desirable for a large white population, we believe that with what development the Eskimo has already received, and the additional development that even five years more of undisturbed possession of his northern fastnesses will give him, he will be well fitted to meet advanced economic conditions,

The key-note of our school system for the Eskimo is its direct relation to the village life. Thus the school republic becomes the village council, the school garden soon becomes the village garden. the cooking-class becomes the breadbaking class for the village, the clean-up of the school ground becomes the village clean-up, the bench - work for the boys' class becomes the boat- and sled-building center for the village. And, most striking of all, the schoolboy who is sent to the reindeer herd as an apprentice, in four years becomes the trained herder, the supporter of his family, and a future leader of his people.

THE NEW LEADERS IN RUSSIA

TOT so very long ago-in 1908-Professor Miliukoff was asked whether revolution would ever be effected in Russia without a long and bloody struggle, and whether, under any circumstances, a democracy were possible. His reply at that time is recorded in the New York American:

"I am not a prophet and I will not undertake to speak of the future, but I will say that the antidynastic feeling is already very strong in Russia and will continue to grow, provided the Government continues its present and long-continued oppression, and provided also that the Liberals, who are struggling for liberty, do not lose their heads and resort to assassination.

"How long it will take, I do not know. I must say that the possibility seems out of reach of practical polities at the present day. It is quite out of the question now to think of introducing a commonwealth into Russia. I think myself that the greatest success we can hope to achieve in this generation will be to secure a constitutional and representative régime; even that has been too difficult thus far. But we do not despair. We shall move along that line until we reach the goal, althofew men in our day may live to see it achieved."

The first question has already been answered, for the upheaval in Russia was



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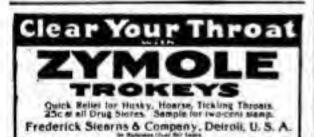
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almost bloodless, and the answer to the second depends almost wholly upon the new provisional Cabinet, of which Professor Miliukoff is a member.

Prince Lvoff, the new Premier, observes the New York Times, is the strongest man in Russia, and his position and power make it practically certain that the pro-German influences which precipitated the uprising will be eliminated.

The real power remains in the best hands it could possibly be in, namely, those of Prince Lvoff, the new President of the Council of Ministers. He is the most popular man in Russia, head and chief of the combined Urban and Rural Zemstvo Committees, organizer and feeder-in-chief of the Russian armies in the field, the man whom all students of Russian affairs have expected to see made head of any provisional Government, or President, or Prime Minister, or whatever title the real head of the new Government may have received. He is a Russian of the Russians, a Slav in fact as well as in name, and is perhaps the only man alive who has the entire confidence of the Russian people, both high and low.

Premier Lvoff's companions in this duty, in addition to Foreign Minister Miliukoff, are all men who have worked their way to the head of Russian affairs from humble beginnings. They are thoroughly in touch with Russian needs, of large experience, and wise judgment, remarks the New York American:

Michael V. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, is the real leader in the revolution. He is a Conservative, like Professor Miliukoff, the new Foreign Minister; his family is of high rank; he has two sons who are officers in the Imperial Guard of Russia, the most aristocratic regiment.

A. J. Guerchkoff, Minister of War and Navy, has won renown as an organizer. He has great executive ability and has risen through long adversity to be a leader of the people by sheer ability. He is a genuine leader of the people by natural selection and gifts.

M. Ichingareff, the new Minister of Agriculture, was the quickest and readiest debater in the Duma. His passionate love of liberty is restrained by long experience and knowledge of economic matters, in which he is expert. He is probably one of the best authorities in all Russia on finance and agriculture.

Mr. Kerenski, who is the labor leader in the new People's Ministry governing Russia, is in private life a clever lawyer. He is by far the most radical member in the new ministry and he will bring to the support of the new Cabinet the Russian radical democracy, which is united in favor of carrying on the war to the bitter end. He will probably be a leader in the movement to make Russia into a republic. He has labor at his back, and it is significant that the post given to him in the new Cabinet is that of Minister of Justice.

Mr. Manuiloff, the new Minister of Public Instruction, was formerly president of the Imperial Moscow University and is now editor-in-chief of the Russkya Vyedomosti. He resigned the professorship in the leading Russian university in 1911 because of the oppression of freedom of





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thought and teaching by the Russian Covernment. He is also a professor of economies with a reputation throughout Europe.

GAY LIFE IN GUAM

'UAM, you know, is that little spot in G the Ladrones where the United States keeps a coaling station, a flying flag, a few inhabitants very proud that they are Americans, and the Guam News Letter. This last is the principal and only newspaper in the colony. But it is by no means a weak little sheet, for, according to the New York Sun, it is as full of news, and life, and general doings as any metropolitan daily. Life, while not overcomplex in Guam, is apparently far from uneventful. We hardly realize that so much can happen in those few square miles far out in the Pacific. But, says The Sun:

The July issue of this Government publication is far more juicy than The Congressional Record as it lies before us with its budget of news from the most lively isle of the Ladrones. Its front page looks serious, it is true: a chunk of advice as to the growing of the alligator-pear, little brother of indigestion. But on the next page is a piece about the ball given by the citizens of Guam in honor of Gov. Roy C. Smith. Salad and other refreshments were served and the evening was pronounced a great success. This is official. The Governor made a speech at the closing exercises of the Guam schools, for which entertainment Corporal Floeck, of the Marines, illustrated a hundred programs, some with comical designs. The Misses Beatius Perez and Remedios Aguon danced the Spanish jota.

San Antonio's day (June 18) was celebrated as usual. There was a parade, and "one could go up to any house and was always offered something to eat and drink."

Happy Guam!

The streets are being repayed. Calle Hernan Cortes, Calle de Isabel la Catolica, Calle de Padre Aniceto are in good condition. The Evening Bridge Club met with Paymaster Rose on June 20. The Paymaster, the item reassures, was one of the winners. The schooner Sadie, out of San Francisco, put into Apra Harbor to get a doctor for the skipper. The young Masters Francisco and José de la Cruz are home from school in Manila. Paymaster Coyle gave a moonlight dance on the tennis-court. A court of equity for the island has been established. Private Rice, of the Marines, was appointed an insular patrolman. The transport Sheridan arrived with "one hundred tons of freight, including two thousand feet of pipe and Sub-Inspector Sanderson." A son is born to Carmen San Nicolas, wife of Guillermo Quintanilla.

Additional activity in the colony is denoted by announcements that:

In action brought by the United States Naval Government, Vicente Dy-Dasco is found guilty of the theft of a bull, and must lie in the Presidio Correccional for six months and one day. Most of the schoolchildren of Yigo spent their vacation at Tarague Beach with their parents for the purpose of catching fish. The 40th Company of Marines offers to trade its messsteward for a fairly good ball-player. The Agama Garage is open day and night;



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Professor G. S. Partridge, Ph.D. Locturer in lack University and major of The Negrous de, "sayes"

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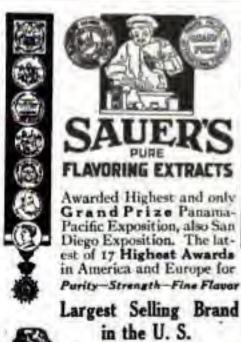
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WHAT A BILLION MEANS

In the days of millions of men in the field for one nation or another, and fortunes at every hand amounting to multimillions, it is no longer startling to hear people speak of billions of this or that; the two-billion Congress startled no one but the Republican party. To the rest of the public it was hardly extraordinary. But a writer in the Los Angeles Times, wondering whether people really conceived how great a number they were handling, has been at some pains to set together a few illustrations of what a billion really means.

We understand readily that a billion is a thousand millions, and that a million is in turn a thousand thousands. But if it is applied to objects, it seems to pass almost beyond imagination. It is easy to think of a billion dollars as belonging to Mr. Rockefeller, but suppose it is a matter of time, remarks the writer. If we look into the question carefully, we shall see that since the birth of Christ, there have been but a few more than a billion of minutes! And along the same train of thought he continues:

A minute is such a trifling measure of time and a dollar is such a small sum. Yet, since the beginning of the Christian era there have been but a few more than a billion minutes, and the silver dollars would plate the sides of every war-ship in our Navy.

If Rockefeller, assuming that he possest a billion dollars, had his pile in silver dollars they would make a stack, piled as coins are ordinarily piled, 248 miles high. Set edge to edge these dollars would form a glittering ribbon from New York to Salt Lake City. To coin the dollars would require the use of 31,250 tons of silver and to haul them to the mint would call for 2,083 freight-cars, drawn by 104 locomotives. The combined length of the trains carrying this fortune would be in excess of fourteen miles.

At an ordinary valuation of agricultural lands in the best farming sections of the country, a billionaire could buy a farm as large as the combined area of the States of New York, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire. If he could purchase land at \$1 an aere, he could buy all the territory of the United States east of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico.

Pictures have often been drawn of the wealthiest man counting his hoard; but he never counted it dollar by dollar. If he had the entire sum before him and could handle it as rapidly as his watch ticksabout \$5 to the second—it would take him, working night and day, six years and four months to complete this task. If, of course, he worked on a union-labor scale, he would be just nineteen years on the job. In order to have it coined for this pastime the mint would have to work making dollars for thirty-two years without pause, day or night.

The speediest element with which the mind is acquainted is light, for we are not, it is claimed, yet certain of the speed of electricity. Light travels approximately at the rate of 186,000 miles a second, which, so far as earthly distances are concerned, is practically instantaneous. Yet, if a searchlight sufficiently powerful to east its rays a billion miles into space were turned on from the earth it would not light up its objective point for more than two months afterward. If our sole illumination were a sun a billion miles away and the fire were suddenly extinguished we would see that sun for sixty-two days afterward, that length of time being required for the rush to the earth of the rays that were sent forth before its death.

A striking point is made by the statistician when he observes that we all comprehend the speed of the ordinary rifle-bullet, that is, about half a mile a second. Now, he supposes, if a rifle a billion miles away were shot at a man (granting that the bullet would carry the distance), the intended victim and all his descendants for twentyfour generations would have plenty of time to pack up their household goods and move to the other side of the world to dodge the bullet, for it would not arrive for eight hundred years.

Assuming the question of a railway-train on a straight track, we are told:

If a railway-train, proceeding at the rate of a mile a minute, had been, at the dawn of the Christian era, started around the earth on a straight track, its object being to run 1,000,000,000 miles without stop, it would have been necessary for that train to circle the earth 40,000 times and it would not have come to the end of its journey until nearly New-year's eve, 1628-sixteen centuries after Christ was born. During its frantic flight it would have seen the Savior live and die; Rome rise, flourish, and decay; Britain discovered and vanquished by the Roman legions, and London and Paris built. It would have proceeded on its journey throughout the dark ages. It would have witnessed the birth of Columbus, the discovery of America, and have a couple of hundred years yet to continue.

In the ordinary box of matches there are fty sticks. If a consignment of 1,000,000,-000 were ordered from the manufacturer. the boxes in which they were packed would make a pile 158 miles in height. Packed in freight-cars, they would fill twelve to the roofs. To box them alone, not to take into consideration the labor of making and labeling the boxes, 1,000 girls would be kept busy a month, working in eight-hour shifts.

On the entire surface of the earth there are but a comparatively few more than 1,000,000,000 human beings. Yet science assures us that for untold ages they have been increasing with steady regularity.







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Mere Man .- " Did Fussleigh take his misfortune like a man?"

"Precisely. He blamed it all on his wife."-Tit-Bits.

Prominent. - Hokus - "Is Harduppe pretty well known in your town?"

Pokus-" I should say he is. He's so well known he can't even borrow an umbrella."-New York Times.

Truthful.-" What is bread worth, today?" she asked, pointing to a loaf about the size of a biscuit.

"Worth about two cents, lady," responded the truthful grocer, "but we're charging ten."-Puck.

At the Tea.-Two Ladies-" Do you believe in reincarnation?"

PRODIGAL SON-" Well, when I left here, twenty years ago, you girls were getting along toward thirty, and now I find you about eighteen."-Life.

Eyeball or Highball.—An old Scotsman was threatened with blindness if he did not give up drinking.

"Now, McTavish," said the doctor, "it's like this: You've either to stop the whisky or lose your eyesight, and you must choose."

"Ay, weel, doctor," said McTavish,
"I'm an auld man noo, an' I was thinkin' I ha'e seen about everything worth seein'." -Tit-Bits.

Couldn't Qualify. - Pengy - " Daddy, what did the Dead Sea die of? "

DADDY—" Oh, I don't know, dear."
PEGGY—" Daddy, where do the Zeppelins start from?"

Dappy—"I don't know."
Proor—" Daddy, when will the war end? "

DADDY-" I don't know."

Proor-" I say, Daddy, who made you an editor? "-The Sketch.

De Mortibus.-Upon the recent death in a Western town of a politician, who, at one time, served his country in a very high legislative place, a number of newspaper men were collaborating on an obituary notice.

"What shall we say of the former Senator?" asked one of the men.

"Oh, just put down that he was always faithful to his trust."

"And," queried a cynical member of the group, "shall we mention the name of the trust? "-Puck.

His Method.—Two Tommies were strolling idly along the street when they chanced to gaze into an attractive shop window.

Being soldiers, they both had an eve for a pretty girl, and there within the shop was a real winner.

"Sandy," whispered Mike, "shure, she's just the fairest colleen my eyes hiv iver rested on. It's mysilf that'll go in and buy something, an' perhaps she will have a smile for me."

His companion came from "ayont the Tweed," as his answer proved.

"I'll gang wi' ye," he said. "But, hoot, mon, ye neednae spend a bawbee. A' ye hev tae dae is tae ask her fur change o' a shillin'."-Tit-Bits.

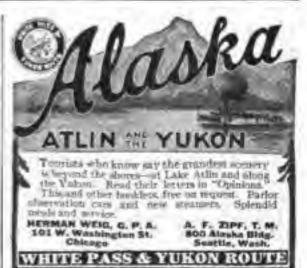




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The Awkward Age.-" Tommy, you're too old to ery.

"Yes, and I'm too young to have what I'm erying for."-Punch Bowl.

Catty.-GWENDOLYN-"I bear that Fanny Forty-odd is to be married. Who is the happy man?"

GRACE—" Why, her father."—Puck

Faial Error. FIRST STEEL MAGNATE-"I see our shells passed the Government test."

SECOND STEEL MAGNATE-" Good heavens! Those shells were intended for a foreign Government."-Life.

Knew the Species. - DANNY THE DIP-"What did yer git in that house?"

CLEM THE CLIMBER-" Nothin', a lawyer lives there.'

DANNY THE DIF-" Gee, that was a close shave! Did yer lose anything? "-The Lamb.

Oh!-MISTRESS-" And why did you leave your last situation? "

APPLICANT - "Shure, mum, I was discharged-"

MISTRESS-" Discharged! Ah, then, I'm afraid you won't suit me. What were you discharged for? "

APPLICANT-" For doing well, mum." MISTRESS-" Why, what do you mean? Where was your last place?"

APPLICANT-"In the hospital!"-Tit-Bits.

The War From A to Z.

An Austrian Archduke, assaulted and assailed.

Broke Belgium's barriers, by Britain bewailed,

Causing consternation, confused chaotic

Diffusing destructive, death-dealing devices. England engaged earnestly, eager every ear, France fought furiously, forsaking foolish

Great German garrisons grappled Gallie

Hobenzollern Hussars hammered, heavy,

Infantry, Imperial, Indian, Irish, intermingling.

Jackets jaunty, joking, jesting, jostling, jingling.

Kinetic, Kruppized Kaiser, kingdom's killing knight.

Laid Louvain lamenting, London lacking

Mobilizing millions, marvelous mobility. Numberless nonentities, numerous nobility, Oligarchies olden opposed alive offering,

Prussia prest Paris, Polish protection proffering.

Quaint Quebee quickly quartered quotidian Renascent Russia, resonant, reported regal

Scotch soldiers, sterling, songs stalwart

"Tipperary" thundered through titanic

tongue. United States urging unarmament, un-

wanted.

Visualized victory vociferously vaunted. Wilson's warnings wasted, world-war wild, Xenian Xanthochroi Xantippically X-iled. Yorkshire's young yeomen yelling youth-

"Zigzag Zeppelins, Zuider Zee."

-John R. Edwards, in the New York Sun.





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CURRENT EVENTS

THE EUROPEAN WAR

THE RETREAT IN THE WEST

March 15.—The British troops in the Ancre sector occupy German trenches on a front of two and a half miles south and east of Bapaume, and begin to envelop Péronne, London announces.

March 16.—London reports that the British advance on the Somme continues.

March 17.—An extended German retreat begins on the West front, reports London. The French and British armies advance without resistance for from two to four miles on a front of thirty-five miles. The British occupy Le Transloy and the Grand and Petit Achiet-le-Grand; the French hold Roye.

March 18.—Péronne is occupied. The German retreat continues on a front of one hundred miles, to a depth of twelve miles. The French take Noyon and Nesle. It is now certain, says London, that the Germans are evacuating the entire Noyon salient and are falling back to the "Line," twenty-five miles to the rear of their former positions.

March 19.—The British and French continue to advance on a one-hundred-mile front, reports London. The French go forward from five to ten miles, the British from two to eight. Two hundred and fifty towns and villages have been occupied and 1,300 square miles rewon by the Entente since this retreat commenced.

March 20.—The Entente advance on the West front continues, altho at a slower rate. Fourteen more villages, including the railroad junction of Tergnier, are occupied. German armies are devastating the country on the line of their retreat.

March 21.—The German retreat almost reaches the "Hindenburg Line" and the armies are in touch about five miles from St. Quentin. Fifty-one villages are occupied by the Allies. There is increased patrol activity in Arras, announces London.

ITALIAN PRONT

March 16.—Austrians penetrate an Italian trench, but are driven out at night, says Rome.

March 17.—Rome announces that Austrian patrols are repulsed at many points.

March 21.—Austrians attack the Costabella line after a heavy bombardment with gas-shells, but are repulsed, announces Rome.

EASTERN FRONTS

Macedonia

March 15.—London reports an advance of 1,000 yards on a two-mile front near Doiran in the Macedonian theater.

March 16.—Berlin admits that the French, win some local successes west of Monastir on the Macedonian front.

March 17.—The British continue to advance in Macedonia, and occupy a railroad station, admits Berlin.

March 20.—French troops in Macedonia capture Hill 1248, two towns, and take 1,200 prisoners after a five-day assault, claim dispatches from London.

Turkish Campaign

March 16.—General Maude reports to London that the Turkish Army in





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Mesopotamia is divided and in precipitate retreat.

March 18.-London announces three serious Turkish defeats. General Maude routs one Turkish army on the Tigris and pursues the stragglers fifty miles beyond Bagdad. In Persia the Russians cut off one army, and are twenty miles from the Mesopotamian border, threatening the Turkish rear. The Russian army in Armenia reports a Turkish defeat, and occupies the important city of Van.

March 19.—General Maude routs the Turkish army on the Diala, driving them toward the Russians, announces the British War-Office.

March 21.-London announces that the Russian Army crosses the Mesopo-tamian frontier, another Arabian sheik rises against the Turks, and that the Turkish army at Aden is cut off from

GENERAL

March 17.-London reports an air-raid on Kent, about eighty miles from London. Bombs were dropt without doing any damage.

The Zeppelin L-39 is shot down near Complegne, forty-five miles from Paris, reports the French War-Office. All the crew are killed.

Captain Guynemer brings down three German seroplanes in one day, raising his total to thirty-four, says Paris.

March 18.-During the week sixteen British ships of over 1,600 tonnage, and eight under, were sunk by U-boats. Nineteen vessels were unsuccessfully attacked, says the British Admiralty.

March 19.-The German Admiralty reports the sinking of 116,000 gross tons of shipping in the harred zone since the first of March.

The Dutch steamer Selien, earrying supplies for the Belgian Relief Commission, is shelled by a German submarice. Three officers and five men take to a life-boat and are drowned, says London.

London announces that in a German naval raid on Ramsgate a British destroyer was torpedoed.

March 20.-A French battle-ship is sunk by a U-boat, says Berlin.

March 21.-Reuter reports serious riots in Berlin over food-shortage. Frontier regiments are sent for to maintain order.

FOREIGN

THE BUSSIAN REVOLUTION

March 15.-The revolution in Russia is a complete success, reports Petrograd, after censoring all Russian news for three days. The members of the Duma, led by President Michael Rodzianko, refused to dissolve when ordered to do so by the Czar's ukase. The uprising begins with minor food-riots and laborstrikes, and rapidly wins over the soldiers stationed in Petrograd. The Czar abdicates the throne for himself and his small son, and it is said to have been offered the Grand Duke Michael by the Duma. The former pro-German Ministry has been thrown into prison and an entirely new Cabinet appointed. The new revolutionary provisional Government pledges itself to conduct the war vigorously.

March 16.—Petrograd reports that Grand Duke Michael has abdicated. The Government is vested in a Council of Ministers, chosen from the Duma. This Council pledges complete religious liberty and freedom of speech, political







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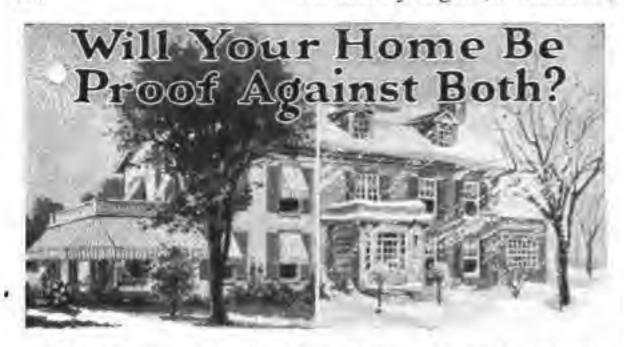
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amnesty, universal suffrage, and promises to prepare and convene a Constitutional Assembly based on universal suffrage, which will determine the form of the new Government.

Reuter's news agency reports that Great Britain, France, and Italy recognize the provisional Russian Government.

March 17.—The Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch accepts the throne. He declares that he does so only with the consent of the Russian people, and not until they establish by a plebiscite a new form of government and new fundamental laws. In the meantime, he requests the people to submit to the provisional Government, reports the semiofficial Petrograd Telegraphic Agency.

March 18.—The Russian armies in the field have enthusiastically supported the new Government, reports Petrograd through London.

The Holy Synod supports the "Government Constitute" and removes the Czar's chair from the conference-room, announces Petrograd.

The entire fleet and the fortresses of Viborg and Sveaborg, which have been holding out for the Czar, join the GovernmentConstitute, announces London. Copenhagen reports that large quantities of grain have reached Petrograd and prices are again normal.

Foreign Minister Miliukoff informs Russian diplomats that Russia will stay in the war to the end.

March 19.—A manifesto issued by the Russian Government Constitute pledges equality for all and extends freedom to all exiles.

According to the Russian correspondent of The Times, the new Government decides that no Romanoff can head the Russian Army.

March 20.—American Ambassador Francis reports that absolute quiet prevails in Petrograd and throughout Russia. There is no opposition to the Government Constitute, but whether there will be a republic or a constitutional monarchy is still uncertain, he says,

March 21.—Foreign Minister Miliukoff officially notifies the Allies of the abdication of Nicholas II., and the Government Constitute is unofficially recognized by the Entente Ambassadors, declares the London Times.

Premier Lvoff announces complete quiet in Russia. General political amnesty is proclaimed in a ukase, and the Finnish Constitution and Diet are confirmed, reports London.

The Russian Government Constitute orders the Czar and his consort brought to the palace at Tsarskoe Selo, where they shall reside till further orders, says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent.

GENERAL

March 15.—Paris announces that Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine in the French Cabinet, is appointed Minister of War to succeed Gen. Louis Lyautey.

March 16.—Rumors reach El Paso that General Obregon, former Minister of War, is joining a revolutionary coalition against Carranza.

March 17.—The French Cabinet, headed by Premier Aristide Briand, resigns, says Paris.

There is a food-shortage in Denmark owing to the interruption of trade with America, reports Copenhagen. The bread card-system will go into effect April 1. March 19.—The French inhabitants of the villages lately under German control say they would have starved had it not been for American aid, reports

Paris announces that a new French Cabinet has been formed, headed by Premier Alexandre Ribot.

March 20.—The British Imperial Council holds its first meeting in London. All the colonies save Australia are represented.

Irish Nationalists in Parliament, led by Mr. Dillon, threaten to oppose the Government unless the court-martial proceedings during the Sinn-Fein uprising are published.

Berlin reports via London that Phillip Scheidemann, Socialist leader in the Reichstag, demands Prussian election reforms, pointing to the example of Russia.

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger admits the Russian revolution has strengthened the cause of the Entente.

DOMESTIC

THE CRISIS WITH GERMANT

March 16.—Ambassador Gerard replies to New York City's welcome by urging the United States to prepare for war.

March 18.—Three American steamships, the City of Memphis, the Illinois, and the Vigilancia, are sunk by German submarines. The vessels were manned almost entirely by Americans, and twenty-two men are still missing. Vigilancia was sunk unwarned. The two others were in ballast, returning to the United States.

March 19.—Plymouth reports that fifteen men, some of them Americans, were drowned when the Vigilancia was sunk yesterday.

President Wilson gives orders to the Navy to prepare for action, and requests Secretary Daniels to use the emergency fund to hasten the construction of submarine-chasers.

Major-General Barry suspends the de-mobilization of the National Guard in the Central Department until further

Seven interned German seamen from the commerce-raiders Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Kilel Friedrich attempt to make their escape, but all except two are recaptured.

The Massachusetts legislature passes an emergency defense appropriation of \$1,000,000.

March 20.—Washington officials are said to be of the opinion that a state of war exists between Germany and the United States in spite of the technicality of armed neutrality. The Cabinet is reported to be in favor of an immediate call for Congress and the formal declaration of war.

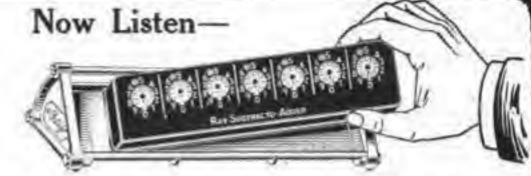
Six leading munitions-manufacturers are appointed by the Council for National Defense to prepare standards and devise methods for the supply of munitions.

Secretary McAdoo announces that the War-Risk Bureau will insure cargoes to European countries more generally. This means, it is said, that the ban on shipments of conditional contraband. munitions only excepted, is to be removed.

Secretary Daniels convenes the General Board of the Navy, and discusses plans for the cooperation of the Navy with the Entente.

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March 21.—President Wilson calls a special session of Congress for April 2, two weeks in advance of the date originally set, "to receive a communication concerning grave matters of national policy which should be taken immediately under consideration."

American destroyers leave port under scaled orders. According to Secretary Daniels, nothing must be printed on their whereabouts for the present.

March 21.—American journalists in Berlin are warned that Germany expects war with the United States within fortyeight hours, say dispatches from Amsterdam to London.

Albert Sander and Karl Wunnenberg plead guilty of plotting here to establish a German spy system in England.

Secretary Daniels announces that women may enroll in the Navy as nurses and clerks.

Germany and Austria-Hungary refuse a safe conduct to American ships delivering relief supplies to destitute Americans and Syrians in Beirut. Turkey has given such a pledge.

THE THREATENED STRIKE

March 15.—The nation-wide railroad strike is imminent, as a peace parley between the managers and the "Big Four" Brotherhoods is held without result.

March 16.—President Wilson appeals to both sides in the railroad controversy, asking them to adjust their differences, and the strike is postponed forty-eight hours.

March 17.—Trainmen quit work at many points, as they are not informed of the forty-eight-hour postponement. The mediators persuade the managers to agree that if the Supreme Court upholds the Adamson Law, it shall be interpreted according to the Brotherhoods' construction of it.

March 18.—In view of the impending warerisis, the railroad managers grant all the demands of the men. Four hundred thousand trainmen gain the eighthour day, and maintain the present wage-schedule and rate of overtime.

March 19.—The constitutionality of the Adamson Law is upheld in the Supreme Court by a vote of 5 to 4. The decision fixes a basic eight-hour day in computing wage-scales on interstate roads, holds that Congress has the right in emergency to fix wages and hours, and by the same principle the Court decides that employees engaged in interstate trade are public servants, and that they may be compelled by Congress to arbitrate their disputes with the roads.

GENERAL

March 15.—The Senate confirms the nomination of Dr. Cary T. Grayson to the office of Medical Director of the Navy, with rank of Rear-Admiral.

March 17.—John M. Studebaker, manufacturer of carriages and automobiles, dies in his home in Indiana at the age of eighty-four.

March 20.—The United States rejects Carranza's peace-plan. Mexico proposed to end the European War by placing an embargo on shipments of munitions.

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He gathered the figures together and laid them on the railway president's desk.

"But," said the president, "haven't you forgotten something?"

"I think not," the auditor answered.

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

STRIKING LAPSES AND BORROWINGS IN LIFE INSURANCE

ELMER E. RITTENHOUSE, in a recent address on the present era as an era of great extravagance, gave some striking figures as to the number of lapsed and surrendered policies that come into the experience of the large life-insurance companies and as to the extraordinary totals of loans they have made on policies in recent years. While the life-insurance business is "a great thrift-promoting institution," its operations disclose evidence of gross extravagance and improvidence among large numbers of people. Even after a person has had himself insured, it is far too often a great task to prevail upon him to stay insured. The same improvident tendency, so prevalent among us, induces many already insured to let their policies lapse or to abandon their insurance altogether. While some of these lapses are due to financial reverses, the most of them are cases where the practise of real economy would have prevented loss. Following is a table presented by Mr. Rittenhouse to show the new business written and the old business lost by lapses and surrenders during the past thirty years by the companies that make reports to the New York State Insurance Department:

For	New Insurpace Written, Multima	Lust by Layer and Surtender, Millims	Ratio Loss to See Insurance, Pet Cent.
1965	8327	\$123	37.6
10,07,111	7.86	240	33.1
1665	7101	415	54.4
(SORT)	1.230	425	04.10
1916.	3,412	644	41.2
Pripa	1,351	514	87.7
1915	1,926	-515	42.4

In his comments on these figures, Mr. Rittenhouse notes that extraordinary progress in American life insurance has been made "in spite of the fact that in many years, owing to the lapsing habit, it had to advance three steps to get ahead two." In some years the increase was "cut in half by the same cause." An estimate shows that it "cost policy-holders over twenty-eight million dollars to put on the books the 818 million dollars of insurance which they voluntarily abandoned in 1915."

Another impressive evidence of "the tendency of people to succumb to the temptation to withdraw and spend savings which they have deposited" was shown by Mr. Rittenhouse in "the extraordinary increase in the money borrowed by policyholders from their insurance reserves during recent years." Following is a table which relates to all American companies:

Year	Lucia to Puliry-halders	Per Cent. of Louis In Reserve
lest lan	\$19,903,212 25,524,539 88,500,575	3.6
1946 1940 1915	225,346,149 F91,046,534 779,636,369	9 8 15 4 17 9

Mr. Rittenhouse remarks that in thus withdrawing their reserves, policy-holders have in effect been borrowing from the widow and orphan. Only about 10 per cent, of these loans are ever repaid, and, therefore, must be deducted from the insurance money when the claim is paid.

Other points made by Mr. Rittenhouse in his address were these:

"The amount spent annually by our people for automobiles would give every married woman in the United States, rich and poor alike, \$1,000 of life-insurance protection. The money saved from a 30 per cent, reduction in the yearly consumption of intoxicating drinks, tobacco, jewelry, and confectionery, would give every married woman in the United States \$2,000 of life-insurance protection. The total amount spent annually for intoxicating drinks would buy each married woman in the United States, \$3,500 of life insurance. Every insurable adult person in the United States could have an average of \$1,000 of life insurance by saving the price of a daily ten-cent eigar.

In spite of these facts it remains true that, with the possibility for almost any man to make a living and save something out of it in this country, "we have an excessive number of people who are living up to their entire earnings; many living beyond their means and mortgaging their future earning power in the pursuit of pleasure and luxury." Men in this country "have a horror of being charged with stinginess or miserliness." And so, to guard against the humiliating disgrace of being accused of conserving their earnings, they "freely dissipate the fruits of their labor." When the inevitable day of reckoning comes, and they are minus earning power, "their pride and independence is suddenly changed to humiliation and dependence upon others for their daily bread." The result is that "scattered throughout the homes of our land, from miserable shacks to humble and pretentious cottages and dwellings, and even in mansions, are thousands of dependent people who have passed out of their earning period financially helpless." With all our wealth, pride, and independence, we have "a large number of men who are willing to leave their families to eat the bread of charity from the reluctant hands of relatives or of the State rather than to practise a little economy for future protection.'

ERIE'S BETTERMENTS SINCE 1901

President Underwood, of the Erie Railroad, recently prepared an interesting statement as to what his road has spent for betterments since 1901. In 1916, he said, the net income of the road was over \$6,000,000, notwithstanding expenditures for maintenance of equipment exceeded those for 1915 by more than \$3,000,000. The larger expenditures for 1916 were made "in order to increase the efficiency and capacity of the road's equipment and to better enable it to handle its largely increased and growing business, which required that all its equipment be made available for use." Notwithstanding this expenditure, the company's debit balance for hire of freight-cars in 1916 was over \$1,300,000 in excess of such debit balance for 1915, "largely owing to the congestion of terminals and yards-particularly in the East-in connection with the unusual difficulties in handling export freight, which conditions are regarded as temporary and

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VALUATION -Our valuation of the property, based on appraisals by several banks and independent real estate experts, is \$4,287,000, more than double the amount of the bonds.

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THE FAGURETS a year, which one may enter to represent a 11,00% to a personal expensed annual enter-converse to the actually of great con-sequence, by the to come it one more augment-ture the presentant. The man who considers the Figure Stormman interest of small communication may wante the principal and have marking at the end of the

The magnetos corporty estimates the value of he comporationly small dividend will at the ad at the year turns both his dividend and

Swed jor Bandick No. 25

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should be relieved in part during the current year."

Having presented these figures, Mr. Underwood proceeded to set forth what the road has done in betterments since 1901. It actually has expended in fifteen years, "in improving the physical property of the company, including double-tracking, improvement of grades and alinement, additional tracks and sidings, new equipment, etc., chargeable to capital," a sum in excess of \$119,000,000. During the same time the net debt in the hands of the public increased only about \$66,890,000, or about 56 per cent. of the amount expended for capital improvement. The balance of funds expended on the property "was derived from surplus income, substantially all of which has for many years been devoted to additions and improvements, and for the purchase of equipment." As to results, Mr. Underwood said:

"These expenditures have resulted in giving the company a line having the lowest grades on east-bound traffic of any of the roads operating between tide-water and the western gateways at Pittsburg. Buffalo, and the Ohio State line, and have made possible the increase in revenue freight-train lead from 375 tons in 1901 to 698 tons in 1916. This increased efficiency resulted in the moving in 1916 of freight-traffic yielding a revenue of \$57,104,902 with 13,988,697 freight-train miles (or \$4.08 revenue per train-mile), as compared with the movement in 1901 of freight-traffic yielding a revenue of \$29,-284,396 with 13,300,036 freight-train miles (or \$2.20 revenue per train-mile). During the period from 1902 to 1916 gross revenue has increased from about \$41,000,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, to over \$74,000,000 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1916, or more than 80 per cent., while the revenue train-mileage increased but slightly over 12 per cent."

AS TO SOME OF THE STANDARD RAILS

A reader of The Wall Street Journal, owning some shares of Northern Pacific, bought in 1910 at 136, and some Great Northern preferred, bought at 124, recently asked the editor if in his judgment it "would be desirable to lower the average by buying Northern Pacific around 104 and Great Northern around 113." The editor replied that in his opinion it "would be safe and prudent from an investment standpoint to buy more of these stocks at the present lower levels, but, on general principles, it would be well to diversify one's investments." As to diversification, he said:

"To that end you would do well to consider the stocks of well-established and wellmanaged roads in other parts of the country. At 103 and 113 Northern Pacific and Great Northern yield, as 7 per cent. stocks, 6.8 per cent. and 6.2 per cent. respectively, on the investment. Chesapeake & Ohio, which may be regarded as on a 4 per cent, basis, at 59 yields 6.8 per cent.; Baltimore & Ohio may be expected to continue to pay not less than 5 per cent. on par and yields 6.6 per cent. on a price of 76; Southern Pacific is well able to maintain its 6 per cent, rate and at 93 yields 6.5 per cent. Pennsylvania, one of the best investments among the rails, sells at 854 per \$50 share and yields 5.6 per cent. Union Pacific, paying 8 per cent., sells at 135, and Atchison, paying 6 per cent., with a fair prospect of a higher rate, sells at 102, both of these yielding 5.9 per cent., with Illinois Central yielding practically the same. Chicago & North Western at

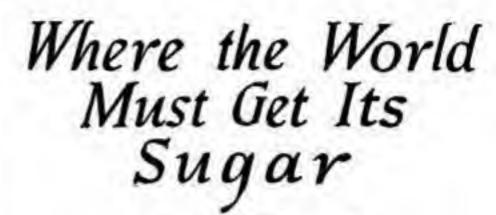
116, paying 7 per cent. and with a long record for regular dividend payments, yields 6 per cent. New York Central sells at 96, pays 5 per cent., yields 5.2 per cent. on the investment, earned 17.5 per cent. on its stock in 1916, and is not unlikely to pay 6 per cent. on par when the railroad horizon clears somewhat."

THE RISE IN RUSSIAN CREDIT AFTER THE REVOLUTION

Within a few hours of the overthrow of the Czar and his ministers, a notable result was the rise in Russian exchange in this country and of Russian national credit. Jacob H. Schiff, the famous Jewish banker of New York, in response to an inquiry from the New York Evening Post, declared that he was "quite convinced that, with the certainty of the development of the country's enormous resources, which, with the shackles removed from a great people, would follow present events, Russia would before long take rank financially among the most favored nations in the money markets of the world."

Elsewhere in financial circles the revolution was accepted as having at once brought a stimulus to dealings in ruble exchange and considerable relief to bankers who had been worrying for some time about Russia's credit. Business men and bankers, according to the New York Times Annalist, "had known for weeks that all was not well behind the barriers of silence along the borders of the late Czar's realms." Russia had not been paying her bills "with the promptness of early months of the war," and this, in spite of the fact that Russian balances in New York were known to be "substantial." All this indicated that it was not that Russia "could not liquidate many pressing obligations," but that officials "were not receiving directions from Petrograd to pay out money." Only a day before news came of the uprising rubles suddenly turned strong under active buying. Nothing was known in banking quarters as to the reason. It was evident only that the situation, whatever it was, had caused better feeling. The advance continued briskly. The check rate was at 28.15 cents. per ruble when dispatches arrived telling of the revolution. The day before quotations were as low as 27.70, which was the lowest of the year. The writer in The Annalist presented other interesting facts connected with this matter:

"London buying was said to have absorbed the greater part of ruble offerings on Wednesday, indicating presumably that news of the Russian developments was known in the British center fully twentyfour hours before the wireless message from Berlin reached New York. English bankers continued to buy during the balance of the week, and the result was to close rubles at the top quotation, the figure being 28.45 cents for checks. If the real situation could be learned here, it is possible that traces of more anxiety over Russian finances previous to the revolt would be uncovered than there were imagined by the financial district generally. Russia has big contracts for supplies in the hands of manufacturers, including shells, clothing, and other goods for the armies. The actual result was just the opposite from that which caused worry. The cabled statements of the Duma leaders indicated that the war was to be prest with greater vigor than before, and as the Duma's personnel was substantially the same as that which voted the purchases and





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credits in America, it was immediately taken for granted that the decisions would not be altered by the new Government. The range for the principal exchanges during the week was as follows:

	-Ren	ge for the	ret-	5. Disc.
Per	High	Low	Char	from Por
Sterling 4.5665	4.75%	4.757/1	4.7535	- 22
Frances 5.1826	5.85	5.85	5.85	-11.3
Marks	69.00	68.0634	69.00	-27.5
Kronen 20.26	11.72	11.15	11.18	-64.2
Guilders 40.19	40.25	40.88%	40.23	*+ 0.14
Lire 5.1826	7.76	7.86	7.533-5	-33.9
Bubles	28.45	27.80	28.45	-44.7
Swins france 5.1826	5.04	5.0436	5.0414	.0.6
Pepetas 19.20	21.25	21.15	21.25	*+11.7
Pesos (B. Airos), 42.44	44.3735	44.3715	44.3735	+ 4.8
Milron (Rin) 32.44	23.25	201.423-5	23.0236	-27.1
Kroner (8t'k'm) 26.79	29.45	29.45	29.50	*+40.1
"Per coot, premium ove	er pur.			

HIGH PRICES AS A PART OF OUR INCREASE IN EXPORTS

As pointed out in the New York Times Annalist, computations show that the increase in our foreign export trade for thirty months embraced, as to volume, \$3,371,000,000, and as to a rise in prices, \$1,441,000,000; that is, more than onefourth of the increase was due to higher prices. While, in the more recent of these thirty months, the total has continued to increase, the quantity has increased but slightly, the real cause of the increase being a continual rise in prices. The fact is, as the writer points out, that if the goods exported from the United States since the outbreak of the war had gone out at pre-war prices our total exports since July 30, 1914, would have been \$1,441,077,344 smaller than they actually were, which is a measure of the part that rising prices have played in swelling our exports. The following table presents the figures in detail:

Geo-Traction	Artual Value	Estimated Value at
	Experts	Pre-War Priva
August	\$15G,36T,494	\$109,200,000
September		147,200,000
October	Andrew St. Committee and Co. Assessment	189,000,000
November		197,500,000
December	245,632,558	238,400,000
100	1015	
January	367,879,313	260,000,000
February	299,800,869	785,500,000
March	290,011,652	287,900,000
April	294,745,913	283,400,000
Mag	274,215,142	241,100,000
June.	268,547,410	255,7(K),(NK)
July	266,464,702	.258,106,000
August	260,609,995	250,500,000
Beptember	300,654,921	259,000,000
October	336,152,009	320,100,000
November	327,670,353	393,400,000
December	259,306,362	323,700,000
	330,025,410	289,500,000
January		
February	401,783,974	346,400,000
March	410,742,034	329,400,000
April	296,566,532 474,563,637	
May		389,100,000
June	464,685,966 444,713,964	367,300,000
July August	444,710,304	428,700,000
August	\$10,167,438 \$16,109,185	406,800,000
September	492,813,918	391,100,000
Name In	816,347,637	376,900,000
November Desmost	521,650,504	372,600,000
District .		212,000,000
January	013,441,020	435,000,000
Total	\$10,562,177,344	\$9,121,100,000
Extension		

The effect of the rise in prices has been cumulative. With all sorts of commodities prices, with few interruptions, have been rising for a long time. At the present level our exports would, in fact, show an increase of from 40 to 45 per cent, in value over pre-war exports without any increase whatever in quantity." For the entire thirty-month period, the increase in exports, due to price, is in the neighborhood of 14 per cent. The writer's calculations are based on Dun's index-number of commodity prices covering a wide range of goods. Seventy-five commodities for which the Department of Commerce regularly reports monthly export prices show practically the same increases.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is remembed as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. P. A.," Boone, N. C.—"Is it correct to say:
"He married a widow woman?" If not, why? If
correct, on what grounds can it be defended?
If incorrect, what is it called—redundancy,
tautology, or what?"

The phrase "widow woman." altho inelegant, is grammatically correct. But the use of the word "woman" in such construction can not be condemned as producing tautology or redundance without a knowledge of the context. The phrase is in common use in more than twenty English counties: in Edinburgh, Forfar, and Hirkcudbright, Scotland; and in County Cavan and Ulster, Ireland. There are in Great Britain and Ireland such phrases as widow-body, widow-gentleman, widow-man, widow-wife, and widow-woman, so that if any one used the word widow without the qualifying term, as is very commonly done in the regions referred to, there would be no means of determining the sex of the person spoken of.

"W. A. K." New York, —"Is Robert Louis Stevenson's story 'Treasure Island' founded upon fact, or is it a romance of Stevenson's imagination?"

According to Sir Sidney Colvin, "in this story the force of invention and vividness of narrative



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appeal to every reader" and the story has taken its place in literature "as a classic story of pirate and mutineer adventure." The "force of invention," emphasized by Sir Sidney, caused such "scorn for the tricks of the trade that the eye can not travel over the print with speed enough to keep pace with the breathless interest." "Treasure Island" first appeared as a serial under the title "The Sea-Cook," more than thirty years ago: in 1883 it saw the light under the new name. The story relates a series of incidents that closely resemble facts recorded by Capt. Woodes Rogers in his "Cruising Voyage Round the World," an extremely rare work, published in 1712.

In May, 1703, Capt. William Dampler, British bueaneer and navigator, was put in command of two Government privateers and ordered on an expedition to the South Seas. Among the members of his crew, he numbered Alexander Selkirk whom he had engaged as sail-master of one of the vessels, the Cinque Porte, of which Thomas Stradling was captain. During the cruise, which lasted from 1703 to 1707, several prizes were taken, but on the whole the expedition met with "grievous success," for in 1704 Stradling and Dampier parted. In September of that year, the Cinque Porte put into Juan Fernandez, an island west of Chile, and recovered two men who had accidentally been left on the island some muntishefore. While there Solkirk picked a quarret with Stradling the former threw up his job and determined to leave the ship. Stradling then had Solkirk and his effects landed on the outhabited island and there the latter stayed until rescued.

In 1708 Capt. Woodes Rogers, who had been appointed captain of the Durke and commander of an expedition consisting of two," private menoricants of Bristol, England, among whom were several Qualores, set all.

some merchants of Bristol, England, among whom were several Qualores, set all.

some mortants of Bristol, England, among whom were several Qualores, set all.

so the burke and the boules, stalk, some mortants of the boulds, and his private of the sexuals. In will be remembered that English propose of seeking treasure. Day for the purpose of seeking treasure. Day for the purpose of seeking treasure, and the rest "tailors, tinkers, pediers, findlers, and haymakees—a crew notable for its more of the sease of the captures and the rest "tailors, tinkers, pediers, findlers, and haymakees—a crew notable for leaving Cork, steered for the Canary Islands, but on the way Rogers had to suppress a mulney, not unlike the task that beful Captain Smollet in the story, and setting the ring-leader had "one of his chief comrades whip him, which method I thought best for breaking any unlawful friendship among

of Captain Rogers's adventure was a wound in the heel (it will be remembered that Captain Smollett also was wounded), and two hundred thousand pounds, that of Captain Smollett was a "great mass of gold. . . English. French. Spanish. Portuguese, Georges, louises, doubloons, and double guineas . . . nearly every variety of money in the world."

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